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MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Council herein submits to the Ratepayers the Annual Report on Public Matters, together with the Financial Statement, for the year ending December 31, 1920, and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1921.

In January, Mr. D. Goh accepted the Council's invitation to fill the vacancy in its membership caused by the death of the late Mr. T. Ibukiyama. The membership of Council for 1919-20 remained otherwise unchanged until the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7.

At the election held on February 16 and 17, the following gentlemen were declared to have been elected:—Messrs. A. Brooke Smith, C. M. Bain, D. Goh, W. P. Lambe, G. T. M. Edkins, H. A. Macintyre, M. Benjamin, Lieut.-Colonel P. A. Cox, o.b.e., and S. Fessenden. Owing to his departure from Shanghai, Mr. G. T. M. Edkins was unable to take his seat. Mr. E. F. Mackay was invited and consented to serve in his stead.

At the first meeting of the Council on April 8, upon the proposal of Mr. Lambe, seconded by Mr. Bain, Mr. Brooke Smith was elected Chairman. Mr. Lambe was elected to the Vice-Chair and the Council resolved itself into Standing Committees as follows:—

Finance Committee.—Messrs. D. GOH, H. A. MACINTYRE AND A. BROOKE SMITH.

Works Committee.—Messrs. C. M. BAIN, M. BENJAMIN AND E. F. MACKAY.

Watch Committee.—Lieut.-Colonel P. A. COX, o.b.e., Messrs. S. FESSENDEN AND W. P. LAMBE.

It was decided to request the members of the Sub-Committees to continue their services for another year, and the Council's representatives thereon were arranged as follows:—

Health Committee.—

Mr. LAMBE AND Lieut.-Colonel COX, o.b.e.

Electricity Committee.—

MESSRS. BENJAMIN AND MACINTYRE.

Band Committee.—

Mr. BAIN.

Chinese Educational Committee.—

Mr. BENJAMIN.

Foreign Educational Committee.—

Mr. BAIN.

Permanent Education Committee.—

Mr. LAMBE.

Public Recreation Ground Committee.—Mr. FESSENDEN.

Before the retirement of the outgoing Council, Mr. Merriman addressed the meeting as follows:—

"Gentlemen, this is the last occasion upon which the retiring members of the Council for the past year will be present in this room, and since I have been a Councillor for a longer period than any of you, excepting Mr. Pearce, I desire to say a few words on the subject of our retiring Chairman. Mr. Pearce has served on the Council for nine years, and for the past seven as our Chairman. I have served on the Council during the entire period of his Chairmanship, and I can personally testify to the great service which he has done for Shanghai. I am sure I am voicing the view of all of you when I express our very great appreciation of his work as Chairman. I feel it a privilege to be your spokesman on this occasion and to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Pearce, not only for what he has done for Shanghai, but for the constant and unfailing courtesy and assistance which he has always shown to us in the course of our deliberations in this room."

Responding to this vote of thanks, which was passed with acclamation, Mr. Pearce expressed his great appreciation and thanks for Mr. Merriman's kind words, and for the loyalty and co-operation which his colleagues had shown him throughout his period of office. He stated that his association with Mr. Merriman during the past seven years had been such as closely to cement their personal friendship, and he requested that his name be coupled with his own in members' vote of thanks, at the same time referring to the fact that Mr. Merriman had missed only one meeting of Council since his election to its membership. Members heartily endorsed Mr. Pearce's remarks.

The resignation of Lieut.-Colonel P. A. Cox, O.B.E., tendered upon his transfer to Hongkong, was accepted with regret on May 13. To fill the resultant vacancy, the Council unanimously co-opted Mr. H. H. Girardet, in accordance with Land Regulation XX. Upon his departure for England in June, Mr. C. M. Bain's resignation was recorded with regret; his seat on the Council was filled by Dr. S. A. Ransom, who accepted the Council's invitation to serve in his stead. Mr. W. P. Lambe tendered his resignation upon his departure from Shanghai in November. The Council recorded an expression of regret at the loss of his services, and of their cordial appreciation of his valuable advice and assistance as Vice-Chairman of Council, Chairman of the Watch Committee, Chairman of the Health Committee, and as a member of the Permanent Education Committee. Due to failing health, the resignation of Mr. D. Goh was also recorded with regret during November.

In consequence of these changes, the provisions of Land Regulation XX became applicable, requiring the election of five Councillors including Messrs. H. H. Girardet, E. F. Mackay and Dr. S. A. Ransom who were not elected at the election in February, but who were subsequently co-opted, as stated above, to fill vacancies in the membership. Five Ratepayers only were nominated, and were, in accordance with Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, declared to be elected as Councillors for the remainder of the Municipal year 1920-21, as follows:—Messrs. H. H. Girardet and E. F. Mackay, Dr. S. A. Ransom and Messrs. S. Sakuragi and H. G. Simms.

To fill the vacancies created by the resignations of Messrs. W. P. Lambe and D. Goh, the following appointments to office and to membership of Committees were made by the Council at its meeting on December 8:—

<i>Vice-Chairman of Council.</i> —	Mr. E. F. MACKAY.
<i>Finance Committee.</i> —	Mr. S. SAKURAGI.
<i>Watch Committee.</i> —	Mr. H. G. SIMMS.
<i>Health Committee.</i> —	Mr. S. FESSENDEN.
<i>Permanent Education Committee.</i> —	Mr. H. G. SIMMS.

The meetings of the Council and of the Standing Committees have been as follows:—

Council	53
Watch Committee	10
Works Committee	13
Finance Committee	16

The Council went into recess from August 11 to September 22.

WATCH MATTERS.

REPORT OF OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1. *Strength of the Corps.*—Details of the strength of the Corps on December 31, 1920, are given in Appendix I, from which it will be seen that the total has increased by 123 in the case of the Active Units since last report, whilst that of the reserves remains about the same.

Units which show substantial increase are :—Light Horse, Field Artillery Battery, American Company and Japanese Company, whilst the Customs Company has declined considerably. Other Units remain at about the same figure as before, but it must be mentioned that the Chinese Company has not yet recruited up to the "four-platoon" strength.

A great many ex-service men have joined up, particularly in the Light Horse and Field Artillery Battery, in which two Units some 2/3rds of the personnel have served in the British Army. I need hardly say that it gives me the greatest pleasure to see this public spirit of "comrades of the great war" and to note that there are many in the ranks who have held commissions at the Front but who are still willing to "do their bit" for the protection of the community of this settlement, in any rank. I am sure that such men are equally welcomed in the Corps by those who are unfortunate enough to be unable to claim war service to their credit.

2. *Annual Efficiency and Annual Musketry* returns will be found in Appendix II.

3. *Officers and Warrant Officers.*—The seniority roll of these, with details of the changes which have occurred since the last report, will be found in Appendix III.

With regard to officers, it has been found necessary to recast the method of compiling the seniority roll so as to bring it into line with recognized military custom. Very little as to the comparative seniority of officers has hitherto been mentioned in the Corps Regulations. The principles on which the new roll has been compiled are acceptable to the officers of the Corps and are being incorporated in the revised Regulations now in the press.

The grade of "Warrant Officer" has been introduced in the case of the senior N.C.O. of each Unit which follows British drill and procedure. This is in accordance with the change introduced early in the War in the British Army. I understand that the United States Army has lately introduced the grade of Warrant Officer.

4. *Remarks on individual Units.*—

(i) *Headquarters.*—A great many changes have taken place during the year.

Major T. E. Trueman handed over command of the Corps to me on May 25, and reverted to the appointment of Second-in-Command. His advice on Corps matters has since been of invaluable assistance to me and has been much appreciated. He is now on the eve of retirement after 37 years of devoted service in the Corps—a wonderful record.

Major L. E. Canning proceeded on leave on October 1, and handed over the duties of Adjutant to Captain E. H. McMichael. Major Canning has a splendid record of zeal and devotion to the interests of the Corps, and his advice has been of the greatest assistance to me. It is most unfortunate for the Corps that there is little chance of his being able to devote so much of his energies towards its welfare in the future, owing to pressure of business.

Captain A. J. Stewart was appointed Assistant Adjutant on October 1, on return from leave.

Captain C. H. Godfrey, who has given many years of devoted and helpful service, retired from the Corps in July.

Captain C. D. Pearson was appointed Engineer Adviser in September.

The Council approved of the following changes as regards the subordinate personnel :—Quartermaster Sergeant W. T. Rose's appointment to be permanent: a Warrant or N. C. Officer of the British Army to be asked for to replace Sergeant Major Wise, whose

period of engagement expires in January 1921, also an Artilleryman to act as Artillery and Riding Drill Instructor. Neither of these two has yet arrived in Shanghai.

The wisdom of keeping Mr. Rose in the Quartermaster's Department has already been apparent. His zeal and energy are remarkable, and it has been on his willing and capable shoulders that the chief burden of the work at Headquarters has fallen.

(ii) *Light Horse*.—This Unit has attained a remarkable standard of efficiency through the energy and enthusiasm of its commander, Captain McMichael, and of its members, the majority of whom served in the War and many held commissions in the British Army.

A notable feature of this Unit is the number of machine guns or automatic rifles which form part of its armament and the acquisition of which has been due to enterprise on the part of the members.

When the rifles promised by the British Government are forthcoming, members of the Light Horse will be armed with the short rifle, bayonet and sword, in lieu of the carbine and sword as at present. New rifle buckets are required, whilst the present insufficient saddlery and equipment are worn out, and there are few serviceable swords.

(iii) *Field Artillery Battery*.—This Unit is up to full strength, including the personnel for the Signal Section which has recently been formed as a necessary adjunct to the fighting efficiency of the battery.

All ranks continue to display their proverbial keenness and efficiency. Two-thirds of the present strength consist of ex-service men, many of whom will find in the 4.5" howitzer a familiar friend.

Four of these howitzers have been promised by the British Government and are now on their way out from England. With the arrival of these, the value of the battery in terms of fighting efficiency will be immensely enhanced.

The 4.5" Q.F. Field Howitzer has proved its worth in the war, has an effective range of 7,000 yards, and fires a shell of 35 lb. weight.

A howitzer is much better suited to operations in the Settlement and its surroundings than a gun. In the latter case the trajectory of the shell is so low that it is very difficult and often impossible to avoid intervening houses, whereas the trajectory of the howitzer is in any case far higher and can be varied by alteration of the cartridge charge. Buildings, therefore, even at quite short range, present no obstruction to howitzer fire.

Without rapid and effective means of communication between the O.P. and the battery, the latter is ineffective. Some rapid means of transport is essential for the Signal Section, and the Council has already sanctioned the provision of a light motor lorry for this purpose.

During the past year one pony died and five were found unfit for further service and were sold or destroyed. One pony was presented by Major Trueman and ten others were purchased during the year.

There are at present thirty ponies on the establishment and this admits of four only in each gun team, after the necessary number for "riders" has been deducted; none are available for ammunition wagons. It is quite possible that it will be found that four ponies are insufficient for the new howitzer, whilst it is quite certain that some means of transport will be required for ammunition, over and above the small quantity that is carried in the limbers.

There are possibly pony owners in Shanghai who, when leaving the Settlement, may dislike sending their mounts to auction. I would ask them to bear in mind that such ponies could nearly always be made good use of in the battery, where they will receive the care and consideration that the foreigner is accustomed to give to his horseflesh.

The 15 pounder ammunition has been inspected during the year by an officer deputed by the Chief Ordnance Officer, Hongkong, whilst the latter officer himself (Lt.-Col. Greer) paid us an informal visit later in the year.

(iv) *Engineers*.—The members of this Unit, though few in number, are very keen and efficient. An excellent type of "knife-rest" barbed wire obstacle has been devised by Sergeant-Major Mackenzie, and the Unit has been busy with the manufacture of these obstacles which may be very necessary in case of civil disturbance.

The telephone equipment has been handed over to the Artillery Signal Section. This was done partly as a matter of expediency and partly in anticipation of the divorce of the Signal Service from the "Sappers" in the British Army, which has since become an accomplished fact.

It is hoped soon to have a stock of explosives for demolition purposes, and training in their use will be one of the special duties of the Engineers in the future.

(v) *Units armed with Machine Guns as their primary weapon—*

(a) *Machine Gun Company*.—This Company, though small in numbers at present, continues to maintain a high standard of efficiency.

Captain Gaskin, after many years of zealous and efficient service, resigned command of the Company for business reasons in November, much to the regret of all ranks. We have been fortunate in being able to secure the services of Captain Middleton to take over the command. This officer was formerly a subaltern in the Unit, which he left for war service; he has since had practical war experience in the British Machine Gun Corps.

The maxim machine guns in possession of the Company are very old and long past their best days. It is unfortunate that, perhaps through some misunderstanding, machine guns have not been included in the list of arms which the British Government is going to lend us. It is very necessary to take early steps to replace the old guns.

The Clino motor cycle and side-car has been overhauled and strengthened, and its efficiency has been much increased thereby.

The armoured car which is being fitted up locally seems at last to be on the eve of completion. The necessary armour plating has been the difficulty, but has finally been obtained through the good offices of the British Naval Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

The acquisition of this car will materially assist the Corps in its role of defence, but at the same time this can only be looked upon as a small beginning. I cannot urge too strongly that the provision of more armoured cars is a matter of primary importance for the safety of the community.

With the advent of armoured cars and the formation of an Armoured Car Section of the Machine Gun Company, we shall be calling not only upon more citizens to man the machine guns, but also upon those with special knowledge of cars and their engines, to form the personnel of this most important and essential part of the Corps. I have no doubt that the call to this very interesting side of military work will be eagerly responded to.

(b) *Maritime Company*.—This Unit consists of men whose civil occupations bring them in some way into close touch with marine work. They are a splendid body of men—mostly of a certain age—who are keen to take their share in the possible defence of the Settlement. Captain Dixon has recently returned from a long absence in Europe and America and, though his hands are already full with his civil work, has gallantly agreed to carry on with the command of the Company, and I feel sure that this in itself will be sufficient to keep up the old standard of enthusiasm in the Unit.

(c) *Italian Company*.—In view of the fact that the Italian community of Shanghai is not only small in numbers but also changes very little, the strength of this Unit may be considered satisfactory. I have no reason to doubt its keenness and efficiency but have as yet been able to see little of it personally. It mans two Fiat machine guns and, in order that the supply of ammunition may be simplified, its

personnel is now armed with Italian Army pattern rifles taking the same ammunition as the machine guns.

(vi) *Active Infantry Units—*

(a) "*A*" *Company, British.*—This company continues at approximately the same strength as at the beginning of the year, which is disappointing. Its efficiency may be gauged from the fact that it carried off the "Barnes Cup" for the year, this competition being the best of any of the Corps tests from the practical service point of view. It also won the Overseas Cup for the combination of distance judging and shooting.

(b) "*B*" *Company, British.*—This company has slightly increased in strength during the past year, but is still lamentably short in this respect. It has remarkably good officers and the thoroughness with which these have studied the problem of the duties of the Unit on mobilization is worthy of the highest praise. The members of the Unit are keen and efficient, but to justify its existence as a "Company," it must muster more than the forty odd effectives which it contains at present.

(c) *Customs Company.*—This Unit has fallen off sadly in numbers. This, I fancy, is primarily due to causes not directly connected with the Corps. A great effort has recently been made by the subaltern officers and other keen members of the Company to revive the old enthusiasm, and time alone can show whether this effort will be successful. The material composing its present small numbers is quite excellent. It is recognized that the conditions peculiar to the Customs Service make it very hard for members of the Company to turn out for parades as often as desirable, but it will be a thousand pities if this Unit has to be disbanded through lack of support from the personnel of that Service, containing as it does so many men who have served in the Regulars.

(d) *American Company.*—The strength of this company has increased most satisfactorily during the past year, and it is within measurable distance of full establishment. It is fortunate in having as its Commander Major Ransom, whose practical efficiency as a marksman and exponent of musketry matters generally would be hard to beat. A most valuable asset in the shape of the company's periodical, "The Minute Man," has been instituted during the year. A fine Unit.

(e) *Portuguese Company.*—This Company is to be heartily congratulated on its collective and individual success in all musketry competitions during the past year. It repeated its performance of 1919 in carrying off the Inter-Company Challenge Shield and also won the British Cup. Its members carried off the lion's share of the prizes at the Annual Rifle Meeting. Everything I have seen this Company do it has done well, and the keenness of all ranks is remarkable.

(f) *Japanese Company.*—This Company has had no difficulty in recruiting up to the required "four-platoon" standard. Its training is carried out on practical and sound lines, and I am pleased to note that it has many members who thoroughly understand how to get the utmost value out of their rifles when rapid fire is required.

(g) *Chinese Company.*—The number of hours of training put in by members of this unit is phenomenal. All ranks are most keen and industrious and a high degree of efficiency is insisted upon by its officers. I place the greatest reliance on this Company in every way.

(h) *Shanghai Scottish Company.*—A fine unit with a magnificent personnel. It suffers from the same complaint as the other British Companies, i.e., that its establishment is incomplete. I look to Scotsmen of the community to complete it to full strength.

(vii) *General remarks on Active Infantry Units.*—The Infantry Companies are all armed with the S.M.L.E. Mark III rifles, taking the Mark VI S.A.A. These rifles are old and more or less worn out. The British Government has promised us 900 stands of Mark III* rifles which normally take Mark VII ammunition but can actually take the Mark VI

with a *pro rata* alteration of sights—a complicated and impracticable procedure under service conditions.

As soon as the new rifles are available, it is proposed to select the best of the present short rifles to re-arm the Light Horse, Battery, Engineers, and Reserves.

The leather equipment now in possession of the Infantry (except the American Company which has the U.S. Army pattern web equipment) is antiquated and unsuited to modern requirements. 900 sets of web equipment are expected on loan from the British Government and will be most acceptable.

The British Government has also promised us 20 Lewis guns, which will prove an invaluable addition to the Infantry armament. This gun is the automatic rifle which forms part of the armament of every platoon in the British Army and has stood the test of the war. Nowadays no platoon is complete without one or two of these useful and effective weapons.

Each Infantry Company is now organized on a "platoon" basis, the strength of a platoon being fixed at 36 rifles. The platoon is the subaltern officer's command and is kept quite distinct from "Company headquarters."

(viii) *Reserves*.—The "First Reserves" form a Unit by themselves and thus serve the double purpose of being available for duty as such on mobilization and at the same time being available, in serious trouble, for filling up the gaps in the active units. The present arrangement is not, however, entirely logical, and this unit will very shortly be styled the "British Infantry Reserves," whilst all units other than British Infantry Companies will maintain their own reserves, as is already done in the case of the Light Horse and the Chinese and Japanese Companies. My object in making this change may be summed up by taking the example of a "Gunner" whose training in an Infantry Reserve Unit would be of little value to him for the primary object for which he exists, *i.e.*, to fill up the ranks in the Battery in an emergency.

(ix) *Special Reserves*.—In order to assist the Corps in its large task of protecting lives and property in the case of civil disturbance, a scheme has been started which has for its object the enlistment of personnel of certain services essential to the community in Special Reserve Sections for the defence of their own establishments.

In most cases the employés in these services are likely to be required at their civil posts when disturbances take place, and would thus be unable to turn out with Units of the Corps at such times. It is considered that if these men are formed in such sections as are proposed, are armed and receive a small amount of training, they will be able to relieve the active Units of the Corps to a great extent of the onus of providing detachments to guard their works, etc., whilst the carrying on of their duties as employés need not be very seriously dislocated.

The Corps in fact has insufficient numbers to provide detachments to safeguard the innumerable points that it would be desirable to protect, whilst the essence of efficient defence is to have as large a *mobile* reserve as possible.

The scheme has met with great support from the principal services concerned and is now practically ready to be put into operation.

I am convinced that the formation of these sections will be of great mutual benefit to the services concerned and the Corps, and will assist materially in the serious problems that we may at any time be called upon to face.

5. *Competition Trophies*.—The *Barnes Cup* was competed for in April and won by "A" Company, British.

The *Bray Cup* was won in November by the Light Horse.

The *British Cup* and *Overseas Cup* competitions were held in November and won by the Portuguese Company and "A" Company, British, respectively.

The *Inter-Company Challenge Shield* was won for the second time in succession by the Portuguese Company.

The *Municipal Challenge Cup* was competed for at the Annual Rifle Meeting and won by Private C. E. M. Thomson, Shanghai Scottish.

The *Trueman Cup*.—A particularly handsome silver challenge cup has been presented to the Corps during the year by Major T. E. Trueman, O.B.E. The donor has stipulated that it is to be allotted to the winner of some service competition at the Annual Rifle Meeting, details of the competition being left to the judgment of the Commandant.

Its first holder is Corporal Okada, Japanese Company, who was the winner of the selected event in this year's Rifle Meeting.

6. *Decorations*.—Majors Trueman and Canning were both awarded the O.B.E. during the past year for services rendered during the war. The Chinese Government conferred the Order of the Chia Ho on Majors Trueman and Pilcher, and on the officers and some of the N.C.O.'s of the Chinese Company. A full list is given at the end of Appendix III.

7. The *Annual Rifle Meeting* was held in October and was a great success. Funds were furnished with the usual generosity by the business firms, clubs and individuals in the Settlement. A very able committee under the presidency of Major Ransom was responsible for all the arrangements connected with the meeting. There was a record number of entries of 184.

The prize distribution was held on December 2 at the Town Hall, when Mrs. Brooke Smith kindly gave away the prizes, and an entertaining concert programme was rendered by members of the Corps and their wives, whilst the British Amateur Orchestra played selections during the evening.

8. *Camps*.—The following Units formed camps for short periods on the Rifle Range:—

Light Horse.
American Company.
Japanese Company.
Portuguese Company.

As the difficulties of obtaining suitable manoeuvre ground seem to be insuperable, I am very anxious that in future years as many Units as possible should form these camps, where a lot of valuable instruction can be given.

9. *Mobilization*.—The Corps was not called upon to mobilize for active service during the year.

10. *Annual Inspection*.—The Corps was inspected in April by Lieut-Colonel R. Wyndham, commanding 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, who was deputed by the G.O.C. British Forces in China for the purpose. The inspecting officer's report is published on pages 19A—21A of this Report.

11. *Deficiencies in Equipment, etc.*—The Corps generally is severely handicapped by the lack of up-to-date equipment. It contains a remarkably fine personnel, full of vigour and keenness, but their effectiveness is greatly impaired by this deficiency. Seeing that almost entire reliance is placed upon it and the Municipal Police for the defence of the Settlement, it is essential that these two bodies should be given the means of attaining a maximum of effectiveness.

The following is a list of the various items required to equip and train the Corps in an efficient manner:—

(a) *Material which has been promised by the British Government on long loan.*

(i)—Four 4.5" Q.F. Field Howitzers, with 40 rounds of ammunition per gun, and the necessary carriages, stores and harness.

(ii)—900 stands of short rifles (S.M.L.E. Mark III*).

(iii)—20 Lewis guns.

(iv)—900 sets of web equipment.

Note.—None of the above has as yet been received, though the War Office letter authorizing their issue is dated June 9, 1920.

(b) *Material, etc., which is required over and above (a).*

(i)—*Armoured Cars*. One is in course of manufacture locally. At least five more are required.

(ii)—Additional *Machine Guns* and new ones to replace the present worn out Maxims.

(iii)—*Mark VII ammunition* for the new rifles, Lewis guns, and Machine guns, including the provision of a reserve.

(iv)—*Howitzer ammunition reserve*.

(v)—*Saddles, rifle buckets and swords* for the Light Horse.

(vi)—*More Webley pistols*, so as to arm every officer and warrant officer, also certain N.C.O.'s, with this weapon.

(vii)—Additional *transport for artillery ammunition*.

(viii)—*Rifle grenades, very lights and pistols, anti-riot bombs, barbed wire "knife-rests"* and other small items required for the efficient defence of posts.

(ix)—*Explosives* for demolition purposes.

(x)—*Map of the country round the Settlement*.

(xi)—*Up-to-date Miniature Rifle Range*.

(xii)—*Up-to-date Revolver Range*.

(xiii)—*Bayonet fighting course*.

Note.—The Council has already taken steps for the provision of many of the above items.

12. *Quartermaster's Stores and Accounts*.—The system of accounting for arms, equipment and stores of all sorts is quite unsuitable to requirements. It is laborious and complicated, whereas in view of the very small personnel at Corps Headquarters time-saving and simplicity are essential. Thanks largely to the assistance given by the Treasurer and Comptroller in providing an expert to advise on the question, a simple system has been devised. It is, however, a practical impossibility to put this into operation until the headquarters in the new Municipal Building is ready, as the storage accommodation at the Town Hall is totally inadequate.

13. *Corps Regulations*.—The existing regulations have become very much out of date. They have been redrafted and to a large extent remodelled. The revised regulations are now in the press and will be ready for issue in January, 1921.

14. *Military Publications*.—A large consignment of the most recent British military publications has lately been received and should be of the greatest value in the instructional training of the Corps generally. I have to thank the Director of Staff Duties at the British War Office for his assistance in the selection and provision of these works.

15. *Rifle Range and Drill Hall*.—I should like in conclusion to tender my appreciative thanks to those who in the past were mainly instrumental in the provision of such excellent assets to the Corps as the Rifle Range and Drill Hall.

The Range is a fine one and its only drawback is the necessity for elaborate precautions to avoid ricochets, for safety purposes. The meticulous care and patience expended in the past on the safety arrangements fill me with admiration and have had their reward in the reduction of accidents to a negligible quantity.

The Drill Hall is a magnificent one and I cannot conceive how the personnel of the Corps could be trained without it, now that the Settlement has become such a large city, with the attendant drawbacks thereof. Space to drill and a central situation are both essential. We have both.

R. MARR JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- I. (a)—Composition of the Corps, by units, on December 31, 1920.
(b)—Monthly variation of strength, with reasons for members leaving.
- II. (a)—Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending April 30, 1920.
(b)—Annual Musketry Return for the year ending April 30, 1920.
- III. Seniority Roll of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Corps on December 31, 1920, changes during 1920, and decorations awarded during 1920.

APPENDIX I.

STRENGTH OF THE CORPS.

(a) Composition of the Corps, by units, on December 31, 1920.

Active Units.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Headquarters—Executive	8	3	11
Medical Officers	8	—	8
Chaplain	1	—	1
Light Horse	4	80	84
Field Artillery Battery	3	71	74
Engineers	1	28	29
Machine Gun Company	3	33	36
Maritime Company	1	33	34
Italian Company	2	26	28
"A" Company, British	2	77	79
"B" Company, British	2	41	43
Customs Company	3	34	37
American Company	4	119	123
Portuguese Company	3	66	69
Japanese Company	3	137	140
Chinese Company	3	115	118
Shanghai Scottish Company	3	70	73
Total Actives	54	933	987
Reserves.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
First Reserves Company	3	68	71
Other Reserve Officers	4	—	4
Second Reserves	—	48	48
Maritime Reserves	—	11	11
Light Horse Reserves	—	8	8
Chinese Reserves	—	34	34
Japanese Reserves	—	11	11
Total Reserves	7	180	187
Grand Total, Actives and Reserves	61	1,113	1,174

(b) Monthly variation of strength, with reasons for members leaving.

Month 1920.	Numbers who left the Corps during the month. *							Joined.	Corps Strength at end of month.
	Left Shanghai	After 3 or more years' service.	Ill-health or death.	Pressure of business.	Slackness.	Misc.	Total left.		
January	12	13	2	5	6	—	38	55	1063
February	8	7	2	6	—	3	26	29	1066
March	20	7	1	2	1	12	43	28	1051
April	13	26	2	3	6	5	55	31	1027
May	24	5	—	9	1	1	40	41	1028
June	8	2	1	2	3	—	16	37	1049
July	8	1	—	1	—	—	10	38	1077
August	15	6	1	—	—	3	25	19	1071
September	19	6	—	—	—	—	25	19	1065
October	18	1	—	2	1	4	26	98	1137
November	10	5	2	2	—	1	20	34	1151
December	7	4	1	2	1	7	22	45	1174

APPENDIX II.

(a) Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30th April, 1920.

Unit	Strength	First Class Efficient	Second Class Efficient	Non-Efficient	Recruits	Percentage of First Class Efficient (less Recruits)	Order of Merit
Staff	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Staff	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Light Horse	47	25	12	—	10	67.57	(8)
Artillery	35	20	2	—	13	90.90	(4)
The Engineers	28	13	10	1	4	54.16	(11)
Machine Gun Company	28	10	17	1	—	35.71	(14)
Maritime Company	24	22	2	—	—	91.66	(3)
"A" Company, British	70	28	37	—	5	43.07	(13)
"B" Company, British	35	23	5	1	7	79.31	(6)
Customs Company	54	36	7	11	—	66.66	(9)
American Company	92	53	22	10	7	62.35	(10)
Portuguese Company	67	65	—	1	1	98.48	(1)
Japanese Company	94	84	7	2	1	90.32	(5)
Chinese Company	117	110	7	—	—	94.01	(2)
Shanghai Scottish Company	48	36	10	—	2	78.28	(7)
Italian Company	30	13	14	1	2	46.42	(12)
Totals and mean percentage	785	553	132	26	52	71.32	

This forms Test I. for the General Efficiency Shield, for which points are allotted as follows:—

Portuguese Company	10
Chinese Company	7
Maritime Company	5

(b) Annual Musketry Return for the year ending 30th April, 1920.

Unit	Classification				Recruits	Not Exercised	Average Part II.	Order of Merit
	M	1	2	3				
Light Horse	3	8	14	2	10	10	50.29	(15)
Artillery	1	3	16	1	13	1	75.45	(6)
The Engineers	—	2	18	1	4	3	63.41	(14)
Machine Gun Company	1	7	7	5	—	8	66.31	(12)
Maritime Company	4	7	11	1	—	1	86.45	(4)
"A" Company, British	6	13	23	16	5	7	71.86	(10)
"B" Company, British	9	7	9	1	7	3	92.79	(2)
Customs Company	5	16	17	2	1	13	67.83	(11)
American Company	7	27	32	5	7	14	75.31	(7)
Portuguese Company	13	22	30	—	1	1	97.57	(1)
Japanese Company	9	28	52	2	1	2	90.45	(3)
Chinese Company	4	15	92	5	—	1	75.85	(5)
Shanghai Scottish Company	2	10	24	8	2	2	72.32	(9)
Italian Company	2	6	9	9	2	2	65.78	(13)
First Reserves	8	15	23	8	1	9	72.50	(8)
Totals and mean average	74	186	377	66	54	77	74.93	

Notes.—1. These totals do not include officers.

2. This forms Annual Test III. for the General Efficiency Shield, for which points are allotted as follows:—

Portuguese Company	10
"B" Company, British	7
Japanese Company	5

APPENDIX III.

I. SENIORITY ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE S.V.C., 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

A. Active List.

Rank.	Name.	Unit.	First Commission.	Present Rank.	Remarks.
(i) Combatant Officers.					
Colonel	R. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Commandant	—	3. 6.19	Assumed command 25.5.20.
Major	T. E. Trueman, O.B.E.	Second-in-Command	3.10.89	14.11.06	
Major	H. W. Pilcher	Headquarters	8. 1.03	10. 4.12	On leave till 31.1.21.
Major	S. A. Ransom	American Company	17. 1.06	20. 5.20	
Major	L. E. Canning, O.B.E.	Headquarters	9.10.07	20. 5.20	On leave till 31.3.21.
Captain	G. Grayrigge	Chinese Company	15. 1.08	15. 2.11	
Captain	R. W. Davis	Field Artillery Battery	9.10.07	4. 6.13	
Captain	A. M. Diniz	Portuguese Company	9. 3.10	25. 3.14	
Captain	A. W. Dixon	Maritime Company	12. 1.16	12. 1.16	
Captain	T. Yamauchi	Japanese Company	8. 1.13	13.12.16	
Captain	H. D. Hilliard	Customs Company	10. 3.15	13.12.16	Not returned from leave which expired 23.10.20.
Captain	W. J. N. Dyer	Orderly Officer	25.10.00	20. 3.18	Promoted Captain 1.6.08 : transferred to Reserve 2.6.10: seniority dates from appointment as Reserve Staff Officer 20.3.18.
Captain	G. L. Campbell	Shanghai Scottish Company	10.12.14	21. 5.19	
Captain	W. J. Monk	"A" Company, British	3. 3.15	21. 5.19	
Captain	V. Chieri	Italian Company	3. 7.18	8. 1.20	
Captain	E. H. McMichael	Adjutant (& Light Horse tempy.)	15. 1.13	1. 4.20	Resigned for war service 13.10.15: recommissioned as Captain 1.4.20.
Captain	J. T. W. Brooke	Engineers	18. 1.14	19. 4.20	On leave till 23.2.21.
Captain	F. J. Wetherstone-Melville	"B" Company, British	11.10.17	19. 4.20	
Captain	C. D. Pearson	Engineer Adviser	29. 6.10	9. 9.20	Promoted Captain 24.5.16: transferred to Reserve 11.3.20: seniority dates from present appointment.
Captain	A. J. Stewart	Assistant Adjutant	12. 9.06	1.10.20	Captain. 17.6.08; resigned 20.10.09; recommissioned 2nd-Lt. 16.2.16; Lt. & transferred to Reserve 6.2.17: promoted Captain 18.12.19: seniority dates from present appointment.
Captain	H. E. Middleton, M.B.E.	Machine Gun Company	17. 7.12	2.12.20	Resigned for war service 5.11.14: recommissioned as Captain 2.12.20.
Lieut.	D. M. de G. Gutterres	Portuguese Company	18. 1.11	18. 1.14	
Lieut.	E. dos S. Carneiro	Portuguese Company	22. 7.14	22. 7.15	
Lieut.	E. B. Heaton-Smith	Machine Gun Company	10. 3.15	10. 3.16	On leave till 23.4.21.
Lieut.	T. A. Zee	Chinese Company	16. 9.15	16. 9.16	
Lieut.	B. Y. Woo	Chinese Company	25. 7.17	15. 1.19	
Lieut.	V. Olsen	American Company	25. 7.17	15. 1.19	
Lieut.	S. V. Mills	Customs Company	27. 2.18	6.11.19	
Lieut.	J. S. Hay	Field Artillery Battery	9.12.14	14. 1.20	Resigned for war service 29.7.15: recommissioned as Lieut. 14.1.20.
Lieut.	W. J. Leahy, M.C.	Customs Company	14. 1.20	14. 1.20	
Lieut.	L. M. ff. Beytagh	"B" Company, British	11.10.17 (Res.)	19. 4.20	2nd-Lt. Active List 3.10.18; resigned 20.2.19: recommissioned 26.6.19.
Lieut.	H. G. F. Robinson	Light Horse	21. 8.19	21.10.20	
2nd-Lieut.	S. Kikuta	Japanese Company	—	21. 8.19	
2nd-Lieut.	C. Matsuno	Japanese Company	—	21. 8.19	
2nd-Lieut.	T. G. Drakeford	Light Horse	9. 3.10	7. 1.20	Resigned 23.1.12: 2nd-Lt. (Res.) 3.3.15: resigned 2.12.15; recommissioned 2nd-Lt. (Act.) 7.1.20: on leave till 31.1.21.

A. Active List—cont.

Rank.	Name.	Unit.	First Com- mission.	Present Rank.	Remarks.
(i) Combatant Officers—cont.					
2nd-Lieut.	W. A. Turnbull	Shanghai Scottish Company	—	18. 2.20	
2nd-Lieut.	F. W. Snape	Maritime Company	—	18. 2.20	
2nd-Lieut.	R. F. Wilner	American Company	—	15. 4.20	
2nd-Lieut.	P. Chatom	American Company	—	15. 4.20	
2nd-Lieut.	N. Mathieson	"A" Company, British	—	22. 4.20	
2nd-Lieut.	V.J. Holland, M.C.	Field Artillery Battery	—	8. 7.20	
2nd-Lieut.	A. H. P. Koe	Light Horse	—	21.10.20	
2nd-Lieut.	A. M. Wilkie	Shanghai Scottish Company	—	25.11.20	
2nd-Lieut.	J. Waddell	Machine Gun Company	—	23.12.20	
(ii) Medical Officers (Attached to Corps Headquarters)					
Major	R. J. Marshall	Senior Medical Officer	1. 6.08	7. 6.17	
Captain	H. C. Patrick		21. 6.05	10. 2.09	
Captain	W.B. Billinghamurst		13.10.09	21. 1.14	
Captain	C. N. Davis		17.11.09	21. 1.14	
Captain	J. E. Murray		6.12.11	30.12.14	
Captain	F. M. Nield		28.10.14	27. 2.18	On leave till 12.3.21.
Captain	E. L. Marsh		27. 2.18	27. 2.18	On leave till 31.3.21.
Captain	N. H. Bolton		5. 1.16	11.12.19	Resigned 2.10.16: recom- missioned 21.11.17.
Captain	E. G. Gauntlett, C.B.E., D.S.O.		28.10.20	28.10.20	
(iii) Chaplain (attached to Corps Headquarters)					
Very Rev.	C. J. F. Symons		—	22. 4.20	Ranks as Captain.

B. Reserve List.

Rank.	Name.	Unit.	First Com- mission.	Present Rank.	Transferred to Reserve List.	Remarks.
Captain	R. H. Gaskin		14. 3.06	1.11.11	2.12.20	
Captain	J.D.D. Gordon		20. 2.07	20. 5.14	7.12.15	
Lieut.	S. B. Neill		18. 1.11	2. 6.16	19. 2.19	Resigned 31.3.13: recom- missioned 2.6.15.
Lieut.	C. H. Ryde	First Reserves	6.11.18	10.12.19	6.11.18	On leave till 15.6.21.
Lieut.	A. W. Studd	First Reserves	4. 3.20	4. 3.20	4. 3.20	
2nd-Lieut.	J. W. Baldwin	American Co.	21. 8.19	21. 8.19	18. 3.20	On leave till 24.3.21.
2nd-Lieut.	J. C. Bosustow, M.B.E.	First Reserves	16. 5.06	23.12.20	23.12.20	"A" Co. 16.5.16: resigned 3.07: recommissioned 2nd-Lt. (Res.) 19.6.12: Chinese Co. 24.2.14: Lieut. 22.4.14: "B" Co. 3.6.15: resigned for War service 12.10.15: recom- missioned as 2nd-Lt. (Res.) 23.12.20.

Note.—Reserve Officers rank junior to officers of the same rank on the Active List.

C. Officers Retired from the Corps, who have been granted the Honorary Ranks stated against their Names, with Permission to wear Uniform.

Lt.-Col. D. Mackenzie	Major Brodie A.	Capt. Sir J. C.	Capt. J. Nolasco	Capt. L. J. Cubitt
Major C. Holliday	Clarke	Dudgeon	Capt. W. Brand	Capt. G. M. Billings
Major H. E. Keylock	Major C. C.	Capt. C. O. Liddell	Capt. R. H. R. Wade	Capt. C. H. Godfrey
Major N. Macleod	Barraclough	Capt. G. E. Stewart	Capt. G. M. Jameson	Capt. G. A. Johnson
	Major G. R. Wingrove	Capt. R. I. Fearon	Capt. P. Crighton	
	Major W. M. Dowdall	Capt. W. S. Burns	Capt. C. H. Rutherford	

II. SENIORITY ROLL OF WARRANT OFFICERS OF THE S.V.C., 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

Rank.	Name.	Unit.	Date of promotion to Colour Sergeant or corresponding rank.	Date of promotion to Warrant rank
A. Active List				
WARRANT OFFICERS, CLASS I.				
Battery Sergeant-Major Sergeant-Major	T. Mellows	Field Artillery Battery	—	9. 3.06
	S. Wise	Headquarters	—	1.12.16
WARRANT OFFICERS, CLASS II.				
Quartermaster Sergeant	W. T. Rose	Headquarters	—	9. 9.20
Company Sergeant-Major	W. C. Divers	"B" Company, British	16.11.19	9. 9.20
Company Sergeant-Major	H. G. Mackenzie	Engineers	2. 2.20	9. 9.20
Company Sergeant-Major	K. McKelvie	Shanghai Scottish Company	1. 3.20	9. 9.20
Company Sergeant-Major	F. E. Hodges	"A" Company, British	22. 4.20	9. 9.20
Squadron Sergeant-Major	H. Martin, D.S.O.	Light Horse	—	23.10.20
Company Sergeant-Major	G. E. Marden, M.C.	Customs Company	—	23.11.20
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS RANKING AS WARRANT OFFICERS, CLASS II.				
Company Colour Sergeant	H. Fernandes	Portuguese Company	13.10.16	—
First Sergeant	A. C. Davis	American Company	21. 8.19	—
Company Sergeant-Major	T. Date	Japanese Company	24. 8.19	—
Company Sergeant-Major	B. Z. Loh	Chinese Company	9.10.20	—
B. Reserve List				
WARRANT OFFICER, CLASS II.				
Company Sergeant-Major	W. J. Grey	First Reserves	20.12.14	9. 9.20

Note.—Reserve Warrant Officers rank junior to Warrant Officers of their own class on the Active List.

III.—CHANGES DURING 1920.

A. Officers.

(i)—The following promotions have been made:—

Captain S. A. Ransom	to Major	20. 5.20
Captain L. E. Canning, O.B.E.	to Major	20. 5.20
Lieut. V. Chieri	to Captain	8. 1.20
Lieut. J. W. T. Brooke	to Captain	20. 4.20
Lieut. F. J. W. Melville	to Captain	20. 4.20
2nd-Lt. L. M. ff. Beytagh	to Lieut.	20. 4.20
2nd-Lt. H. G. F. Robinson	to Lieut.	21.10.20

(ii)—The following officers have been commissioned:—

E. H. McMichael	as Captain	1. 4.20
H. E. Middleton, M.B.E.	as Captain	2.12.20
J. S. Hay	as Lieut.	14. 1.20
W. J. Leahy, M.C.	as Lieut.	14. 1.20
A. W. Studd	as Lieut. (Res.)	4. 3.20
T. G. Drakeford	as 2nd-Lieut.	7. 1.20
W. A. Turnbull	as 2nd-Lieut.	18. 2.20
F. W. Snape	as 2nd-Lieut.	18. 2.20
R. F. Wilner	as 2nd-Lieut.	15. 4.20
P. Chatom	as 2nd-Lieut.	15. 4.20
N. Mathieson	as 2nd-Lieut.	22. 4.20
V. J. B. Holland, M.C.	as 2nd-Lieut.	8. 7.20
A. H. P. Koe	as 2nd-Lieut.	21.10.20
A. M. Wilkie	as 2nd-Lieut.	25.11.20
J. Waddell	as 2nd-Lieut.	23.12.20
J. C. Bosustow	as 2nd-Lieut. (Res.)	23.12.20
E. G. Gauntlett, C.B.E., D.S.O.	as Capt. (Med. Officer)	21.10.20

and the Very Rev. C.J.F. Symons was appointed Chaplain, with the rank of Captain, April 22, 1920.

(iii) The following officers have been transferred from the Reserve to the Active List:—

Captain C. D. Pearson on appointment as Engineer Adviser, Corps Headquarters, September 9, 1920.

Captain A. J. Stewart on appointment as Assistant Adjutant, October 1, 1920.

(iv) The following officers have been transferred from the Active to the Reserve List:—

Captain C. D. Pearson, Engineers, March 11, 1920 (but see above under iii).

Captain R. H. Gaskin, Machine Gun Company, December 2, 1920.

2nd-Lieut. J. W. Baldwin, American Company, March 11, 1920.

(v) The following officers have resigned their commissions:—

Captain G. M. Billings	Reserve List	25. 3.20
Captain H. S. Lindsay	Light Horse	1. 4.20
Captain C. H. Godfrey	Engineer Staff Officer	22. 7.20
Captain G. A. Johnson	First Reserves	9.12.20
Lieutenant C. Bedoni	Italian Company	19. 2.20
Lieutenant G. F. Ashley	American Company	25. 3.20
Lieutenant R. A. Stewart	Field Artillery Battery	16. 9.20
Lieutenant F. W. Foster	Light Horse	21.10.20
Lieutenant R. C. Young	Engineers	25.11.20
Lieutenant G. J. Turnbull	Shanghai Scottish	25.11.20
2nd-Lieut. C. W. Porter	Shanghai Scottish	15. 1.20

Captains Billings, Godfrey and Johnson were granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement, with permission to wear uniform.

Rev. A. J. Walker resigned the appointment of Chaplain to the Corps, April 22, 1920.

(vi) The following officers died:—

Lieutenant E. W. Godfrey	"A" Co., British	14. 1.20
Major W. D. Little	Retired List.	
Captain G. Lanning	Retired List.	

B. Warrant Officers.

Warrant Officers have not hitherto been shown in the Officers' list, but it is proposed to do so in future, in accordance with the custom of the British Army List. Prior to September 9, 1920, the only Warrant Officers in the Corps were the Corps Sergeant-Major and the Battery Sergeant-Major. In order to follow the precedent set by the British Army during the war of making Squadron, Battery and Company Sergeant-Majors, "Warrant Officers, Class II.," the Non-Commissioned Officers of these ranks in units following British procedure were promoted accordingly on 9th September, and in future the ranks mentioned will have the grade of "Warrant Officer, Class II." as a matter of course.

IV.—DECORATIONS AWARDED TO MEMBERS OF THE CORPS DURING 1920.

1. British Decorations.

Major T. E. Trueman was made an Officer of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire.

Major L. E. Canning was made an Officer of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire.

2. *Chinese Decorations.*

The following awards were made by a Presidential mandate published in the Chinese Government Gazette No. 1392 of December 22, 1919:—

- Major T. E. Trueman, 5th Class of the Chia Ho (Order of the Excellent Harvest).
- Major H. W. Pilcher, 5th Class of the Chia Ho (Order of the Excellent Harvest).
- Captain G. Grayrigge, 5th Class of the Chia Ho (Order of the Excellent Harvest).
- Lieutenant T. A. Zee, 7th Class of the Chia Ho (Order of the Excellent Harvest).
- Lieutenant B. Y. Woo, 7th Class of the Chia Ho (Order of the Excellent Harvest).
- Acting Colour Sergeant B. Z. Loh, 8th Class of the Chia Ho (Order of the Excellent Harvest).
- Acting Q. M. Sergeant Y. G. Soong, 8th Class of the Chia Ho (Order of the Excellent Harvest).
- M. I. Sergeant K. D. Chen, 8th Class of the Chia Ho (Order of the Excellent Harvest).
- Sergeant C. H. Liu, 8th Class of the Chia Ho (Order of the Excellent Harvest).
- Corporal J. K. Shen, 8th Class of the Chia Ho (Order of the Excellent Harvest).
- Corporal V. L. Chen, 8th Class of the Chia Ho (Order of the Excellent Harvest).
- Corporal N. Y. Chang, 8th Class of the Chia Ho (Order of the Excellent Harvest).

COMMAND OF THE CORPS.

Towards the end of 1918, Major T. E. Trueman, o.b.e., expressed the desire to be relieved, so soon as possible, of his duties as Commandant of the Corps; which duties he had carried out in an honorary capacity since the departure on war service of Brigadier-General R. N. Bray, d.s.o., on March 22, 1915. In compliance with Major Trueman's wish, the Council decided to take the necessary steps to secure the services of a successor. In the first instance enquiry was made of Brigadier-General Bray as to his willingness to resume command of the Corps, but on his declining re-appointment, the Council addressed the War Office through its London Agents, requesting the secondment from the British Army of a suitable officer for the post. On December 10, 1919, the War Office nominated Lieut.-Colonel R. Marr Johnson, c.m.g., d.s.o., Royal Field Artillery, as a candidate for the appointment, and this nomination received the Council's approval. In consequence of the difficulty experienced in securing a passage, Lieut.-Colonel Johnson did not arrive in Shanghai until May 25, 1920, upon which date he assumed command of the Corps. Subsequent to his arrival in Shanghai, information was received by cable that, on completion of five years' service as Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, he had been promoted Colonel with effect from June 3, 1919.

As a mark of appreciation of Major Trueman's valuable services to the Community as Commandant of the Corps since March 1915, the following resolution, proposed by the Chairman of Council and seconded by Mr. Brooke Smith, was passed unanimously by the Ratepayers at their meeting on April 7, 1920:—

RESOLUTION V.

That this meeting extends its appreciative thanks to Major T. E. Trueman for the invaluable services he has rendered as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps during the past five years.

In moving the Resolution, Mr. Pearce spoke as follows:—

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. No more pleasing duty has fallen to my lot as Chairman or Member of Council than that of proposing a vote of thanks to Major Trueman for his services to the community.

Major Trueman has a unique and unrivalled record as a Volunteer. He joined the Corps as a private in January, 1884, and having passed through the whole gamut of volunteering from A to Z he will very shortly relinquish the duties of its highest post, with the signal honour conferred on him of the King's Commission with the rank of Major.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Great War, when our then Commandant, Col. Bray, was called Home by the British Military Authorities, Major Trueman stepped into the breach and kindly undertook the duties of Commandant. For over five years, during an extremely trying and anxious period, he has carried out these honorary, but very onerous duties in a manner that has earned very high commendation as well as the deep gratitude of the Council and the community.

Under his command, the high standard of efficiency attained by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps under the command of officers seconded by the British Government has been fully maintained. On every occasion when we have had need to call upon him for his advice and counsel in matters affecting the defence of this Settlement he has willingly given them, and he has as readily placed the benefit of his experience at our disposal. The zeal, energy and time that he has devoted to his duties, the while attending to the calls made upon him by his business affairs, must have constituted no light tax, and under these circumstances and as he will shortly be handing over the command of the Corps to Lt.-Col. R. Marr Johnson, who has been seconded for the appointment by H.M. War Office, I take this opportunity in thus briefly addressing you upon the resolution before the meeting, to add our and your best wishes for a well-earned rest.

We felt that you would wish that some little token of the community's appreciation of his services should be given to Major Trueman, and on its coming to our knowledge that he had ordered a motor car, we considered that its presentation to him by the community would form a suitable and withal useful mark of the community's esteem, and an appropriation accordingly has been included in the Budget which I shall shortly introduce for your approval."

The following letter was subsequently received from Major Trueman, expressing his appreciation of the vote of thanks passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers:—

Shanghai, April 16, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to express my deep appreciation of the reference made by the late Chairman of Council at the Ratepayers' Meeting held on April 7, to my service as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and for the endorsement of the Council's recommendation by the Meeting of Ratepayers in presenting me with a motor car.

The work done by myself is not worthy of special notice any more than the service given by every loyal Volunteer who has served the Council and the Community during the past five years. Each one has had his own special duty to perform, and it happened that I was senior, and the whole-hearted co-operation of the other officers has made it possible for me to carry on the duties of Commandant entrusted to me by the Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. E. TRUEMAN,

Major, Commandant S.V.C.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE CORPS.

The Report by Lieut.-Colonel R. Wyndham, 2nd Batt. The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) Regiment, on his Inspection of the Corps, conducted between April 22 and May 2, was forwarded to the Council in June:—

Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Wyndham's Report on his Inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps on April 22, 1920, and following days, together with extracts from my letter forwarding same to the War Office.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. R. YOUNG,
Colonel, Commanding the Forces in China.

A. BROOKE SMITH, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Hongkong, June 14, 1920.

SIR,—With reference to War Office letter No. 083/5198 (S.D. 4) dated August 1, 1919, I have the honour to forward for the information of the Army Council, the reports of an Inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps made by Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Wyndham, 2nd Batt. The Wiltshire Regiment, who was deputed for that purpose by Major-General F. Ventris, c.b.

2. The Corps is about 50 stronger than it was a year ago, and this in spite of the fact that a number of men who returned from war service preferred to form themselves into another unit, which is called the "Expeditionary Forces Emergency Unit," and is under the control of the Municipal Police.

3. I understand unofficially that a beginning has been made to fulfil the promise to supply more modern weapons, contained in the above-quoted letter, and would urge that the further provision necessary may be expedited.

4. Finally, I beg leave to call your attention to Colonel Wyndham's remarks on the very valuable work done by the Commandant, Major T. E. Trueman, during the past six years. My own knowledge enables me to say that Colonel Wyndham has not at all exaggerated the difficulties of the task undertaken by this officer nor the admirable way it has been performed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. R. YOUNG,
Colonel, Commanding the Forces in China.

P.S.—I take this opportunity to recommend for consideration that the names of the British Officers of this Corps should be printed in the Army List, as already approved in the case of the North China British Volunteer Corps, W.O. letter 083/5141 (C. 3. A.L. dated October 25, 1918).

J. R. YOUNG.

The SECRETARY, War Office, London, S. W. 1.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Hongkong, May 25, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a report on my inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps last month, together with the following documents enclosed:—

1. Programme of inspection. (This had to be altered owing to the bad weather, which rendered the Inspection Parade on April 24 impossible to hold. It was accordingly held on April 28 following.)

2. List of Officers of the Corps by units.

3. Rules for the "Barnes Cup" Competition, which takes place annually.

4. Inspection Parade State.

5. Regulations for the Corps.

6. Mobilisation Manual and Map showing Mobilisation Posts of various units, and Scheme of Chinese Company, etc.

7. Description and Equipment card kept for each member of Corps.

8. Report on Artillery Target Practice at Woosung on May 2, 1920.

In Major T. E. Trueman, the Corps possesses a very able, energetic and tactful Commandant, to whom has fallen the extremely difficult task of keeping the Corps efficient and up to strength during nearly 5 years of war, during a large portion of which there were Companies belonging to enemy nationalities forming part of the Corps. That he has done so successfully and that the Corps is in its present efficient condition, speaks very highly for this

Officer's capacity and I should like to draw particular attention to the services he has rendered. He has been most ably seconded by Capt. Canning, the Corps Staff Officer. The armament and equipment of the Corps is not up-to-date. I have devoted a special para. to this in the Report.

In other respects, I consider the Corps to be an invaluable and efficient little Force, well trained for and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it exists.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. WYNDHAM,

Lieut.-Colonel, 2nd Batt. The Duke of Edinburgh's
(Wiltshire) Regiment.

Headquarters, China Command, Hongkong.

REPORT OF INSPECTION 1920.

1.—On the day after my arrival at Shanghai, viz., on April 22, 1920, I saw "A" Company (British) team in the Barnes' Cup Competition. This is an inter-Company marching and firing contest, arranged not only to test the average merit of the Companies in these two points, but also the local knowledge of the settlement by the O. C. Team, the route being kept secret till the day each team competes. "A" Company, which subsequently proved to be the winning team, marched $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles in $54\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, and the men arrived at the firing point in good condition. The fire control and application was very fair. This team subsequently was found to have scored the biggest percentage of hits to rounds fired. The whole performance was quite satisfactory.

I subsequently inspected the range and the 30 yards range in rear. Both are in excellent condition and well cared for. The landscape targets in the latter are hand painted representing the country round, and are therefore practical.

2.—At 2.30 p.m. I inspected Headquarters which are centrally situated in the Town Hall. A new H.Q. is in process of completion close by, but the building is not quite finished. It possesses a very fine drill hall capable of holding the whole corps on parade if required; the various offices and stores will be in the same building and are very fine ones, as also stables for the Artillery ponies which will then be close to their guns, thereby doing away with the present undesirable system under which the ponies are stabled some distance away, which hinders a quick turn out.

I saw all books, documents, records, spare arms and equipment. The three former are well kept and the two latter well looked after and in serviceable condition. Both the Corps Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeants are Regulars, are efficient and know their work.

I also saw the Mobilisation Scheme, as to which see para. 6 below.

3.—At 6 p.m. I saw "A" and "B" Companies (British), the American Company, Shanghai Scottish, Maritime, Machine Gun and Customs Companies at work. They gave me a very favourable impression. The drill was quite good. All ranks appeared very keen. Officers and N.C.O.'s appeared efficient, and could detect mistakes and correct them.

4.—At 5.45 p.m. on April 23, I inspected the Shanghai Light Horse, Artillery Company, Italian, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese and Reserve Companies at work. Some of these were drilling, others skirmishing. The Light Horse and Artillery struck me as particularly good. The mounted work was smart, average horsemanship very fair indeed, ponies in good condition, fit and well cared for. The dismounted work of the Light Horse was satisfactory. The work of the Infantry Units was up to the standard of those I had seen the previous day and the extended order work of the Japanese Company was good.

At 6.30 p.m. I saw the Engineer Co. building a bridge. This Company now has the Weldon trestles recommended last year by the Inspecting Officer and were using them. In addition they had constructed a trestle themselves as they had not sufficient for the length of the bridge.

The Bridge was well made and practical for Infantry, but the chasses for the roadway were too thin and weak for either horses or guns. As the country round is full of creeks which would have to be crossed in the event of operations being necessary, I think this defect should be remedied.

5.—On April 24, the Inspection Parade should have taken place. The weather, however, was so bad that the Polo Ground, the only one available, was under water and the Parade had to be postponed.

In spite of this, however, the Corps turned out and marched past me in column of route on the road; the marching was very good and there was an excellent muster, over 800 being on parade.

6.—On April 26, Mobilisation was ordered at 9.15 p.m. by the Commandant at my request on the telephone, and I started to visit the various posts at 9.40 p.m. The Mobilisation was very quickly and accurately carried out. Proper precautions had been taken at once, patrols sent out, and vulnerable points, such as bridges, gas works were at once guarded. The Scheme I had inspected at Headquarters seemed to be well understood and worked well. I found a complete cordon round the Settlement; the various posts were in touch with Headquarters and each other; Commanders of posts knew for what they were responsible, and sentries were generally well acquainted with their orders. There was a tendency to overdo the number of sentries and some other minor points which I pointed out to the Commandant, and which he promised to correct, but I consider the Scheme a sound one and it worked

very satisfactorily, and was well carried out. I satisfied myself by various test questions that the Mobilisation that night had come as a surprise and had not been known beforehand and prepared for.

7.—On the 29th, I saw the Japanese Company on the range in the Barnes' Cup Competition. They took slightly longer than "A" Coy. to cover the distance of the march, their Fire Discipline and Application was rather better, but their shooting not so accurate as that of "A".

At 5.30 p.m. the same day, I inspected the whole Corps on parade and they marched past.

The parade movements were excellently carried out, the men were steady on parade, the marching and dressing very good. The Light Horse and Artillery then went past at the trot and gallop; both movements were very well executed. The results attained are the more creditable as the Corps does no Battalion drill owing to the difference in language and drill of the various nationalities.

8.—On May 2, I proceeded to Woosung and saw the Artillery at target practice on the new range recently acquired. The results are shown in (8) attached.

The range is situated on the banks of the Yangtze river and firing is across it. As, however, the river is here some 11 miles wide there is ample room. The question of the river traffic is arranged by having a launch out in the stream to the flank of the target from which signals are sent to the Battery showing when the range is clear or otherwise, and on which is an Observation Officer observing the results of the firing. The range, though only a river one, is quite practical and safe for guns of much larger calibre than anything the Corps is likely to require.

9.—The great handicap to its efficiency under which the Corps suffers is the obsolete nature of its arms and equipment. I understand that a report to this effect was submitted by the Inspecting Officer last year and more modern arms have been promised, but so far none have been received.

The Artillery are armed with obsolete 15 pdrs. firing an obsolete form of shell which they informed me is no longer procurable at all, as none are now manufactured. The guns themselves are old and as will be seen on reference to report are liable to get out of order when fired and require constant attention to keep them in any way efficient. Their only range finder is the old mekometer which is very inaccurate.

The Machine Guns are old-fashioned Nordenfeldts and Maxims, cumbersome and heavy, worn or rapidly wearing out, and liable to jams, etc. In this regard, I should like to bring to notice that the Italian Government has recently sent out to their Company two Fiat Guns of the latest pattern, admirable little weapons in every way, and very light and handy, and mounted on light carriages adapted for man haulage, and which present a marked contrast to the old-fashioned weapons with which the Machine Gun Co., which is British, is armed.

The rifles which are all British are of various marks of Lee Enfield both long and short, and the same remarks refer to the bayonets, the old short bayonet predominating.

Finally the equipment is the old brown leather for the British Companies; the Americans being provided with webbing somewhat after our own Army pattern.

I strongly recommend that both armament and equipment be brought up to date, and that a proportion of Lewis Guns, say two per Company, be issued to each Infantry Company.

The Corps possesses two Ford motor wagons on which a machine gun is mounted. There is, however, no protection for the crew and they are merely makeshifts for an armoured car which would be of very great use for the sort of work which the Corps is likely to be called on to carry out.

I add under confidential cover some further recommendations as to armament which would, I consider, be of great assistance in adding to the efficiency of the Corps.

As the greater majority of the Corps is British, and British interests are largely predominant in Shanghai, I consider it advisable that the armament and equipment of the Corps should also be British.

R. WYNDHAM,

*Lieut.-Colonel, 2nd Batt. The Duke of Edinburgh's
(Wiltshire) Regiment, Inspecting Officer.*

Hongkong, May 25, 1920.

"B" COMPANY, BRITISH.

In continuation of the article under this heading, published on pages 14A-17A of the Annual Report for 1919, the following correspondence passed between the Council and the Volunteer Corps Commission appointed under the terms of Resolution XI as passed by the Ratepayers at their Annual Meeting on April 9, 1919:—

Shanghai, November 18, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Committee to ask you to be good enough to furnish us with the general file of correspondence and all other documents relating to "B" Company and covering the period of the past two years; also copies of "B" Company Rules, of the Corps Regulations and the proposed new Regulations, of the agreement which a member signs on joining, and the Company's Roll Call for the past two years. I shall be glad of an early reply.

Yours faithfully,
S. HAMMOND,

Secretary, Volunteer Corps Special Commission.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 3, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 18, and in accordance with your request to submit the following herewith:—

1.—File containing certain correspondence relating to the transfer of Mr. L. M. Beytagh, 2nd Lieut. of the first reserves of "B" Company, British, and to the discussion which arose thereon leading up to the "Heal incident."

2.—Six copies of the Corps Regulations.

3.—Six copies of "B" Company, British, Rules and Regulations.

4.—Six copies of old form of application for enrolment.

5.—Six copies of new form of application for enrolment.

6.—Six copies of enrolment papers.

7.—Copy Roll of "B" Company, British, from January 1, 1918 to November 21, 1919.

8.—Six copies of receipt given by the Orderly Room for equipment returned on resignation.

With regard to the proposed new Volunteer Corps Regulations, I am directed to inform you that the British Volunteer Regulations have been taken as a basis and that the views of the officers of the Corps have been sought thereon and that after discussion at a meeting to be called shortly, these will be embodied in a formal set of Regulations, of which a copy will be forwarded for the consideration of the Commission in due course—probably within the next two or three weeks.

I shall be glad if you will kindly return the file of correspondence, being enclosure No. 1 herewith, as soon as the Commission has dealt with the same.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

S. HAMMOND, Esq.,
Secretary, Volunteer Corps Special Commission.

Shanghai, December 17, 1919.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 3, and the enclosures therewith. As requested by you I return the file of correspondence (No. 1 enclosure), copies of which have been made for the members of the Commission.

I am now directed to ask you to be good enough to supply, for the information of the Commission, copies (six if possible) of the evidence taken before the Court of Enquiry of November 1, 1918, and the finding thereof; the Commandant's decision of November 29, 1918; and all the correspondence leading up to Lieut. Beytagh's appointment.

The Commission also desire that the Secretaries of the S. V. C. companies be asked to ascertain from their Minutes what is now, and what has been the custom of appointing officers during the last six or seven years—and, in particular, was it customary to call a meeting of members, or not, for that purpose?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. HAMMOND,
Secretary, Volunteer Corps Special Commission.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 10, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 17, 1919, and in response to your request for copies of certain documents and for certain information for your Commission, to reply as follows :—

1.—The Court of Enquiry of November 1, 1918, was called by the Commandant to deal with a question of discipline. Under the procedure governing Courts of Enquiry the only person who would be entitled to a copy of the evidence taken before the Court and of the Court's findings, would be an officer or member of the Volunteer Corps, who is tried by Court Martial in respect of any matter or thing reported upon by the Court of Enquiry. As a matter of fact no one was so tried nor was any charge framed. The Council therefore regrets that it is unable to call upon the Commandant for copies of the evidence and findings as requested by your Commission.

2.—The Council cannot trace any decision of the Commandant of November 29, 1918, and on enquiry the Commandant states that he does not know to what decision your Commission intends to refer.

3.—The whole of the correspondence leading up to Lieutenant Baytagh's appointment was sent you with my letter of December 3, 1919.

4.—Secretaries of S. V. C. units, where such exist, are appointed under unit bye-laws for dealing with matters other than military matters; they are not provided for under S.V.C. Regulations and minutes (if any are kept) are therefore private records from which neither the Council nor the Commandant can, it is regretted, require any extract.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

S. HAMMOND, Esq.,
Secretary, Volunteer Corps Special Commission.

Shanghai, January 26, 1920.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 10, and on behalf of the Commission to reply as follows :—

1.—The Commission derives its authority from a resolution of Ratepayers and cannot recognize any plea of privilege in respect of documentary or other evidence which it may require to enable it properly to undertake the enquiry with which it has been entrusted.

The Commission considers the evidence and findings of the Court of Enquiry of November 1, 1918 necessary for the purpose of its investigation.

If the refusal to produce the material is persisted in, the Commission will find itself obliged to withdraw altogether from the enquiry and report accordingly to the Ratepayers, indicating the reason for such withdrawal.

2.—The decision referred to is that given by the Commandant at his office at 6 p.m. on November 29, to certain members of "B" Company, who were ordered to attend by circular dated November 27, 1918. It is understood that this decision was embodied in a typewritten document which was read to the men.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. HAMMOND,
Secretary, Volunteer Corps Special Commission.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 25, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 26, further expressing the views of the Volunteer Corps Commission in the matter of the production of the evidence and findings of the Court of Enquiry called by the Commandant on November 1, 1918.

In reply, I am directed to affirm the Council's views on this subject as expressed in my letter of January 10, and supplementing them to point out that it is improbable that the British Government would in the future consent to second a British Army officer as Commandant of the Corps if the evidence and findings of any Court of Enquiry convened by him were subject to production to any Commission appointed pursuant to a resolution passed by the Ratepayers. It seems to the Council obvious that, in a matter such as this, the British Government would naturally insist on the application of the military law of Great Britain which definitely lays down that the reports of Courts of Enquiry are privileged documents and the property of the officer or soldier convening the Court, with the proviso that if a Court Martial follows upon any matter reported on by a Court of Enquiry or (subject to contrary orders by the Army Council) if the character or military reputation of any officer or soldier is, in the opinion of the Army Council, affected by anything in the evidence before or in the report of the Court of Enquiry, then and in such cases only the officer or soldier concerned shall be entitled to a copy of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, including its report, on payment of the actual cost of the copy required.

Apart from these considerations, I am directed to bring to your attention the remarks of the mover of the resolution moving the appointment of the Volunteer Corps Commission: "I may state at once that this resolution is not the outcome of any particular case or cases which have cropped up in connexion with the Volunteers and it

has nothing to do with any such particular case or cases in any way whatever. I think it necessary to make this initial statement because it has been suggested that this is taken as a step to create a final court of appeal in regard to such a case or cases from the decisions which have already been given upon them. It is nothing of the sort." Had it not thus been clearly stated that the resolution had nothing to do with any cases which had cropped up in connexion with the "B" Company dissension and was not proposed as a step to create a final court of appeal from decisions which had already been given, the Council would have very strongly opposed the resolution.

In regard to the further point referred to in your letter under reply, I am directed to state that the decision to which you refer as having been given by the Commandant at his office on November 29 was not a "decision" but merely an address to certain members of "B" Company, pointing out the wrong position that they had placed themselves in and endeavouring to put them in the right.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

S. HAMMOND, Esq.,
Secretary, Volunteer Corps Special Commission.

The Report of the Volunteer Corps Commission, submitted to the Council towards the end of March, was as follows:—

The scope of the Commission's enquiry is contained in the resolution of the Ratepayers passed at the Annual Meeting on April 9, 1919, as follows:—

"To enquire into and report publicly upon the condition of 'B' Company, British, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and into the Regulations governing the Shanghai Volunteer Corps generally."

There was considerable delay in selecting and securing the members of the Commission, so that an inaugural meeting of the incomplete membership was not held until August 1, 1919. Finally, the following were appointed and consented to serve:—

Mr. R. E. S. GREGSON
Mr. S. J. HALSE
Dr. J. R. HYKES
Lt.-Col. M. H. LOGAN
Mr. C. G. S. MACKIE.

Dr. John R. Hykes was elected Chairman and Mr. S. Hammond was appointed Secretary.

The first meeting of the full Commission could not be held until November 18, 1919.

The Commission held in all seven sittings.

Two applications were made to the Municipal Council for a copy of the proceedings and findings of the Court of Enquiry held on November 1, 1918. These applications were refused. The Commission was unanimous that these findings were most material towards throwing further light on its investigations and that they should have been produced. Whilst the Commission regrets that the documents asked for were not forthcoming, it considers that the evidence placed before it is sufficient to enable it to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the conditions existing in "B" Company during the years 1915-1919, and the causes which were responsible for them.

From an examination of the muster rolls of "B" Company it appears that between the dates January 15, 1918, and November 19, 1919, 75 members of the Company resigned. On November 21, 1919, the strength of "B" Company was 35 members only, a few of whom were members who had resigned and subsequently rejoined. In consequence of the large number of resignations the utility and efficiency of the Company were greatly decreased.

The Commission is of opinion that the condition of "B" Company is attributable principally, if not altogether, to dissatisfaction in the Company at the method of appointment of its officers. The method of appointment and promotion of officers is provided for by Article VIII of the Regulations for the Shanghai Volunteer Corps:

"The sole power of granting commissions is vested in the Council who will appoint and promote officers on the recommendation of the Commandant who shall satisfy himself that such officers are acceptable to their unit as a whole."

This rule is sufficiently clearly expressed and the principle that members of a unit are entitled to have a voice in the appointment of its officers cannot be doubted.

It is clear that until comparatively recently, the procedure in "B" Company, in common with other Companies of the S.V.C., was that prior to the appointment of an officer to the Company, a meeting was convened and the opinion of the Company as a whole was taken as to whether or not such appointment was acceptable to the Company.

The Commission finds that during the War, officers have been appointed to "B" Company contrary to Regulation VIII, and to the spirit of that Regulation, in that the opinion of the Company as a whole was not in fact invoked prior to such appointments.

An instance occurred in the case of the appointment of an officer in October 1918, when the approval of the Company Officer and the assurance of one member of "B" Company that he was willing to forego promotion in favour of such officer was stated to be a compliance with Article VIII.

It is recognized that occasions might arise where the summary appointment of an officer to a unit would be justified by expediency, or by urgent reasons of public safety; but as no such conditions did exist, the consideration of this aspect of the matter is irrelevant to the present enquiry.

In a body such as the S.V.C., as at present constituted, there are no real means of enforcing discipline except by the good-will of the members of the Corps and the weight of public opinion; and if on this account alone the spirit and letter of the Regulations should be strictly observed.

The Commission finds that there was a legitimate grievance in "B" Company because of the failure to observe the requirements of Article VIII, and that the condition of the Company is due to this cause.

It also finds that the proceedings subsequent to the Court of Enquiry held on November 1, 1918, were irregular and that no justification existed for the publication of Corps Order No. 101 in the Public Press.

With regard to the second part of the Ratepayers' resolution it was understood that a draft of proposed new regulations would be laid before the Commission for consideration and comparison.

This has been done, but at so late a date that the Commission finds there is insufficient time before the Ratepayers' meeting for it to undertake adequately this portion of the enquiry. It, therefore, confines itself to indicating the proposed amendment to Article VIII of the present regulations, contained in Article X of the new draft, in which the Commandant is to satisfy himself as to the fitness and "acceptability" of officers; but no reference is made to the acceptability of officers "to their units as a whole."

The Commission regards this omission as of significance especially in the light of the interpretation sought to be put upon Article VIII and referred to earlier in this report: namely, that there has been a compliance with the Article as it now stands, when the Company officers approve an appointment and the Senior N.C.O. does not object.

JOHN R. HYKES,

Chairman, Volunteer Corps Special Commission.

After mature consideration of the above Report, the Council's views thereon were communicated to the Chairman of the Commission in terms of the following letter:—

Council Room, Shanghai, April 6, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to thank you for the Report on the enquiry conducted by the Volunteer Corps Commission in pursuance of Resolution XI passed at the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, and in thanking you and your colleagues on the Commission for their labours, to express the Council's sincere regret that it finds itself at issue with certain of the findings set forth in the Report.

1.—The reasons for the Council's refusal to comply with the request made by your Commission for a copy of the proceedings and findings of the Court of Enquiry held on November 1, 1918, are set forth at length in the Council's letters of January 10, 1920, and February 25, 1920, to the Secretary to your Commission, and the Council can only affirm such reasons.

2.—So far as the Council is aware not a single witness was called to give evidence before the Commission, whose findings were based on certain official correspondence which was submitted in response to your Commission's request and upon a written statement furnished by certain ex-members of "B" Company who considered that they had a grievance. In the Council's opinion—and I am to emphasize that the Council regrets that it feels called upon to express such an opinion—the Commission was not justified in reaching its findings without calling as witnesses the Commandant, Mr. Cubitt and the ex-members of "B" Company concerned.

The findings of the Commission in so far as they may be considered to reflect upon the action of the Commandant and of Mr. Cubitt, are in the Council's opinion unwarranted, since neither has been given the opportunity of stating his case.—I am to add that the Council has every reason to believe that had the Commandant been called as a witness, his evidence would have been of such a character as would not improbably have resulted in the Commission reaching very different conclusions to those expressed in its findings or in some of them.

3.—The statement "that between the dates January 15, 1918 and November 19, 1919, 75 members of the Company resigned," is correct as a statement of fact, but given without the natural context of "how many joined" in the same period, it is misleading. Some Units change as much as 33 per cent. in one year in normal times. As a matter of fact 37 joined "B" Company during the period mentioned so that the actual loss in the strength of the Company was 38. The Council does not know whether the members of the Commission were aware of the fact that a great many of the resignations in "B" Company which took place after October 1918, were not voluntary but the result of threatening anonymous post cards, sent through the post. In one instance within the Council's knowledge, several of these anonymous post cards were received by a member of the Company.

4.—Strictly speaking, it was not the appointment or promotion of an officer, but his transfer from one company to another that was the focus of the trouble in "B" Company. Transfers of officers from one unit to another are not specifically provided for in the Corps Regulations; Article VIII referring only to appointments and promotions.

The Council does not lay any particular stress on this distinction, but finds it necessary to point out that Article XXXVII of the Corps Regulations provides that, "Should any case arise not provided for by these Regulations or should there be a doubt as to the interpretation of any Regulation, the Council shall decide the course to be adopted." If the ex-members of "B" Company were dissatisfied with the Council's ruling on Article VIII, they should unquestionably have adopted constitutional means to bring about such an alteration by the Council of the Regulation in question as would meet with the wishes of the Corps as a whole. The action that they in fact thought fit to take was, in the Council's opinion, wholly unjustified and subversive of discipline, whatever grievances they may have had.

5.—All Corps Orders appear in the Public Press and there appears to the Council to be no good reason why Corps Order No. 101 should not have been so published. Apart from this, the Council desires to point out that the Commandant's action in the matter, with which the Order dealt, was upheld by the Committee which sat in the latter part of December 1918, and in the early part of January 1919, and whose Report was published in the Municipal Gazette of January 23, 1919, and that upon that Committee's recommendation the Order was re-published with the word "discharged" substituted for "dismissed." The Council considers that your Commission cannot be considered a Court of Appeal on the findings of the Committee referred to and that it was not within its province to pass judgment upon a matter upon which that Committee had already passed judgment.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

DR. J. R. HYKES,
Chairman, Volunteer Corps Special Commission.

The Commission's Report, as published above, received the Ratepayers' endorsement at their Annual Meeting on April 7, in accordance with Resolution XVI, which was passed as follows:—

Resolution XVI.—That the Report of the Volunteer Corps Commission, as published in the Municipal Gazette of April 1, 1920, be received and adopted.

Proposer: Evan Morgan.
Seconder: Edward S. Little.

REVISION OF CORPS REGULATIONS.

The Corps regulations, as revised by Major T. E. Trueman, O.B.E., when Commandant of the Corps, were submitted to the members of the Watch Committee in March, and, upon their direction, were forwarded to the Volunteer Corps Commission which was then sitting. Pending the arrival of Colonel R. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O., the newly appointed Commandant of the Corps, no further action, however, was taken to consider this revise; as it was deemed desirable that he should first have an opportunity of expressing his views thereon. Following upon very careful consideration given to the matter by Colonel Johnson since his arrival in Shanghai, a new revise, which is of a very comprehensive character and marks a great improvement on the existing code of regulations, was submitted to the Watch Committee in September, and, with certain minor modifications and additions, has now received the Council's approval.

FIRE BRIGADE.

CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.

Fires.—The number of calls to fires, or supposed fires, during the year was 315; an increase of 20 on the previous year.

These calls were received as follows:—

Exchange Telephones	168
Watch Towers	92
Police	39
Staff and Messengers	9
Street Fire Alarms	7

Of the above calls, 219 were genuine fires on assessed property within the Settlement, or in buildings on Municipal roads, whilst 37 were false alarms (five malicious), or fires not traced by the Brigade. Seven calls were received through the street alarms, six of which were false alarms.

The Brigade also attended 59 fires outside the Settlement, 39 of which it practically extinguished.

Loss.—The total loss during the year on buildings and contents within the Settlement is estimated at Tls. 245,385 (Foreign, Tls. 67,160; Chinese, Tls. 178,225) being a decrease of Tls. 235,840 on that of last year. The estimated value of buildings and contents at risk is Tls. 8,262,500 (Foreign, Tls. 5,111,000; Chinese, Tls. 3,151,500) being a decrease of Tls. 6,242,400.

The loss, considering all circumstances, can only be considered as particularly gratifying, being less than two and half lakhs, and a decrease of over two lakhs on the previous year.

One would have reasonably expected, with the extensive development in industries, that the fire loss would have been considerably higher than in previous years, but the reverse has been the case.

It will be seen from the above figures that there was a considerable decrease in the property at risk. Although not always the case, undoubtedly the quicker work of the Brigade played an important part in confining the fire to the original building where the outbreak started, and thus the risk was minimised.

The above figures speak very forcibly of the increasing efficiency of the Department; the percentage for the year under review being even lower than 1919, thus showing that the extra expenditure on the Department is but a saving to the community as a whole.

The percentage of loss on property and contents from fire was 2.9% of the risk; a decrease of .4% on that of last year.

1908	Approximate loss	40%
1914	" "	14%
1915	" "	10%
1916	" "	9%
1917	" "	8.8%
1918	" "	5%
1919	" "	3.3%
1920	" "	2.9%

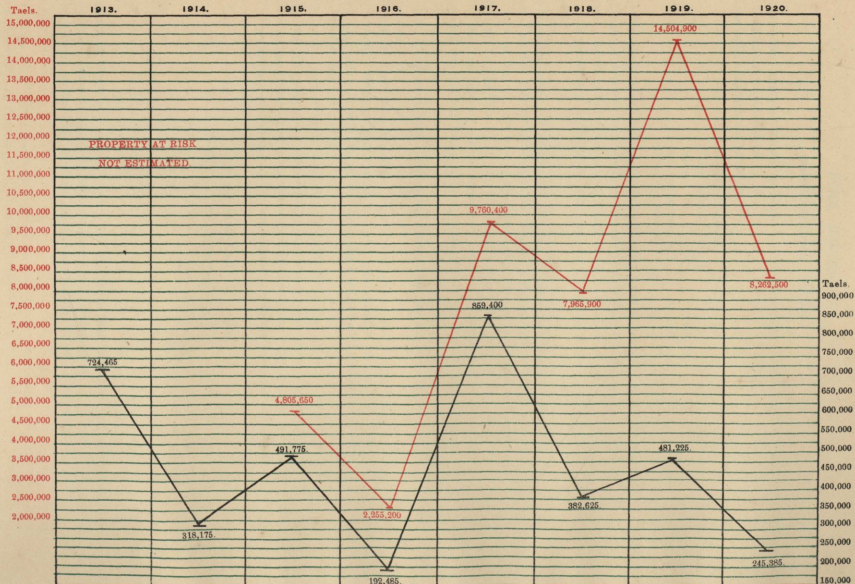
Although there were actually more fires this year than last, there was a reduction of six in the number of houses destroyed, and of 50 in the number damaged.

Fires more particularly of note, other than those at which there was a loss of life, were as follows:—

January 14, O 228/9 Kiukiang Road.—This was in the nature of a conflagration. Three shops on the corner of Yunnan and Kiukiang Roads were on fire. Had it not been for the excellent work of the Brigade, a serious fire would have resulted. The Brigade was hampered

CHART OF PROPERTY AT RISK—1913-1920 INCLUSIVE SHOWN THUS ———

CHART OF LOSSES—1913-1920 INCLUSIVE SHOWN THUS ———



at this fire, by overhead wires and frozen hydrants. One shop was destroyed and six others damaged.

February 20, Matshed for storing boxes—off East Yuhang Road.—A good stop was effected at this fire, half the shed and boxes being saved. The new box respirators were extensively used at this fire for the first time.

May 17, L 811b Yangtsepoo Road.—A lodger set fire to a curtain whilst burning bed bugs with a small lamp. Three houses were gutted, and two persons injured by jumping from a verandah.

May 23, J 668 Avenue Edward VII.—A Chinese woman was injured and burnt in rescuing two of her children. Discovering smoke, she rushed upstairs and brought one child down, going up again for the other. The staircase was by this time in flames, and with the other child she jumped out of the window. She was burnt about the face and slightly injured in bringing about a very plucky rescue.

May 29, Pp 33 Haining Road.—This was an unusual fire to tackle. Some stables were alight at the back and the firemen had an exciting time in getting 11 ponies out. The animals were terrified and in some instances had to be got to their feet and hauled out. In doing this several of the men were knocked about. The damage to the building was slight.

June 17, 35/7 Soochow Road.—This was the heaviest loss during the year. A two-storey godown, packed with tea on the top floor, and tallow, lard, etc., on the ground floor, was well alight on the first floor. The greatest difficulty was experienced in getting at the actual fire, owing to the windows being iron shuttered, with iron grills inside, and boxes of tea being packed to the roof level. The main staircase (wooden) was also impassable owing to boxes, etc. However, after a hard fight the fire was confined to the first floor. Men were at work all through the night. The next day, at about the same time as the original call, another outbreak occurred amongst the tea saved, the origin of which was, to say the least, decidedly peculiar. Fumes were at once detected and several of the Brigade were overcome. The flames were stopped from reaching the ground floor. Undoubtedly Ether caused this fire, if not the first, and it is to be hoped that the scientific origin of this outbreak will not be repeated.

July 2, P 79/81 Nanking Road.—This was a case of arson. A clerk had embezzled monies of the firm, and sought to evade discovery by setting fire to the desk, in the hopes of destroying the books. An early call was received, and the fire extinguished without difficulty. He was sentenced in the French Court to five years' imprisonment, and to refund the money.

July 4, C 453 Honan Road.—In this instance a very large loss was prevented. Some stationery and shelves were on fire on the second floor. The outbreak was promptly extinguished by the Brigade. The staff had their private appliances at work, but were only doing water damage. The first step of the Brigade was to stop this.

August 11, I 862 Chekiang Road.—Arson was proved at this fire, and a man sentenced to two years' imprisonment and expulsion. He was responsible for a previous fire at Nantao. Two separate and distinct fires were found upon arrival. Both were extinguished with little damage. Six persons were slightly injured.

August 22, B 1651/2 Sinza Road.—A large piece-goods shop was in flames upstairs, and rear ground floor, and the flames had already obtained a good hold on several adjoining premises. A section of the Brigade removed practically the whole stock of goods from the front ground floor shop, thereby saving many thousands of taels.

August 25, 47 Szechuen Road.—For the second time within two years, the Brigade saved a serious loss in this building. Some bales of cocoons on the top floor and a portion of the roof were well alight. Part of the roof had to be removed to prevent the fire from spreading along the roof spaces. The outbreak was extinguished with slight damage.

September 9, 36 Seymour Road.—The billiard room of the above residence was well alight, and only a prompt response saved the house. The Chief Officer had a very narrow escape at

this fire, falling through a burnt portion of the floor into the heating chamber below, which was in flames. Fortunately he had a jet with him, and was promptly got out by members of the Department, escaping with only a severe shaking and bruises.

September 30, 140 Avenue Road.—To this fire the Brigade received an incorrect call, which delayed their arrival. The inmates of the building escaped narrowly. The servants' staircase was in flames, and only a partition separated it from the main staircase. Three rooms on the upper floor, and the servants' staircase were damaged. It is somewhat surprising that more consideration for the safety of the occupants is not given, when buildings are constructed.

November 15, H 292/3 Hoopeh Road.—The Dah Shing Dispensary was in flames before the arrival of the Brigade. By quick work the corner block was saved.

November 16, LH 1510 off Baikal Road.—Nine firemen of the Hongkew Division were injured at this fire, three of them seriously. The above premises, an ordinary Chinese dwelling, converted into a cotton godown, was in flames, with the roof in. As the floors were already badly overloaded, water was sparingly used, and care taken not to create any movement on the floors, the men being kept outside the building. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, the building collapsed, burying the men working in the passageway and front alleyway. To make matters worse, there was an added danger from the wires which fell with the wall. Strenuous endeavours had to be made to extricate the men who were buried under burning cotton and debris. In this rescue the Brigade was greatly assisted by several Police on duty, and by one or two bystanders. The most badly injured were:—Fireman Jackson—fractured femur and badly burnt. Chinese fireman No. 41—compound fracture of leg, and No. 152—fractured femur. Six other firemen, suffering from cuts, wounds and bruises, were treated at the Hospital, and returned to Station. The other men made satisfactory progress, with the exception of Chinese Fireman No. 41, whose left leg, unfortunately, had to be amputated just below the knee.

November 25, S 219 off Fearon Road.—This was another exceedingly dangerous fire in converted dwellings. The fire started in a cotton ginning factory, which was in flames by the time the Brigade arrived, and the fire had spread to an adjoining Egg factory. The premises were situated in a very congested block. The Egg factory contained an extraordinary number of empty kerosene cases and packing cases, and some of the floors were loaded with rice husks. The buildings were ordinary Chinese dwellings, very old, and four or five of which had been merged into the Egg factory, with communicating doors and bamboo partitions. Some of the windows were blocked by bamboo and husks piled to the ceiling level. As the floors were dangerously overloaded and were sagging badly, water had to be used sparingly, and firemen carpenters were detailed off to shore them up. In spite of the adverse conditions, the fire was mainly confined to the cotton ginning premises.

December 7, Laou Kung Mow Mill.—This was a heavy loss. When the Brigade arrived, No. 9 godown was in flames and the roof already in. However, about one-third of the cotton was saved.

December 10, Laou Kung Mow Mill.—Another call was received to this mill; in this instance an overheated bearing had set fire to the mixing room on the first floor of the mill. The automatic sprinklers were checking the blaze, and the firemen on duty at the previous fire had a line of hose at work. The place was filled with smoke, but the firemen with smoke masks and spray nozzles soon had the outbreak in hand. A quantity of cotton was destroyed or damaged, but there was little damage to building or machinery.

Loss of Life.—Although there is excessive overcrowding, and strong measures are required to safeguard life, it is somewhat extraordinary that only one life was lost by fire and three by panic, at fires attended by the Brigade during the year, being by far the lowest number in the last decade or so. The loss might, however, as regards panic, have been exceedingly severe, had

it not been for the splendid work of the Central Division at the "Flower World" disaster, commented on below:—

March 27, Q 105 Tientsin Road.—A Chinese bamboo basket shop was in flames. After the roof had fallen in, a report was received that a boy (aged 6) was missing. A search revealed the body under the debris towards the back. It is surmised that he was trapped on the first floor.

September 27, H 327 Hoopoh Road, "Flower World."—This was an entertainment building, packed with people during the Mid-Autumn Festival, over 3,000 people being on the two top floors and roof of the building. An outbreak in the cinema box was promptly extinguished by the firemen on duty, but a panic ensued, and some of the Central Division had a terrible time and fight in stemming the onrush down the staircase, and extricating over 200 people who were jammed on the flights of the staircase between the third and fourth floors. So successful was this work, that only three lost their lives. These were dead when extricated. A large number were on the point of death when freed, and artificial respiration had to be rendered to bring them round.

During the year, 46 persons were injured, the majority at the "Flower World" panic.

In 1920 thirteen firemen received injuries. Ten as a result of a wall collapsing in Baikal Road, commented on previously. No blame can be attached, in any way, to the Brigade for the loss of life, or injuries at fires, during the year.

Although the loss of life and injuries were low, there should be no relaxation of measures to protect life, and additional measures are required, as undoubtedly conditions are acute, and the danger is greater than ever.

Assistance in Chapei, Outside, and Chinese City:—

January 7.—A large fire was in progress on the Chinese City side of Boulevard de la Republic, near the site of the old North Gate. The French and Settlement Brigades rendered valuable assistance at this fire. About a dozen shops, and a large number of dwellings were affected.

January 8.—A number of houses on both sides of Woosung Road Extension, Chapei, were in flames. The Settlement Brigade was responsible for the checking of this fire. Just as it was practically in hand, Chapei Brigade let the flames get the upper hand on their side, again necessitating the assistance of the Hongkew Division.

January 12.—In this instance, about 100 barrels of black grease stored in the open at the Lih Teh Oil Mills were in flames, and endangering the whole mill. The Brigade were just in time to check the flames from an adjoining matshed, wherein were stored over 1,000 barrels of oil. Had these caught, there is little doubt the mill would have been involved.

January 12.—The Brigade had only just returned from the above fire, when a blaze was reported near Markham Road Bridge, where the Cervis Brush Factory, on the Chapei side of the creek, was in flames. There was a strong northerly gale blowing at the time, and sparks and burning debris were being blown into the Settlement. The Settlement Brigade practically extinguished this fire. Owing to the inflammability of the building and the fact that there was nearly 10 tons of celluloid in various parts, the men had a very difficult task, and were at times forced back into the creek. For the want of sufficient egress, a large number of the Chinese staff of the Factory lost their lives; it is not known how many. The Brigade Float added powerful jets in the extinguishment of this fire.

January 17.—Some cotton cleaning and ginning premises on Urga Road were well alight. The Brigade was on duty at this fire no less than nine days.

January 27, Chapei.—The San Yah Silk Filature on the Chapei side of the Soochow creek was in flames. The Brigade saved the Tuck Sz Silk Filature. The origin of this fire is rather interesting, as a mythical "fireman" is stated to have floated over Sinza and landed in Chapei, and floated along the roof of these premises, followed by a sheet of flame. Two years ago the same premises were destroyed by fire, and rumour has it, from the same cause.

April 29, Jessfield.—The Brigade extinguished a fire in some cotton honges.

May 5, New Jewish Club.—This was a serious fire and the type of roof made it difficult to deal with. Had it not been for the combined efforts of the Sinza and Central Divisions, the building would have been gutted. As it was, only the centre north side and east wing were damaged, and then mainly on the upper floor. The cause of this fire is one of extreme suspicion.

June 2, Kiangnan Dock.—The s./s. "Juno" in the Kiangnan Dock was on fire, endangering several godowns containing ammunition. Valuable assistance was rendered.

June 17, Chapei.—Assistance was requested at this fire, and three hours' good work put in. Nine houses well off North Honan Road were gutted, and two damaged.

August 28, off Robison Road.—A large contractor's yard, between the Pao Ching Cotton Mill, No. 1 and No. 2 Mills, was in flames in the centre. Half the yard and the mills were saved intact.

October 2, off Dixwell Road.—A godown and the offices of the Da Fung Silk Filature were in flames, and the surrounding buildings were seriously endangered. After a hard fight, these latter buildings were saved.

October 4, Chapei.—At the time, the Chapei Fire Brigade were at another fire. A number of shops were in flames, as were the outbuildings of a tallow and lard refinery. The refinery was saved.

October 27, Chapei.—A big corner block on Woo Tsung Road was in flames and also some houses on the other side of the road. The Settlement Brigade got to work across the creek and practically dealt with this conflagration. About twenty shops and one-storey dwellings were destroyed.

November 4, Chapei.—A large block of Chinese houses to the west of North Honan Road Extension was alight, endangering the residence of Mr. Bau. Assistance was asked for and after about three hours' hard work the conflagration was under control. Two terraces of two-storey dwellings were gutted, and about 12 one-storey dwellings and the above residence were damaged on first floors, west side. Had it not been for the Brigade, it is difficult to say where this conflagration would have ended.

Fires at which the Fire Float was used are as follows:—

January 12, Cervis Brush Factory, Chapei.—The Float was a powerful factor in extinguishing this fire.

January 18, Pootung.—A number of shops on the main road, Pootung, were in flames, and to reach them from the river all the hose from the Float had to be used. Operations were hampered by frost.

February 17, Italian Submarine Chaser No. 226.—This was practically a salvage job. The crew had practically flooded the vessel to extinguish an outbreak, caused through a back-fire. She was gradually sinking, the Brigade arriving just in time to keep her afloat, with the aid of No. 9 pump and a long length of suction. She was afterwards pumped out sufficiently for the holes to be plugged and the hull brought to an even keel and then taken to Dock.

April 9, Godown, Lee Nee Du Wharf Pootung.—One-storied godowns "A," "B" and "C," occupied by Chinese, were found to be in flames, and the Brigade saved the buildings around. Landing parties from H.M.S. "Alacrity" and "Scarab" and U.S.S. "Eleano" rendered valuable assistance. The Customs Fire Float added powerful streams. The main contents of these godowns were sugar and pepper, thus conditions were most unpleasant.

August 14, French Bund.—This was a serious fire in one of Butterfield and Swire's godowns, behind the main office block. Assistance was asked for and a section of the Central Division and the Fire Float were sent over. The godown involved contained approximately 7,000 barrels of oil. The combined Brigades, however, by good work, practically confined the fire to the one building. The main office block was seriously menaced and surrounded by a lake of oil, but was saved undamaged, except for two or three window frames which were alight.

August 24, Kiangnan Dock.—The moulding shop was in flames endangering many important surrounding buildings. A section of Central Division and the Brigade Float rendered assistance. Half of the moulding shop was saved.

September 2, French Bund.—An offer of assistance was accepted at this fire, which was in a godown belonging to the China Merchants S. N. Co., in the middle of a very congested block of godowns. The Brigade Float did excellent work. One godown was gutted and two damaged.

December 24, Pootung.—A contractor's yard between the British Cigarette Co.'s new godowns was in flames. The fire was seriously endangering these godowns and a village to the south. The British Cigarette Co.'s staff were at work and together with a number of the Brigade, under the Chief Officer, did everything possible by forming fire-breaks, etc. The assistance of the Float was later asked for. The Brigade returned after seven hours' strenuous work. The contractor's yard was practically destroyed. The godowns, etc., were saved intact.

Personnel.—On December 31, the Foreign staff of the Brigade consisted of:—

Chief Officer,
Senior Station Officer,
Clerical Assistant,
Station Officer,
Motor Mechanic,
8 Supervising Firemen,
1 Fireman.

I regret to have to report the death of Supervising Fireman Spong on May 6.

Six Supervising Firemen arrived from Home and two were engaged locally. One Supervising Fireman was dismissed during the year.

One Mechanic was appointed on February 3 and resigned on November 4.

Motor Mechanic Block resigned on February 28 and Motor Mechanic Furlan was appointed on July 9.

The Departmental Engineer resigned on March 31. It is not proposed to appoint another Departmental Engineer.

The Chinese staff consisted of a total of 247, comprising 6 Office and Store Staff, 15 Telephone Attendants, 30 Artificers, 25 Mortemen, 5 Leading Firemen, 159 Firemen, and 7 other ranks.

In addition to the above, there were 12 Bell Tower Watchmen.

Stations, Headquarters—Central Station.—An improvement has been made at Headquarters, new doors having been fitted and several other necessary improvements effected. Nevertheless, as stated in previous reports, the station is absolutely inadequate as the Headquarters of the Department. The building is in such a state generally, that it does not seem possible to delay the construction of a new building any longer, and on a suitable site.

Hongkew Station.—Although the station itself is undoubtedly a very fine building, the facilities at the rear are still unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the boundary cannot be completed, owing to the non-widening of Thorne Road.

Sinza Station.—This station is still cramped as regards turning out.

Soochow Road Sub-Station.—Little was done to this station during the year. The workshops were moved from there only at the end of the year. It is necessary that the station should be brought up-to-date, as it is a most important factor in working the Department, it being an auxiliary station to the Central, and a very useful depot.

Yangtsepoo District Station.—Every endeavour was made to get this building completed by the end of the year, but without success.

Bubbling Well District Station.—Nothing further has been done as regards this station, nor the proposed sub-station for the West Soochow Road District. With the extensive building going on in these districts, it is strongly advisable that stations should be provided to adequately protect such. The necessity for these stations was apparent before; it is more so now, for the whole south bank of the creek is rapidly being built upon, and already some very large mills exist.

New Workshops—Hongkew Station.—These were occupied towards the latter part of the year and proved of great advantage in the working of the Department. Additional machinery and equipment are required to meet heavy demands in connexion with the construction and upkeep of appliances, etc. Had it not been that the Department was making most of its minor equipment,

the cost of such would have been many times more, and the efficiency nothing like so good, as it is not possible to purchase the special appliances to deal with the class of fires that occurs locally.

Quarters.—It is very obvious that with augmentation of the Foreign staff of the Department more married quarters are essential. To provide such, the best solution would be to build detached residences at the back of stations practically in the station compound, where sites are available.

Equipment (Motor).—The 400 Gallon Leyland Motor Pump arrived in June and was immediately placed in commission. Two more similar machines were ordered during the year, but delivery could not be effected.

The Brigade is very short of motor pumping equipment. There are only, practically speaking, five efficient pumps: two other machines were war measures. The large Fire King is too slow, and can only be regarded as an auxiliary.

In view of the necessity of having an absolute minimum of pumping equipment, especially in view of the state of the water supply, an appropriation for four additional pumps has been asked for.

Two additional Light Tenders, with small pumps, are required; more especially to arrive with the first turn-out machines and immediately augment the pressure from the hydrants.

Another Turntable Escape is also urgently required.

Light Tender (Departmental No. 19) which was fitted with a hose box, 100 gallon pump, first-aid tank, etc., has proved such a great success, as a first turn-out machine at the Central Station, that a similar chassis is being fitted.

A second Motor Ambulance has been obtained by the Health Department and is stationed at the Hongkew Fire Station.

In connexion with the purchase of equipment for the Department, there is no gainsaying the fact that in recent years we have not advanced to meet the needs of the Settlement. One hears of cities ordering motor equipment in large numbers, and the position here has been, and still is, in my opinion, precarious, it being almost dangerous to put one machine out of commission, so severe is the shortage. With a fire of any magnitude, there would be absolutely no reserve, as matters stand at present. Whereas, working with a factor of safety, not more than half the pumps should be out of the stations at one fire, however severe.

With the increased cost of motor equipment, and the falling exchange, the purchase of such entails a comparatively heavy expenditure, and it is somewhat to be regretted that, under the present method, such cost is chargeable to the current Budget. By purchasing such from a loan account, the expenditure is equitably met by such spreading over a number of years. Moreover it does appear, under the present system, that the requirements of the Department are heavily curtailed. It is perhaps necessary here to mention that we have buildings packed with merchandise, and one or two godowns, that could be mentioned, must have contents to the value of over five millions. The loss of even one would immediately raise the insurance rates very considerably; an undesired result.

Motor Fire Float.—Although there was an allocation for the purchase of a new Motor Fire Float, difficulty was experienced in obtaining the right type. The purchase had, therefore, reluctantly to be held over.

Equipment (General).—There was the continued trouble in obtaining supplies of good hose, owing mainly, it is assumed, to the shortage of the necessary quality and quantity of flax. The increased cost of that obtainable, apart from its effectiveness not being so good, makes the expenditure on hose an extremely serious one. At the present time the Department is deplete of sufficient hose, even for the ordinary routine work, there being practically no reserve. Steps are however being taken to bring the hose equipment up to the required standard.

As mentioned in last year's report, the use of 1½ in. hose has been so developed that I think it can safely be said there are very few Departments who can get as many effective jets to work as quickly as we do, especially taking into consideration the paucity of hydrants here and the

long lines of hose. Moreover, with the smaller hose, with all control nozzles, the water damage is so low that it is often remarked upon.

There were several innovations as regards minor appliances, which are special ideas to cope with the varied classes of fires met with. Practically all of such are constructed to our own design and in the Brigade workshops.

As an instance, a number of the machines now carry a special ceiling nozzle, by which the under portion of the roof can be sprayed without the use of ladders or hooking down the ceiling.

A new complete control, both 2½ in. and 1½ in. breeching, has been made, whereby both lines of hose can be cut off at option; the usual type of valve or cock being improved upon for its purpose.

It will be seen from the attached list of appliances made, that everything possible is being done departmentally to cope with the growth of different classes of fires.

It might also be mentioned that the box respirator, mentioned last year, has proved of great effect. Over 100 are in use, and are found necessary at practically every fire of any size.

Uniform.—The new type of helmet proved quite effective, and the men work with greater safety as regards electric shocks and in comfort during the hot weather.

Good headway was made as regards uniform generally, but here again a good deal remains to be done, it having been found impossible to uniform the Brigade properly in practically twelve months.

Accidents.—The Brigade was again very fortunate in the small number of accidents whilst responding to calls during the year. This is very pleasing to note, in view of the traffic conditions and the congestion of vehicles, pedestrians, etc., and other obstructions met with from time to time. In only one instance was there a fatal accident. A coolie pushed a handcart in front of the Sinza Light Motor Tender, giving the driver no chance; he was severely injured by one of the shafts of the handcart and succumbed. At the inquest the Brigade driver was completely exonerated from all blame.

At the same time it must be admitted that the new traffic regulations, giving the Brigade machines the right of way, as in other cities, were very necessary, as accidents are narrowly averted at nearly every call, owing to gross carelessness on the part of traffic generally, especially motor cars.

Fire Alarms.—This important question is still in abeyance. The present so-called system is so inefficient that nothing can be done with it. There are only 19 points. The system is of the open circuit type and liable to all kinds of faults. The boxes are so small in size that they are inconspicuous, even with the direction light above, and although everything possible is done to keep them in order, they continually fail, and, apart from false alarms, often misdirect the Brigade by indicating a different point to that operated. To meet the increasing efficiency of the Brigade, it is naturally of the utmost importance that no further time should be lost in a start with a modern system of alarms. The reasons for such have been dealt with in detail in past Reports, and such reasons need no further elaboration. It must be quite obvious that no town can be considered as protected against fire unless a direct method of calling the Department is available. In this connection, apart from the street service of alarms, there is little doubt that a number of large business houses here would avail themselves of providing an auxiliary alarm system on the premises, in connection with the general scheme. In this respect one cannot belittle the telephone as a good medium in notifying the Department, but the telephone is used for so many purposes that it does not meet the desired result, and, moreover, often confusion ensues as a result of conflicting messages, etc., whereas a direct call would immediately bring the Department on the spot, and obviate dangerous delays. Again there is the general antipathy of the householder for the Department to contend with, whereas with the street alarm system, as experience teaches at home, the bystander loses little time in operating the nearest alarm box. It will undoubtedly take some time, mainly for financial reasons, for the system to extend all over the Settlement, but a start should immediately be made in the Central district and the other more important fire areas, especially where there is danger to life.

As stated in last year's report, wireless installation was provided at three of the stations, but in view of the interruptions from more powerful installations it was found necessary to change over to wireless telephones, which have proved extremely useful and satisfactory in time of need. Experiments were also started in providing some of the machines with wireless telephone apparatus to keep in touch at fires with Headquarters, but owing to congestion in re-organization work, etc., this has been somewhat retarded, awaiting the purchase of necessary equipment and the necessary development of the idea.

Water Supply.—I again regret to have to report that appreciably little has been done as regards this important subject. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the deficiency of the present system, for the main points have been alluded to in previous reports. The only comment I have to make on such is that if something is not done very quickly dire results will accrue. The water supply as regards the extinction of fire can only be stated to have grown worse, so much so that matters are extremely serious and there appears to be a deadlock.

Not only is the supply and pressure deficient, but the hydrant question is to be deplored. As regards the latter, I think the position will easily be realized by stating that although the Settlement has developed abnormally, practically no new hydrants have been put down, except where new mains are laid. Even on this point there is a controversy as to the number of hydrants that should be installed. If one takes the Central District, with its complete change as regards the type, size and height of buildings, etc., practically no additional hydrants have been put down for quite 20 years, with the exception of a few hydrants along Peking and Thibet Roads and a few around the Sincere building, also one or two at the Bund end of Avenue Edward VII. Taking the above district alone, there has been so much development, etc., that there should be quite three times the present number of hydrants, including replacements. Attention must be drawn generally to the latter point. The majority of the existing hydrants have been up for a number of years, are in a bad state, and need replacement by an up-to-date type. They have served their purpose in the past, but are useless for to-day's necessities. This applies equally to all the other districts. The later type of hydrant, although an improvement on the original one, leaves much to be desired. It is not frost proof, and lacks control valves on the side outlets, both of which are very important points.

It is not wished to enter into any discussion here as to how such hydrants are to be provided, but only to point out that they are immediately necessary.

It must be evident that the water question is a serious one, for without adequate supply in case of fire, however efficient the Brigade may be, it is powerless. Admittedly the problem is not an easy one, but at the same time it is one that will not brook any further delay.

Although not wishing to be considered an alarmist, the situation is certainly precarious and one of uneasiness, especially when there is no pressure in the mains, instances of which occur during the year.

Good progress was made as regards the provision of mains, fire hydrants, and appliances in new buildings, but in many cases the intention of the Building Rule applicable on these points is badly defeated, for it does not cover a number of large buildings, and old buildings, which are used in connexion with various industries. Often a new mill is erected, and a number of existing adjoining buildings are used in connection with such, and all come under the heading of a factory, but under the Building Rule hydrants can only be called for in the new building, whereas the whole compound with buildings should be protected. Previously it was the custom to enforce the larger type of interior hydrant, hose and appliances, but where sprinkler installations are to be provided, and in some office blocks smaller risk, etc., the 1½ in. pattern is now only called for; the smaller system being considered effective in such cases, also an important factor in saving water damage, and moreover handier to use with the usual untrained staff.

Hazardous and Dangerous Trades.—Like other matters appertaining to the Department, certain difficulties are being experienced in the essential control and supervision of hazardous and dangerous trades. This matter is receiving careful attention, as it is quite evident that stronger precautions will have to be enforced. This is but fair, as normal occupations should undoubtedly be safeguarded as far as possible against the dangerous ones,

Numerous trades could be mentioned which require regulating and constant inspection. It is not necessary to mention here specific trades, but to meet local conditions a certain latitude has been allowed, and such is often grossly abused. Undoubtedly the only solution to prevent unnecessary loss of life and property, as elsewhere, is that mentioned above; also to better facilitate the Brigade in dealing with fires on these premises, for more often than not when fires do occur risks have to be run in dealing with such, which can easily be obviated.

Apart from dangerous trades, reference must be made to the storage of hazardous and/or dangerous goods. Such are stored without the slightest attention being paid to reasonable safety. Undoubtedly there is great congestion in the buildings that store such goods, many of which are totally unfitted for this purpose, more especially as a large number of them are partly occupied as dwellings.

A number of surprise inspections have been made, and extraordinary conditions found. For instance—cases of oil under staircases, tins of oil stored under beds, large quantities of matches, fireworks, etc., in all parts of the premises, under and on sleeping lofts, etc., etc. It is no unusual experience for the Brigade to be kept away from the front of a burning building, by a fusillade of rockets, bombs and other fireworks.

One very flagrant case can be mentioned, where over 25 tins of kerosene were under the only staircase (wooden) and over 20 people upstairs. Action was taken in the Mixed Court and a fine imposed, but this is no deterrent for what might almost be considered a criminal act.

In connection with the storage of dangerous goods in the Settlement, the Port has of course to be considered, and it is pleasing to note that the Customs and Harbour Authorities always show willingness to co-operate and assist as far as possible. The storage of dangerous goods on the Pootung side has an important bearing on the welfare of this important trade centre and emporium.

It would be, however, as well to mention that power is required to further deal with installations on the opposite side of the river, which, if not properly protected, prove a serious danger and menace not only to riparian property but to shipping generally.

Attention has again been drawn, during the year, to the excessive and dangerous overloading of buildings, and the conversion of Chinese dwellings into cotton ginning factories, godowns, etc. The Brigade received a painful illustration of this, when a dwelling packed from top to bottom with cotton collapsed, rendering nine men *hors de combat*.

Without unnecessary interference with the trade or development here, restrictions are necessary in this direction, especially as conditions are rapidly growing worse.

The licensing of garages should immediately be put into force. They are springing up like mushrooms, and some of them are of the flimsiest type, just ordinary Chinese shops or dwellings, in congested localities, no attention whatsoever being paid to precautionary measures for the building or inmates. In many cases a stable forms part of a garage, with ponies at the back of the cars.

Even where new buildings are constructed for purely garage purposes, under fire-resisting construction, they are immediately rendered dangerous by wooden additions, dangerous heating, unprotected workshops, blocking of staircases and doorways, ventilation impaired, and the indiscriminate use of gasoline, smoking etc., etc.

In this connection it is rather humorous to read of the fire-proof garages as advertised.

Not only are new rules urgently required as regards the construction of all garages, and the bringing into line of existing garages within a reasonable period, but conditions to be enforced for the maintenance and care of such premises in a safe condition after they are erected. The necessary power for this is provided for under Bye-Law No. 34.

Restrictions are required for the handling and transport of volatile inflammable liquid, such as gasoline, which is now being done in a very lax manner, especially at the landing places.

The same remarks apply to large quantities of oil, spirit, etc., not only in the streets, but also on the creeks, where boats laden with kerosene remain for lengthy periods, against straw boats, etc., and are often high and dry and could not be tackled, as desired, in case of fire.

Fire Prevention and Protection.—Important progress has been made by the Department in this work, but it is still difficult to get the public to realize the important factor of safeguarding not only their own lives but their homes.

All kinds of precautions are taken as regards health, disease, comfort, and well-being, but one of the most important elements, that of fire, is entirely overlooked. In this respect Fire Insurance supposedly covers a multitude of sins, but it must not be forgotten, apart from the pecuniary loss, there is the question of life to be considered. Insurance cannot replace this. It is really extraordinary the death traps that people complacently live in. Even after reading of narrow escapes and fatalities, no attempt is made to put their house in order. Powerful lessons are certainly not taken to heart, yet anyone who has had an experience of fire knows what a deadly enemy it is, and how much it is to be feared.

During the year special officers were detailed for inspection work, and to assist anyone with advice as regards safety in case of fire, but, alas, the seekers of advice and information were few. Those who did apply did, I believe, quite appreciate what was done.

In this report, I would appeal to the public that more consideration be given to a matter which concerns them most, and to take advantage of this branch of the Department, which has been formed to guide and assist them in better safeguarding their lives and those of others. Needless to say, every assistance will be given, as the importance of this work is fully recognized by the Department.

A number of large buildings of fire-resisting construction were erected, as likewise were a number of the quick-burning type. Shanghai excels in the latter class of construction, and unfortunately very often one type adjoins the other. It is certainly advisable to point out that as regards the former class of building, which should of course receive every encouragement, that although the construction may be fire-resisting, protection nevertheless must be afforded to the contents. Therein lies the main necessity of fire appliances, etc.

Times without number arguments are put up against fire protection, but on a glance at the interior of any building it will immediately be seen that every room, more or less, will make a bonfire, be it office or home. There is the paint, varnished furniture, hangings, mats, carpets, etc., whereby fire is spread and given fuel. Then again the precautions taken against fire are practically nil.

Perhaps it may be thought that the writer is advocating everything fire-resisting; such is not the case, but certainly if more discretion were exercised and the possibility of a fire considered there would be less cause for alarm and an all round benefit would accrue.

As mentioned last year, the Building Rules have proved of great assistance in prevention against fire, but even such should be strengthened, and new rules made to meet conditions which have arisen since the drafting of the rules. Problems occur that can only be met with by Building Regulations clear and distinct.

Some of the present Rules, although having a good intent, are easily defeated or circumvented and rendered valueless.

A clear illustration of this was when a decision was given that certain partitions, which had been erected without a permit, and undoubtedly endangered the building, could not be removed under the present rule.

The seriousness of this can be judged, when it is stated there is no power to disallow, or remove, wooden, bamboo, mat, etc., partitions in a building. If such is the case, it is obvious that an immediate revision of the Land Regulations and/or Building Rules is necessary, for one cannot see how it is possible to control building operations here, without the same power that exists elsewhere, as it has an extremely important bearing on, and is a safeguard to, the fire danger.

Particular attention must be called to the difficulty experienced here in getting sprinkler installations installed in certain classes of buildings.

There are a number of approved systems now obtainable, but the benefit of automatic sprinklers, especially in industrial concerns, does not seem to be realized. Admittedly such installations are fairly expensive at the outset, but as a means of protection they are absolutely

necessary, for they are automatic in their action, and do not depend upon the human agency to operate. If such devices were universally adopted here, there would be no gainsaying the fact that huge losses could be obviated. There would be greater additional safeguards to trades, and the whole community would benefit. One of the biggest arguments against such installations is that insurance companies do not give sufficient inducement as regards rebates. Interested as this Department is in the reduction of the fire loss, I would venture the opinion that insurance companies, apart from local regulations, should give every inducement in this direction, for they, like ourselves, are just as much interested in the prevention of fire losses. It does not seem unreasonable, apart from the necessity of such systems, that the insured should have an opportunity of quicker recuperation of his original outlay by an equitable rebate on his insurance premia. Apart from the question of insurance, I do not think the time is far distant when fire protection will be considered in its proper light, and buildings will be compulsorily guarded against fire by up-to-date and scientific methods, otherwise the fire waste will increase to such an extent that it will become unbearable.

It is strange that it is often difficult to get the necessary number of fire hydrants, etc., installed in Flour, Cotton, Jute Mills, etc., automatic sprinklers being considered another luxury.

Inspection of Buildings.—Approximately 4,500 visits of inspection were made by the staff, mainly to licensed premises, during the year.

Strong action is necessary to make the licencees of many premises realize that licence conditions are not drawn up to be deliberately broken, or that they are a matter for amusement. Time after time a building is inspected, and it is found that practically every licence condition is being broken. Matters are in some instances put right, but on a subsequent visit shortly afterwards a similar unsatisfactory state of affairs is again found.

Action was taken and the licences in several cases suspended. This to a certain degree had the desired effect.

Attention must be drawn to the careless and lax manner in which private fire appliances etc., are treated. It is not uncommon to find 2½ in. outlets thoughtfully provided with 1½ in. hose, or *vice versâ*, or an outlet with an instantaneous coupling, and hose with screw couplings. In some cases great care is taken of the hose, so much so in fact that it is locked in a box far distant from the hydrant, and the key lost. Then again, a small leak may occur from the outlet; such is not reported to the right quarter, but a wooden bung is driven with great force into the outlet. This stops the leak most effectually, and also the use of the hydrant when needed. In another instance pity was taken on a factory up-country, and the whole of the appliances were taken out of one building in the Settlement and sent there. The brass adaptors, nozzles, etc., were much admired as ornaments by the inmates of one building, and they were nicely polished up, and were gracefully adorning a mantel-piece. Last, but not least, the use of copper wire to fasten the couplings was considered most unnecessary, such couplings being very carefully tied on with string.

A number of people when installing fire appliances do not consult this Department or trouble to obtain standard appliances, but get them made locally. Generally speaking such are defective and will not fit the standard coupling. This is a waste of time and money, and moreover fosters a false sense of security.

Emergency staircases, etc., are considered the ideal place for storing away everything not wanted at the moment, such as boxes, timber, tables, chairs, etc. Exits are often locked, bolted, barred or padlocked.

Gangways, aisles, etc., are rendered impassable by chairs or standing people, without the slightest compunction, films are handled in an extremely dangerous manner, and in fact every regulation that can be broken is violated, proving the urgent necessity of enforcing the licensing regulations, constant inspection, immediate action, and moreover the placing of trained firemen from this Department on duty at places of Public Entertainment, whether Foreign or Chinese.

The few firemen on duty have done splendid work, where the licence condition calling for such has been enforced, for example at the Flower World, where they extinguished the fire before

the arrival of the Brigade. In several instances serious fires and the probable resultant loss of life, have been prevented by them.

Apart from men at some places of Entertainment, firemen have been on Watching Duty at several buildings, Camps, Race Meetings, Weddings, Funerals, etc.

Attempts have been made by some of the licensed premises to uniform some of their staff and designate them as firemen, and in one instance going so far as to instruct such men to take charge of the official firemen. This action was soon corrected, but there does seem to be an idea that the simple uniforming of a man automatically makes him a fireman—a very false and dangerous opinion.

Licensed Premises.—It is of the utmost importance that the licence conditions should be strictly enforced, also that there be a limitation of the number of persons allowed on or in premises used for Entertainment purposes, etc. No building can be made safe for the large crowds that have hitherto gathered there. A forcible illustration of this was given at the "Flower World," when staircases which were not safe even for a moderate number, were called upon to provide egress for quite 3,000 people, and naturally they failed.

Again the large Theatres, etc., require immediate attention. All should be brought into line, with fire resisting proscenium curtains. No such building is safe without one. Some of the Hotels should also be dealt with. Similar remarks apply to numerous other buildings.

Difficulty is being experienced in differentiating between sing-song entertainments and theatrical performances, there being a tendency as regards the former to introduce scenery, dressing-rooms, etc., making them nothing more nor less than theatres, and rendering them unsafe. A definite line should be drawn in this respect, as apart from the danger it is not fair on the theatre licencees, who have naturally much heavier expenses to provide and maintain a self-contained building to be used only as a theatre.

Incendiarism and Arson.—In view of the peculiar conditions of the financial market towards the end of the year, it is very satisfactory to be able to report that nothing untoward happened as far as incendiary fires were concerned, probably owing to the increased efficiency of the Brigade. The situation was of course carefully watched and the causes of fires closely investigated. In one or two instances suspicious cases were found, but nothing out of the ordinary. In fact, generally speaking, there is less tendency now to the old time resort for financial relief. It would, however, be a powerful assistance to the correct assignation as to the cause of a fire, and a further deterrent on maliciousness, if Fire Inquests were held here as elsewhere. It is usually only when loss of life occurs that such are usually held here, and these naturally go only into the actual cause of death.

General.—Attempts have been made during the year to simplify the means of notifying the Department in case of fire, and to avoid the delay in having to ask for a number. In view of the Telephone Exchange operating both the French Concession and the Settlement, such was not found possible, but it is hoped in the near future to overcome the difficulties, whereby in case of fire the calling of the Fire Department without a number will suffice. It is no easy matter to look up or even remember a number whilst one's house is burning.

A portion of Hongkew Station was utilized during the year as a Tailor's and Bootmaker's shop, and an effective saving was made in repairing uniform and boots.

Under this heading, I would mention that the main functions of the Department do not appear to be generally understood. Most people think this is purely a fire extinguishing body, and that when there are no fires the Department is idle. This idea is no doubt a result of the time when the Brigade, owing to its composition, only extinguished fires and paid no attention to their prevention.

Admittedly, extinction should be kept at its highest efficiency, but equally, if not more so, should prevention and protection.

In the latter respect lies the salvation and the only method of coping with the increasing problem of fire. Thus the Department's staff requires to be a highly technical one, versed in all subjects appertaining to its duties, for so much depends upon it.

It is interesting to note that nearly every country is taking up this most important subject. The British Government has just appointed a Commission to go into the question of Fire Prevention, Protection, etc. I think it will come as a surprise, even to those particularly interested in fire matters here, to state that the estimated fire loss in the United Kingdom, not including political fires, for the month of November last was £810,800, whilst with the loss of only one godown here of wood construction and with no fire wall which can be mentioned, the loss would be more than £1,000,000: such was a conservative estimate of the value of the contents at the time of inspection. Should this building be destroyed, which is probable in case of a fire, the loss on this one building would be more than a normal monthly loss for the whole United Kingdom.

In connection with the expenditure on the Department it is somewhat unfortunate that a Fire Brigade is generally looked upon as being purely a spending Department, whereas if its work is carefully analysed it will be found that apart from its necessity it is a powerful saving unit.

It is difficult here, with the large number of Insurance Companies in business, to get sufficient information to arrive at the amount of the fire insurance premia, but it must, in a city of this size, be a huge amount, and far above the total revenue of the Municipality. Therefore if there is an increase in the rates it is a heavy blow to the ratepayers, but on the other hand if there is a reduction it is of the greatest benefit.

There is a fallacy that Insurance Companies pay the losses. So they do, out of their clients' pockets. An insurance company rates the place as it finds it. It is thus plainly shown that any expenditure on a Fire Department pays for itself many times over.

The work of the Chinese staff during the year has been excellent. Some of the best features being the *esprit de corps* shown, splendid in-fighting at fires, and the realization of their first duty to save life. In the latter respect they have proved themselves just as eager as the foreign firemen.

An all-round increase of pay was granted to the Chinese staff during the early part of the year, not only in view of the increased cost of living, but to make the pay more equitable with the work done. Even this increase has not altogether been the incentive it was thought it would be to obtain the best men and retain the services of some of the senior men. Strong inducements are offered them outside, more especially as chauffeurs and for positions in other Brigades, owing to the mechanical knowledge they obtain here. In the latter respect it is to be noted that Brigades in Chinese cities are being developed more or less on the lines of this Department, and thus they are very keen on obtaining the services of our men.

In 1920 the Foreign strength of the Department was augmented by the arrival of some trained men from Home, but it was not until the end of the year that a start could be made with several of the duties which were awaiting attention owing to the lack of staff. Further men are required, as undoubtedly even now the Department is shorthanded, and the efficiency thereof suffers accordingly.

The Chief Officer was in command of the Brigade throughout the year, with the exception of three weeks during March when he visited Manila, Hongkong, etc., for the purpose of studying the methods appertaining there. He found that Manila in one respect was far in advance of this city as regards the call system. Their street alarm system is an up-to-date one. Also as regards water, both Manila and Hongkong have the advantage. In this connection, I have in previous reports advocated a high pressure system. We are supposed to have a low pressure one, but at times we have a no-pressure system. Manila has far more stations in proportion to the area covered.

Apart from other functions the Fire Chief of Manila has control over all electrical wiring. He inspects all existing buildings, or those under construction or repair, and determines whether they are provided with sufficient protection against fire. There are other interesting points needless to mention here but which made the visit well worth while, and I have to thank the Heads of Departments I met during my visit, from whom I received every courtesy and assistance.

One serious fire seen at Manila drew particular attention to the danger to shipping in the Port from boats loaded with inflammable liquids.

Several matters owing to stress in other directions have had to be left in abeyance. The most important being:—charges for attendance outside limits, fire lines, salvage, defective electrical wiring, heating installations, high pressure water supply, and the control of godowns. As regards the latter question, I might mention that the Warehouse Act, as applicable elsewhere, is also necessary here to prevent the unreasonable method and manner in which goods are dangerously stored.

Finally I would say that the work of the Department has made gratifying progress, although more or less in its infancy as a paid one, and I think the results attained are even beyond expectations.

I would thank the officers and men for their loyal support, attention to duty and the assistance given.

My thanks are also due to the Police Force, Public Works Department, and other Departments, with which the Brigade comes more closely into contact.

I append herewith tables, etc., giving detailed particulars of appliances, number of calls, causes, personnel, new equipment, etc.

M. W. PETT,
Chief Officer, Shanghai Fire Brigade.

REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO MOTOR EQUIPMENT AND FIRE FLOAT.

Chief Officer's Car.	Overhauled.
Motor No. 1	Under repair, and overhaul.
" " 2	Overhauled.
Fire King 3	Boiler cleaned and re-painted.
Motor No. 4	General overhaul, and new gears.
" " 5	Overhauled and re-painted.
" " 6	Overhauled and re-painted.
" " 7	Overhauled and re-painted.
" " 8	Overhauled and re-painted.
" " 9	Pump overhauled.
" " 10	Body altered.
" " 11	Overhauled. Searchlight stand fitted to Bonnet.
" " 12	Overhauled. Re-painted. Searchlight stand fitted to Bonnet.
" " 13	Repaired after accident. Searchlight stand fitted to Bonnet.
" " 14	Overhauled. Re-painted. Searchlight stand fitted to Bonnet.
" " 15	New body completed.
" " 16	Repaired and overhauled several times.
" " 17	Overhauled and repaired.
" " 18	Repaired.
" " 19	Springs altered and strengthened.
" " 20	New Body made and fitted. CO2 infuser and 100 gallon pump fitted, with 1½ in. deliveries. Hose cradle provided. Improved model of No. 19.
" " 21	New 500 gallon Leyland Pump, put into commission. Several nozzle holders, and minor attachments fitted. Alterations made.
Berliet.	Overhauled and re-painted.
Ford Car.	Put into commission. Bell fitted.
Fire Float.	Flood and Searchlights fitted. Hull re-painted. New fenders, etc.
Ambulance.	Re-painted (Not Departmentally).

General.—A large number of nozzle ends were changed from screw to instantaneous. Numerous additions and alterations have been made to the majority of the machines.

ADDITIONS TO EQUIPMENT AT WORKSHOP.

- 1 Small Capstan Lathe.
- 1 Small Universal Lathe.
- 1 Electrical Drill.
- 1 Electrical Blower.
- 1 Etchograph. (Electrical)
- A number of small tools, etc.

THE FOLLOWING WERE MADE OR ASSEMBLED AT THE WORKSHOP DURING THE YEAR.

Gantry Bars, brackets, rollers (new type), Floor stops, and catches for main doors of Yangtzepoo Station.
Electrical Door releasers for above station and Central Station.
Electrical Door releasers at Hongkew Station converted to 200 Volts.

- 4 Sets Pendulum Alarms.
- 2 Switch Boxes.
- 6 Signal keys.

Spring Buffers for main doors, Central Station.

Wireless equipment, constructed and fitted.

Pump testing apparatus fitted to tank at Hongkew Station.

18	1½ in.	Control Nozzles	(Variable with spray)
4	2½ "	" "	(Without spray)
36		Stop-cock nozzles.	
12	1½ "	Stop-cock nozzles.	
24	2½ "	Nozzle tips.	(Special pattern)
40	1½ "	Nozzle tips.	(Special pattern)
6		New type Ceiling nozzles.	(With stop cock and elbows)
38	2½ ",—1½ in.	Adaptors.	(Instantaneous)
12	2½ ",—1½ in.	Adaptors.	(V thread to Instantaneous)
12	2½ "	Blank Caps.	(Screw)
12	2½ "	Blank Caps.	(Instantaneous)
6	1½ "	Blank Caps.	(Instantaneous)
12	2½ "	Adaptors.	(Screw to Instantaneous and protection rings)
8	1½ "	Spray attachments for 1½ in. Control nozzles.	
1	2½ "	New pattern (Aluminium) Breaching.	
4	4½ "	Suction connections to fit French Concession hydrants.	
6	4½ "	Blank Caps.	
6	4½ "	Pairs of Suction couplings.	(Round thread)
6	2½ "	Pairs Suction couplings.	(Special pattern, Instantaneous)
6	2½ "	Automatic nozzle holders, with rests.	
6	1½ "	Automatic nozzle holders, with rests.	
12		American spreading nozzles converted.	
48	2½ "	Saddle brackets.	(Special pattern)
12	1½ "	Saddle brackets.	(Special pattern)
12		Brass Floor Plates.	
6		Drip Pans, large.	
144		Hose straps, with instantaneous buckles.	
12		Iron roof foot grips.	(Special pattern)
12		Scenery hooks, and knives.	
2		Folding Pompier Ladders.	
6		Extension Ladders reconstructed.	
4		Folding ladders.	
4		Store Ladders.	
2		Water Tower Elbow attachments for Escapes.	
1		Travelling Pulley block for Workshop.	
2 sets.		Brackets, standards, and rollers to carry Extension Ladders.	
12		Ceiling hooks.	
12		Sand and Sawdust buckets changed.	
24		Pairs of Canvas Gauntlets.	
1		Large Safety sheet for drill purposes.	
3		Duty Boards, fitted with hooks and discs.	

1	Metal dirty waste bin.
6	Salvage rakes.
6	Dummies for drill purposes.
8	Suites of furniture (hardwood) consisting of :—
	Wardrobe.
	Dressing table.
	Chest of drawers.
	2 Chairs.
	Side-table.
12 sets.	Bunk beds, with drawers. (New type)
6	Tables.
1	Barrel rack.
1	Set of shelves and racks for tyres.

A number of helmet plates, axes, spanners, breeching boxes, despatch bags, extinguisher stands, notice boards, etc., etc., were made, and the whole of the suction was recovered.

When the new Brigade Workshops were taken over, all new shafting was fitted therein, and all machines, etc., were moved and re-fitted by the Brigade staff.

New benches, drawers, lockers, etc., were made for the store, machine, repair, carpenter's, paint, bootmaker's and tailor's shops, and for the electrical fitting room.

THE FOLLOWING WERE OBTAINED AND ADDED TO THE EQUIPMENT.

1	Oxy-acetylene cutting set.
5	"Liberty" hand searchlights.
96	Army box respirators, and refills.
3	Bolt cutters.
24	"Rayo" lanterns.
60	"Vaclite" lanterns.
24	Pyrene extinguishers.
36	"Justrite" extinguishers.
48	"Carbona" extinguishers.
2	Gauge testing sets.
48	Entrenching shovels.
144	2½ in. Instantaneous couplings.
144	1½ in. Instantaneous couplings.
20	Felling Axes.
1	Waste oil filter.
1	Detroit door opener.
6	Heavy lines with hooks
6	Light lines with hooks.
1	Branch pipe stand.

TOTAL CALL CHART—1913-1920 INCLUSIVE, SHOWN THUS—
 CHART OF FIRES OUTSIDE SETTLEMENT—1913-1920 INCLUSIVE, SHOWN THUS—
 FALSE ALARM CHART—1913-1920 INCLUSIVE, SHOWN THUS—

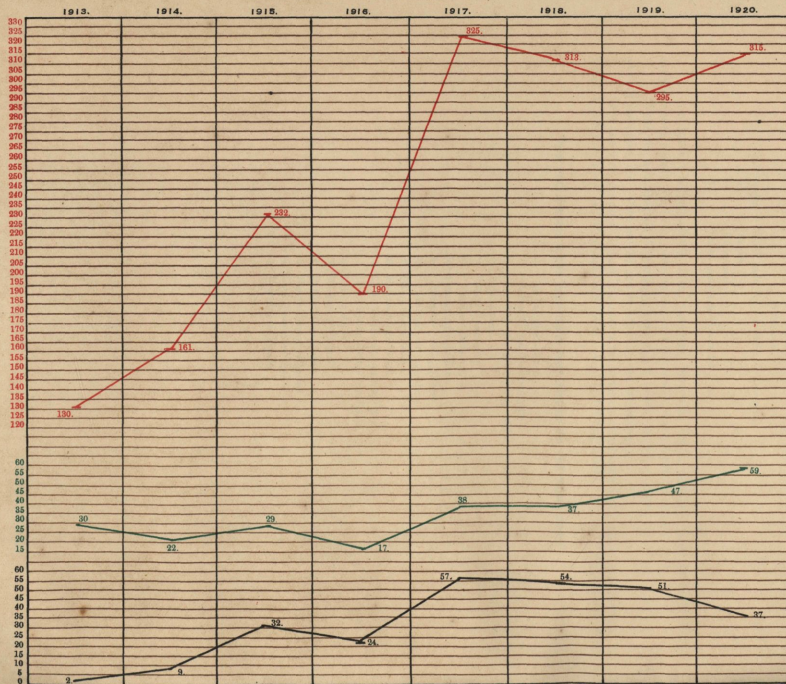


TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CALLS TO FIRES OR SUPPOSED FIRES SINCE 1911.

Year	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
Month										
January	53	18	50	31	17	27	29	11	19	15
February	29	12	31	26	20	17	16	9	13	8
March	17	16	29	31	18	25	16	10	11	3
April	27	31	26	43	22	21	9	7	7	1
May	21	32	28	40	12	28	17	9	10	4
June	25	27	18	26	13	15	6	8	9	11
July	14	8	22	13	11	13	13	3	3	2
August	21	26	23	16	3	15	9	8	7	6
September	16	24	25	14	13	13	9	9	7	7
October	21	45	33	20	15	18	10	21	6	11
November	42	21	11	30	23	15	14	16	9	5
December	29	35	17	35	23	25	13	20	14	8
Total	315	295	313	325	190	232	161	131	115	81

MONTHLY RETURN OF FIRES, 1920, SHOWING TIME OCCUPIED, WATER USED,
ESTIMATED RISK AND DAMAGE, ETC.

Month.	Number of Calls Attended.					Alarm Given.		Time of day.		Time occupied.	Lives Lost.	Injuries to.		Estimated Amount at Risk.		Estimated Amount of Damage.		Houses.		Water used at Fires.
	Inside.	Outside.	False Alarm.	Not Traced.	Total.	Station.	District.	8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m. to 8.30 a.m.			Firemen.	Other Persons.	Foreign Buildings.	Chinese Buildings.	Foreign Buildings.	Chinese Buildings.	Destroyed.	Damaged.	
										Hrs. Mins.				Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.			
January	27	17	9	...	53	36	17	16	37	494.35	...	...	3	380,000	263,000	2,450	18,050	1	38	243,656
February	25	4	...	...	29	25	4	10	19	197.05	...	...	1	437,500	175,000	125	9,900	1	12	84,428
March	12	1	4	...	17	13	4	8	9	58.47	1	...	3	42,000	55,000	450	8,050	...	11	40,995
April	16	4	7	...	27	21	6	10	17	388.54	...	...	...	25,000	96,000	500	2,350	...	11	37,536
May	15	4	2	...	21	15	6	6	15	229.20	...	1	3	25,000	188,000	...	11,600	4	10	114,580
June	19	3	3	...	25	23	2	8	17	357.55	...	1	5	802,000	469,000	300	81,125	...	7	139,638
July	11	1	2	...	14	13	1	3	11	81.50	...	...	...	480,000	40,000	2,025	3,270	...	2	21,696
August	14	5	2	...	21	16	5	4	17	187.15	...	...	6	1,041,000	99,000	610	15,095	...	11	53,712
September	11	3	1	1	16	13	3	2	14	198.10	3	1	20	265,000	761,000	19,000	1,710	...	7	55,520
October	14	7	...	...	21	20	1	8	13	55.25	...	...	...	90,000	22,000	800	...	...	1	37,010
November	32	7	3	...	42	34	8	17	25	521.35	...	10	1	252,500	666,000	4,400	16,475	3	21	143,544
December	23	3	3	...	29	21	8	8	21	415.55	...	...	4	1,271,000	317,500	36,500	10,600	3	15	92,310
Totals	219	59	36	1	315	250	65	100	215	3,186.46	4	13	46	5,111,000	3,151,500	67,160	178,225	12	146	1,064,625

TABLE SHOWING MOTOR APPLIANCES, ETC.

Stations		Appliances																																
	Fire Float	Steam Motor Pump (800 gallons)	Petrol Motor Pump (400-500 gallons)	Steam Fire Engine (400 gallons)	Motor Turntable Escape (85 feet)	Heavy Motor Escape Tenders	Light Motor Hose Tenders	Motor Hose and Ladder Tenders	Motor Lorry	Chief Officer's Car	Inspection Cars	Extension Ladders (Trussed)	Scaling Ladders (6' 6" and over)	Pompier Ladders (Folding)	Pompier Ladders (Single)	Smoke Helmets	Smoke Masks	Smoke Driving and Control Nozzles 2½"	Smoke Driving and Control Nozzles 1½"	Ceiling Nozzles	Control Breechings 2½"	Control Breechings 1½"	Flood Lights	Hand Searchlights	Oxy-acetylene Cutting Sets	Detachable Hose Reels	Handpumps	Tarpaulins	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	
CENTRAL STATION	...	...	*3	...	1	...	†4	...	...	1	...	5	10	5	2	3	16	17	19	4	8	10	...	8	...	2	6	...	100	3,200	2,200	7,575	150	
HONGKEW STATION	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	16	2	2	2	14	8	12	1	4	7	...	3	...	1	5	...	...	2,100	1,200	5,100	...	
SINZA STATION	...	1	*2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	35	2	2	1	12	10	8	1	4	6	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	2,150	1,600	4,375	...	
SOOCHOW ROAD SUB STATION	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	8	2	...	...	4	5	3	...	6	3	1	3	1	...	6	14	...	...	450	1,775	...	
WORKSHOPS	...	...	...	...	...	†	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
FIRE FLOAT	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	6	1	6	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	1,000	1,800	750	1,250	...	
RESERVE	...	...	...	†1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	72	10	28	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	1,500	350	3,375	500	...
Total	1	1	7	1	1	2	7	2	1	1	2	15	72	11	7	8	118	51	76	8	28	30	5	17	1	4	28	14	1,100	10,750	6,550	23,450	650	

† Out of commission.

° Under repair and overhaul.

* Two of these machines, carry 55' Escape.

† Two fitted with First aid Pump, etc.

42,500 Feet.

This does not include unserviceable hose.

LIST OF FIRES (WITHIN THE SETTLEMENT) DURING THE YEAR.

[illegible]

SUPPOSED ORIGIN

SUSPECTED ORIGIN										MUNICIPAL AND FIRE DISTRICTS										FALSE ALARMS								Outside Assistance Rendered	
										Central				Northern		Eastern		Western										Outside	Assistance Rendered
										Total				Total		Total		Total											
										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8									20	89		
3	18	9	28	1	1	2	9	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	11	2	7	3	2	4	1	20	89
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

BRANCHES OF THE FORCE.

Foreign.—The authorised strength of the Foreign Branch and its actual composition on December 31, 1920, was as follows:—

	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Actual.</i>
Superintendents	2	2
Chief Inspectors	6	6
Chief Detective Inspector	1	1
Head Gaoler	1	1
Inspectors	12	10
Detective Inspectors	5	5
Assistant Gaolers	2	2
Sub-Inspectors	18	21
Detective Sub-Inspectors	5	5
Sergeant-Major	1	—
Senior Warders	6	5
Sergeants	76	69
Detective Sergeants	16	14
Warders	—	1
Constables	70	45
Detective Constables	4	4
Assistant Warders	13	12
	238	203

During the year, the 10 members of the Force who were shown on War Service at the end of 1919 returned to Shanghai and resumed duty.

No home recruiting was done during the year. One Constable and two Assistant Warders were taken on locally. Seven men were transferred to the Gaol for duty to fill vacancies and to cope with the increased work. Two members of the Force died during the year: Inspector T. H. Steele, of heart failure following rheumatism; and Assistant Warder H. C. Jackson, as the result of a gunshot wound accidentally inflicted.

The following table shows the changes which have occurred in this Branch for the year under review:—

	<i>Resigned.</i>	<i>Dismissed.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Invalided.</i>	<i>Transferred to other Departments.</i>	<i>War Service. Invalided at his own request.</i>
Police	15	8	1	2	2	1
Gaol	1	1	1	1	—	—

Comparative Table of Offences by Members of the Foreign Branch:—

	<i>Drunkenness.</i>	<i>Neglect of duty.</i>	<i>Minor Offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1917	3	8	11	22
1918	—	5	7	12
1919	2	17	16	35
1920	9	28	50	87

It should be stated that of the 36 men responsible for the above offences, 28 were recruits who arrived in Shanghai towards the end of 1919, six of whom have since been dismissed and three invalided.

Notwithstanding the above figures I have no hesitation in stating that the discipline of this Branch as a whole has maintained its high standard.

Major K. M. Bourne, M.C., Cadet, was promoted to be 2nd Assistant Commissioner from July 20, the date of renewal of his agreement.

Major F. L. Wainwright, M.C., Cadet, was promoted to be 2nd Assistant Commissioner, under agreement from September 1.

The rank of Chief Detective Officer was discontinued and that of Director of Criminal Intelligence substituted.

Japanese.—Twenty recruits were obtained from various Japanese police forces in August and the strength of this Branch on December 31 was 1 Inspector, 6 Sergeants, 32 Constables and 4 Interpreters, including one Korean.

The work of the Branch has been satisfactory.

Sikh.—The authorised strength of the Sikh Branch for 1920 was 2 Inspectors, 4 Havildar Majors, 70 Havildars, 20 Naiks and 440 Constables, an increase of 2 Havildar Majors, 20 Havildars and 35 Constables over 1919. In addition, 20 Naiks were created. Throughout the year the Branch was maintained at nearly full strength, vacancies being filled by men recruited locally. Some difficulty was experienced in finding sufficient accommodation at certain Stations, but this congestion was overcome by taking over additional rooms in certain cases, and temporarily housing a number of Constables at other Stations. New quarters are now in course of construction at Hongkew and Louza, which will somewhat relieve this condition.

The health of the Branch has on the whole been good, though somewhat more than the average number of men have been invalided. Recently joined recruits were prominent among these, the class of Sikh coming out to Shanghai during the last 18 months not having proved up to the high physical standard of former years. Disturbances on the North West Frontier and in Mesopotamia probably account for this, as the Indian Army absorbed all the best recruits.

The designation of "Jemadar" was altered to "Sikh Inspector" in the latter part of the year, thus bringing this Force into line with the Hongkong and Indian Police. The title "Sirdar Sahib" was conferred on the Malwa Senior Native Officer, Wariam Singh, by the Government of India, in recognition of his services in connexion with Indians domiciled in the Far East.

Discipline was good both as regards the Sikh Branch and Indian Watchmen under Police supervision.

STRENGTH OF THE SIKH BRANCH.

On January 1.	Dismissed.	Resigned and Time Expired.	Invalided.	Died.	Enlisted.	On December 31.
Police.						
1919 406	2	31	8	6	129	488
1920 488	3	43	12	1	84	513
Gaoi.						
1919 127	1	29	4	2	87	178
1920 178	12	17	10	0	22	161

OFFENCES DEALT WITH.

Drunk on duty.	Drunk.	Asleep on duty.	Assault on Natives.	Insolent and Insubordinate Conduct.	Minor Offences dealt with by fines.
Police.					
1919 6	22	14	6	8	22
1920 16	29	19	16	7	62
Gaol.					
1919 0	11	4	1	3	28
1920 4	5	8	19	20	54

INDIAN WATCHMEN UNDER POLICE SUPERVISION.

At present under Supervision.	Resigned.	Dismissed for Misconduct.	Temporarily Employed.	Total.
1919 186	29	22	26	263
1920 216	41	51	42	350

Chinese.—The authorised strength of the Branch for 1920 was 1,355, which was increased to 1,358 during the latter part of the year. During the first two months of the year there was a dearth of suitable candidates for enlistment; but after the Chinese New Year these applicants became more numerous and latterly successful candidates have had to remain on the waiting list for two or more months before being actually taken on the strength. The number of enlistments, viz., 107, is the smallest on record since the reorganisation of the Branch in 1908.

Discipline has been good, as is evidenced by the fact that the percentage of dismissals, viz. 3.03, is the lowest recorded since 1908. There have been the usual number of minor offences against police discipline, but, beyond this, serious crime has not been prevalent. Three Constables were dismissed after having been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment by the Mixed Court, two for larceny and one for extortion.

The health of the Branch has been very good, the number of men invalided being less than half the average for the past 12 years.

The present scale of gratuities to men invalided and to the families of men who die in the service of the Council, has been considered inadequate, and proposals are now under consideration which, it is hoped, will place this Branch of the Force in a more satisfactory condition by making it possible to dispense with the services, without inflicting unnecessary hardship on them, of a number of men whose best days are over.

The number of watchmen on the books is 584, of whom 531 are employed. In view of the considerable amount of work involved in the administration of so large a body of men, proposals have been sanctioned for the placing of Chinese watchmen on the same footing as Sikh watchmen, and from January 1, 1921, a monthly charge of \$2 will be made in respect of each man under police supervision, in exchange for which the police will pay the men and, generally, carry out the administrative work involved. Employers who do not wish to pay this fee will still be able to obtain "unregistered" watchmen at short notice, but the best men will naturally be kept on the "registered" list.

The following table shows the variations in the strength of the Branch and casualties for the past five years :—

Year.	Enlisted.	Transferred from other duties.	Dismissed.	Absconded.	Resigned.	Invalided.	Died.	Transferred to other duties.	Appointment cancelled.	Strength on last day of the year.
1916	202	3	48	45	18	18	8	15	5	1217
1917	240	6	58	35	18	19	9	12	6	1312
1918	203	1	62	29	21	18	7	5	13	1361
1919	158	4	77	25	22	20	15	9	7	1354
1920	107	7	41	27	12	9	10	11	1	1359

TRAINING DEPÔT.

The staff has consisted of a Foreign Sub-Inspector and Sergeant, one Sikh and one Chinese Schoolmaster, and two Sikh and four Chinese drill instructors.

A batch of 20 Japanese police recruits arrived from Japan on August 18, and after the usual training were posted to Stations on October 4. Their health while at the Depôt was below the average.

During the year, 83 Sikh police recruits, 22 Sikh Warders and 107 Chinese police recruits were trained at the Depôt, and 75 Sikh police and warders underwent a short instructional course on returning from long leave.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

The actual strength on December 31 was :—

Foreign.—

- 1 Director of Criminal Intelligence.
- 1 Chief Detective Inspector.
- 5 Inspectors.
- 5 Sub-Inspectors.
- 14 Sergeants.
- 4 Constables.
- 3 Japanese Interpreters.
- 1 Korean Interpreter.
- 1 Russian Translator.

Chinese.—

- 14 Sergeants.
- 82 Constables
- 9 Clerks and Translators.
- 7 Interpreters.
- 2 Compositors.
- 2 Photographers.
- 8 Uniform Constables.

During the year 10 cases of murder, one of which was the outcome of an armed robbery, were investigated. In connexion with 6 of these cases, 9 persons were traced and arrested, of whom 4 were remitted to the Court of the Military Governor, 1 sentenced to imprisonment at the Municipal Gaol and 1 released on security, the charge against 2 others being dismissed and 1 is still under remand awaiting trial.

Probably the most sensational murder of the year, owing to the social standing of both victim and assailant, was that of a well known "sing song" girl who was chloroformed and strangled to death in a private-owned motor car on the Hungjao Road in June last. In connexion with this case the Criminal Investigation Department issued over 30,000 circulars giving a description of the instigator of the murder. Two of the persons responsible for the girl's death were arrested, one locally and the other by the Chinese authorities at Hsuehowfu, and after trial at the Mixed Court were ordered to be handed over to the Court of the Military Governor. The two men were executed on November 23 in the presence of a representative of the Municipal Police.

An attempted murder accompanied by highway robbery was perpetrated on Great Western Road on August 30. A foreigner was arrested in connexion with the case, but on the victim failing to identify him as his assailant, the charge preferred against him in Court was withdrawn.

On November 11 a foreigner shot and killed a Chinese prostitute at 207 Fearon Road. He was arrested, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Bilibid.

During the year 33 reports were made of armed robbery from houses, against 52 in 1919. In connexion with these reports 48 persons have been arrested and charged, of whom 20 were transmitted to the Court of the Military Governor, 15 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at the Municipal Gaol, 1 was released on security, 9 were dismissed, 1 died in hospital, the result of a bullet wound inflicted by the detective making the arrest, and 2 are still under remand awaiting trial.

Twenty-two cases of armed robbery from the person on the street were also reported, as against 15 in 1919. 15 persons concerned in these crimes were apprehended, 2 of whom were remitted to the Court of the Military Governor, 7 sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the Municipal Gaol, and 6 were released by the Court.

The reports of robbery from houses in which no arms were used totalled 6, as against 1 in 1919. 5 were reported in Yangtsepoo and 1 in the Sinza District. In these cases 3 persons have been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment at the Municipal Gaol.

Seventeen cases occurred of robbery from the person on the street, in which no arms were used, as against 14 in 1919. 13 persons were arrested in connexion with these cases, 11 of whom were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at the Municipal Gaol, 1 was handed over to his parents and 1 released. In addition to these apprehensions, 5 persons were charged with having participated in 3 armed robberies from dwelling houses and shops prior to January 1, 1920, 4 being sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at the Municipal Gaol and 1 released on security. Eleven persons were also arrested in connexion with robberies committed in territory not under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Police. 2 were handed over to the Military Governor, 6 to the various authorities concerned, 1 committed suicide in Station cells and 2 were released. 5 persons were also arrested against whom no specific charge of armed robbery could be sustained, but who were accomplices and members of robber bands. They were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at the Municipal Gaol.

Twenty-nine persons were sentenced to death and executed by the Chinese Authorities in the presence of a representative of the Municipal Police. Twelve of these were remitted from the Mixed Court to the Court of the Military Governor on charges of armed robbery committed prior to January 1, 1920, 17 on charges of armed robbery and 2 on charges of murder committed during the year under review.

During the year, 4,084 reports of property stolen were made at the different Stations. The return shows an increase of 513 on the figures for the previous year, an increase of 242 on the year

before and a decrease of 40 compared with 1917. These reports included 365 cases of burglary, against 331 in 1919, 144 of housebreaking against 150 in 1919, 39 of godownbreaking against 22 in 1919, and 52 of office and shop breaking against 71 in 1919. In 1,512 of these reports, investigation was made with successful results.

During the year, five cases were reported in which bombs, principally composed of weak explosive powder in a cigarette tin, were dealt with. In each case a small explosion occurred. These caused but very slight damage to property and no persons were injured. No arrests have been made in connexion with these cases.

Sixty persons were arrested and convicted of running a form of lottery known as "Hwo Wei" (花會) as against 11 persons charged and convicted in 1919, and 118 in 1918.

The theft of bicycles has continued to be a frequent occurrence, mostly due to the careless way in which owners of these machines leave them unattended and unsecured on the public roadway, and frequent warnings issued to the public appear to have had but little effect. The return for the year shows that reports were received of 161 bicycles having been stolen, and out of these the Police were successful in recovering 53.

On the evening of December 29, three armed Chinese entered No. 211 Weihaiwei Road, the residence of General Li Kung-yuen, ex-Defence Commissioner of Kwangtung under the Southern Military Government. The men tried to force their way past his Secretary, named Lieu Wei-sien, who had opened the front door to them in response to their knock, and having enquired whether the General resided there, fired some four or five shots from .32 automatic pistols and decamped towards the French Concession. One of the shots struck Lieu in the top part of the chest, the bullet coming out at the back of the neck. He was taken to a nearby hospital where he lies in a serious condition. There is every reason to believe that the affair has political significance and fullest investigations are at present being made.

The inquest on the body of Mr. F. E. Weiss, who was found dead in the country off Ping-liang Road on August 22, 1919, with a pistol bullet wound in his head and his throat cut, was resumed at the American Court on March 20 this year, the jury returning a verdict that "deceased came to his death by a bullet wound in the head and a razor cut in his throat, both either self-inflicted or by a person or persons unknown." This case presented many unusual features and is probably the most remarkable that the Police here have been called upon to investigate.

Occupants of houses continue to show the same carelessness in leaving doors and windows open during the day time and insecurely fastened at night. Against one gang of 9 Cantonese thieves alone, arrested in November last, 45 charges of larceny were proved of property stolen from foreign occupied residences during a period of two months. In each case it was shown that no care had been taken to see that doors and windows had been properly closed.

Three Russians, who had but a short time previously arrived here from Siberia, were arrested on March 10. A large quantity of stolen property recovered from their lodgings enabled the Police to prefer 12 charges of shoplifting against these men, and they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Russian Consular Court. On May 7, a further gang of shoplifters, former residents of Harbin, one male and two females, two of whom were Poles and one of Russian nationality, was apprehended. They were convicted on four charges of shoplifting and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and expulsion from the Settlement.

The disappearance of a three year old child, the daughter of a Russian named Moors, from the s.s. "Woosung" whilst the boat was at Chinkiang or between that port and Nanking, has to be recorded. This Department gave every possible assistance to Mr. Moors and over 30,000 descriptive circulars printed in English, Chinese, Japanese and Russian were issued, but all efforts to locate the child have so far proved fruitless.

In 23 cases of burglary, 1 of house breaking, 10 of office breaking and one of shopbreaking the Finger Print Section were successful in obtaining finger impressions which in each instance led to the identification and apprehension of the perpetrators. Finger print evidence is also held in 1 case of burglary, 1 of housebreaking and 3 of office breaking, against certain old offenders who are still at large and being sought for. This means of identification is proving more valuable every

year, and certain instances may be quoted to show the scope of this work. The identity of three persons who died violent deaths was established through their finger prints, and through this means the prompt arrest of suspected persons in a murder case was made. The apprehension on various dates during the year of three expert burglars of foreign residences is also worthy of mention, as a total of 21 cases of burglary were traced to these men by means of occasional finger prints left upon broken glass and other articles. Two of these burglars are at present serving sentences of five years, and one of nine years imprisonment. In another case the arrest of a man was effected who specialized in office breaking and though he was known through the finger impressions he left behind, he could not be located and remained for nine months a source of continual trouble to the Police in the Central District. He was eventually convicted on ten charges of office breaking and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

The return for the year is the highest recorded for this section since its inauguration and far exceeds, in successful identifications made, any previous year's working. A total number of 10,220 finger print records were dealt with, out of which 2,999 identifications were made; that is 2,999 persons were identified as having previous criminal records. The total number of finger print records dealt with includes 6,954 finger prints of persons arrested and charged in the Settlement, 1,917 of persons convicted in French Concession, 881 chauffeurs finger-printed prior to issue of driving permits, 178 applicants for the post of Chinese watchman, 189 Chinese Police candidates, 85 candidates for the Shanghai Fire Brigade and 16 coolies for the Health Department, finger-printed prior to engagement.

The following table of identification, which gives the annual results of eleven years' work in the Bureau, will be of interest:—

	<i>Records to date.</i>	<i>Identifications to date.</i>
To December 31, 1910	9,811	2,335
1911	19,752	6,404
1912	28,167	11,104
1913	35,877	15,589
1914	46,318	19,665
1915	55,783	23,291
1916	65,307	26,855
1917	74,562	30,254
1918	82,737	33,572
1919	91,190	36,358
1920	110,864	42,141

In the Photographic Studio of the Bureau, 1,751 photographs were taken and 6,778 copies produced during the year. The Printing Office has been responsible for the printing and issue of 395,106 circulars of various descriptions. 635 certificates have been issued to Indians resident in Shanghai who have passed through the Finger Print Office for registration. 750 photographs have been printed and issued in connexion with passports for Indians leaving Shanghai.

The Criminal Investigation Department at the end of the year held 453 warrants for the arrest of 1,367 persons who are wanted by the Chinese Authorities for criminal offences committed in territory under Chinese jurisdiction.

Only four reports were received of cargo lost or stolen from amongst that on the wharves supervised by the men functioning under the Criminal Investigation Department. The property was afterwards recovered.

TRAFFIC.

The control of traffic in the Settlement, and particularly in the Central District, continues to become more difficult. Unless drastic measures are taken, such as those in vogue in certain American cities, it is not easy to see how improvement can be effected. Such measures might

include one-way streets, the exclusion of certain types of vehicles from certain streets and the absolute prohibition of the ranking of vehicles in certain sections. The first—the one-way street scheme, was tried in 1919 and gave admirable results; but it was eventually abandoned owing to the objections raised by property owners and others on the streets concerned. This raises the important question of how far the rights and feelings of private individuals can be allowed to hamper Municipal development and public welfare and convenience, and it is one that will have to be faced by the community before very long. The second of the above measures, the exclusion of certain vehicles from certain streets, is already in partial operation as regards heavy freight traffic, and it is doubtful whether in Shanghai it could be carried any further. The third measure mentioned, the prohibition of ranking in certain sections of roadway, has not yet been tried.

In the meantime the completion of the Bund foreshore reclamation scheme will do a great deal to improve traffic conditions in that part of the Settlement. The new vehicle stand, extending from Peking Road to Avenue Edward VII, provides much needed accommodation for 250 motor cars, while the new road carries slow and heavy traffic, leaving the main Bund road clear for faster vehicles.

Various new regulations have been introduced in the interests of public safety and convenience, among which may be specially mentioned that published in Municipal Notification No. 2744 of August 26, 1920, which reads as follows:—

“In the section of the Bubbling Well and Nanking Roads between Mohawk Road and the Bund, no motor vehicle shall pass another in motion, proceeding in the same direction.”

This accomplishes as much as a speed limit and is far simpler in application. It also has the effect of diverting a considerable amount of motor traffic from that portion of Nanking Road to which it applies.

Except for the extension of Railless Route No. 16 to Thibet Road there has been no change in the Tramway Service. The Company's rolling stock has been increased by 15 trailers and is now as under:—

	1920	1919
	—	—
Motors	90	90
Trailers	85	70
Railless Cars	7	7

The number of persons carried continues to increase and is considerably in excess of the seating accommodation which can at present be provided. In the past year the number carried was 110,833,311 as against 95,038,701 for 1919. Passenger islands have now been provided at all compulsory stops on Nanking Road, except at Szechuen Road crossing where the space is too narrow, and have proved a success.

Revised Bye-law No. XXXVI, governing Traffic and authorising increased penalties for offences, was approved in December 1919, and has been in operation with good effect during the year. Over 700 prosecutions of Chinese chauffeurs in the Mixed Court were undertaken by the Police during the year. Several charges of manslaughter and many of reckless driving resulted in offenders being sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and heavy fines. Experience has shown that leniency with this class of labour is seldom justified, and it is satisfactory to note that this view is now generally taken by the Mixed Court.

An abortive strike of the chauffeurs in a foreign owned garage occurred in October, concurrently with the distribution of a quantity of Bolshevik literature in the Settlement. The men's demands were for more pay, less work and overtime, but after two of the ringleaders had been arrested and their driving permits suspended indefinitely, the rest of the men were content to return to work on the old terms.

The fee of \$1.00 for drivers' permits was authorised at the Ratepayers' Meeting in 1920, and has resulted in a revenue of over \$3,000.00 for the nine months it has been in operation.

Owing to the constantly increasing number of motor vehicles in recent years the supply of chauffeurs has seldom equalled the demand. This has resulted in a lowering of the standard of technical knowledge among the men and a rise in the cost of their wages wholly incommensurate with the class of work performed. The private owner is the worst sufferer and generally speaking at the present time he has to pay at a high rate for comparatively poor service. In an endeavour to alleviate this condition the Council has sanctioned the institution of a School for Chauffeurs which is to be opened at Gordon Road Police Station in the early part of 1921. The aim of the school will be to put pupils through a thorough course of instruction, both theoretical and practical, in elementary car mechanics, driving and the Traffic Regulations; and eventually to turn them out as competent drivers ready to enter private service. Instructional classes for owner-drivers will also be held if sufficient applications are forthcoming. This proposed scheme is obviously for the benefit of the whole community and it is hoped therefore that it will receive a large measure of public support.

The following table gives particulars in regard to motor vehicle drivers, both owners and chauffeurs, for the past year:—

Prosecutions (chauffeurs)	713
„ (other drivers)	61
Permits cancelled (chauffeurs)	10
„ (other drivers)	—
Permits suspended (chauffeurs)	72
„ (other drivers)	5
Examined and passed for driving permits (chauffeurs)	803
„ „ „ (other drivers)	609
Examined and failed for driving permits (chauffeurs)	170
„ „ „ (other drivers)	19
Learners' permits issued (chauffeurs)	821
„ „ „ (other drivers)	327
Changes of employment (chauffeurs)	2394
Number of chauffeurs registered in the Settlement	2945

The following table shows the number of accidents coming to the police notice during 1920, with the totals for the previous year for purposes of comparison:—

	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Due to:—</i>				
Tram Cars		5	9	310
Motor Vehicles	1	24	37	605
Carriages		2	2	42
Fire Trucks			1	1
Carts			2	64
Bicycles				20
Runaway and Led Ponies	1		2	9
Ricshas and Wheel-barrows		10		39
Total for 1920	2	41	53	1090
Total for 1919		36	40	891

The building extension scheme at Hongkew Station has necessitated the removal of the Vehicle Inspection Office to Gordon Road Station. The number of public licensed rickshas is still 8,000 and continues to be in excess of what is necessary to meet the requirements of the Public.

Livery stables show an increase of 13 over the previous year. 65 night and early morning visits and 826 day visits have been made by the police on stable inspection duty: 28 ponies were found unfit, of which 3 were pensioned, 1 destroyed and 24 suspended from work until well. Public carriages number 304 as against 256 for the previous year.

The number of garages in the Settlement is 27, of which 13 are under foreign management and the remainder Chinese. A new taxi-cab concern, operating Ford cars, commenced business towards the end of the year.

Here follows comparative table showing the number of motor vehicles in each quarter for the last two years:—

	Private Cars	Public Cars	Vans, etc.	Cycles	Trade Licences	Total
1919						
March Quarter	961	132	40	127	23	1,283
June "	1,048	151	45	161	20	1,425
September "	1,121	209	65	160	20	1,575
December "	1,194	198	84	148	21	1,645
Total	4,324	690	234	596	84	5,928
Quarterly Average	1,081	172	58	149	21	1,482
1920						
March Quarter	1,277	215	111	160	20	1,783
June "	1,472	223	139	200	23	2,057
September "	1,541	242	164	223	23	2,193
December "	1,606	252	190	214	37	2,299
Total	5,896	932	604	797	103	8,332
Quarterly Average	1,474	233	151	199	26	2,083

MOUNTED BRANCH.

At the end of the year the strength of the Branch was as follows:—One Foreign Trooper Sergeant, one Foreign Trooper, two Sikh Trooper Havildars, one Sikh Trooper Naik and 26 Sikh Troopers. The stud consisted of 6 horses and 36 ponies. This staff have performed their duties efficiently. 8 escorts and 10 special service parties have been furnished during the year. Squadron and riding drills have been held during the drill seasons and the men are efficient with all arms. The heavy felt saddle numnahs have been discarded in favour of the folded saddle blanket as used in the mounted services of the British Army. This change has caused the number of saddle galls to decrease and the animals benefit by the blanket being extended over the loins in the cold weather. Saddle wallets have been returned to store, being only extra weight and of no use to mounted police. Mounted duty was discontinued in Hongkew district on August 23 and the ponies, stable equipment and fittings transferred to Yangtzepoo. Thanks to the kindness of residents who have presented ponies to the S.M.P. during the year, the stud has been kept at full strength and the purchase of remounts has been unnecessary.

Twelve ponies were destroyed during the year for various reasons certified by the veterinary surgeon. Four ponies died, two from flatulent colic, one from peritonitis, one from ruptured pericardium (dropped dead on duty), and one was returned to donor. Vacancies in the stud have been filled by the presentation of the following ponies:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>By whom presented</i>	<i>Date</i>
"Black Mare"	A. W. Burkill, Esq.	January 9, 1920
"Buster"	L. Camera, Esq.	January 27, 1920
"Springbok"	C. R. Burkill, Esq.	January 29, 1920
"Wynona"	W. Lemarchand, Esq.	April 14, 1920
"Perhaps"	Miss Ezra	May 6, 1920
"Nomadic"	Miss Ezra	May 6, 1920
"Claremont"	H. C. Gulland, Esq.	May 11, 1920
"Homebird"	A. W. Burkill, Esq.	March 17, 1920
"Cotterfield"	H. E. Morriss, Esq.	May 23, 1920
"Paragon"	A. W. Burkill, Esq.	June 25, 1920
"Kirby"	Dr. C. N. Davis	August 13, 1920
"Leofield"	H. E. Morriss, Esq.	October 5, 1920
"Cranfield"	H. E. Morriss, Esq.	October 5, 1920
"Beaconsfield"	H. E. Morriss, Esq.	November 25, 1920
"Valleyfield"	H. E. Morriss, Esq.	November 25, 1920
"Kangani"	Estate of late E. R. Hooper, Esq.	November 27, 1920
"Winsome Dahlia"	H. E. Morriss, Esq.	December 2, 1920

On the whole the health of the animals has been good. Nine cases were treated by the Veterinary Surgeon and a few minor cases have been treated in Police Stables. Veterinary charges for sickness amount to \$88 for the year. Forage has been plentiful and good, but prices are still high. The cost per month per animal for shoeing, clipping, feeding, care and veterinary attendance has been \$18.35.

MUSKETRY.

During the year 4,246 rifle, revolver and automatic pistol practices were fired by various members of the Force.

.303 RIFLE AND CARBINE CLASSIFICATION COURSE.

	<i>Foreigners.</i>	<i>Japanese.</i>	<i>Sikhs.</i>	<i>Warders.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Marksmen	37	14	50	25	157	283
1st Class Shots	53	12	135	47	363	610
2nd Class Shots	50	13	177	51	266	557
3rd Class Shots	6	—	32	15	87	140
Partly Exercised	—	—	—	—	112	112
	146	39	394	138	985	1,702

The classification of the Indian Warders and Chinese members of the Force is based on the combined Spring and Autumn practices.

In addition to the above, 272 recruits and men from leave fired and qualified in the .303 rifle course.

PRACTICE FOR QUALIFICATION TO CARRY COLT .45 AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

Foreigners	145 men
S.M.P. (Reserves)	118 "
Sikhs	77 "
Total	340 men

PRACTICE FOR QUALIFICATION TO CARRY .45 REVOLVER.

Japanese	35 men
Sikhs and Warders	74 „
Total	109 men

PRACTICE FOR QUALIFICATION TO CARRY .32 AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

Foreigners	26 men
Chinese Sub-Inspectors	6 „
Chinese Detectives	93 „
C.P.C.'s. Bicycle Patrol	24 „
Chinese Watchmen	71 „
Total	220 men

In the last quarter of the year the Automatic Pistol and Revolver Practices were fired under the same conditions as those laid down for the British Army at the Small Arms School, Hythe. The change from deliberate shooting at bulls-eye targets to the off-hand method at moving figure targets has brought these practices as near to practical conditions as is possible.

GAOL.

Foreign Staff.—The work of the Foreign Staff was satisfactory and their conduct was, with one exception, good. The health of the new members improved during the last six months. The staff suffered the loss of one of its younger members, Assistant Warder Jackson, who died as the result of a gun-shot wound caused by an accident whilst shooting in the vicinity of Nanking on December 12.

Indian Staff.—The Indian warders recruited in India in the last quarter of 1919 have been unsatisfactory as regards both health and work. Those who enlisted them apparently failed to appreciate our needs, some of the recruits being irresponsible youths quite unfit to assume any control over convicts. On the whole it must be said that a more unsatisfactory draft has never come under notice, and the result has been a great increase in the number of offences dealt with. However, some of the men are now settling down and should in time become efficient warders. The work of the old portion of the Indian staff has been quite satisfactory.

Convicts.—The number in the Gaol at the end of the year was 1,571. The better supervision made possible by the increase of staff has resulted in an improvement in conduct. It is worthy of notice that year by year an increasing number of them make requests for consideration of matters relating to their affairs in the Gaol and in their homes. This expression of confidence in the administration is very welcome and makes for a better control generally. As regards health, the number of deaths of convicts was 98 as against 116 in the previous year. Of these, 85 died of tuberculosis. 119 convicts were sent to the Police Hospital for treatment, in most cases for short periods only.

The numbers of convicts directly under the medical officer's care were as follows:—

	On June 30, 1920.	On December 31, 1920.
Gaol Hospital	178	105
Sick in cells	185	86
Observation	115	219
Aged and infirm	38	112
	516	522

First Offenders' Division.—This Division was inaugurated during the early part of the year and a number of juvenile first offenders were sentenced to serve their time in it by order of the Court. All juvenile first offenders are now passed into this division, and also any inmate of the Reformatory who has attained the age of 19 years and is physically fit for transfer. Those in the First Offenders' Division are located in a block separate from the adult convicts, and every effort is made to wean them from a life of crime and fit them for employment on release. Their day commences with drill, followed by work, school (two hours) and physical exercise; and closes with lessons in self improvement, reading, etc.

Unregistered foreigners committed to short terms claimed nationality as follows:—

1 America	1 Norway
1 Bagdad	3 Persia
1 Finland	1 Poland
1 Greece	1 Roumania
1 Jamaica (twice committed)	4 Russia

The following table shows the lowest and highest number of convicts in the Gaol each month during the year, as compared with the figures for 1919:—

Month	1919.		1920.	
	Lowest Number.	Highest Number.	Lowest Number.	Highest Number.
January	1,669	1,705	1,410	1,498
February	1,638	1,684	1,490	1,523
March	1,568	1,628	1,438	1,498
April	1,575	1,609	1,474	1,521
May	1,578	1,616	1,505	1,583
June	1,558	1,588	1,579	1,623
July	1,546	1,580	1,597	1,658
August	1,511	1,555	1,629	1,685
September	1,514	1,544	1,607	1,674
October	1,502	1,547	1,618	1,669
November	1,479	1,542	1,605	1,643
December	1,421	1,497	1,566	1,646

Buildings.—One of the two new cell blocks (F.G.) was occupied during the first half of the year and all convicts serving a term of less than two years are now located therein. The relief of congestion in the old cell blocks is greatly appreciated by the Staff and will have a beneficial effect on the health of the convicts. The delay in delivery of the locks for the remaining new cell block (H.I.) accounts for its not having been occupied long since.

Convict Labour.—The increase of Staff has admitted of the resumption of all convict labour including stone breaking. The following articles were made by the convicts in the workshops.

Matting Department.—7,495 yards matting, 470 door mats, 1,250 scrubbers and 9 rugs.

Tailoring Department.—7,144 pieces of convicts' clothing, 3,512 convicts' towels, 3,100 suits Chinese P.C.s' uniform, 510 suits Sikh P.C.s' uniform, 465 suits Warders' uniform, 3 suits other uniform, 186 Warders' mattresses, 158 ammunition pouches, 54 aprons and 114 sundry articles.

Sundries Department.—79 pieces rattan ware, 80 iron bedsteads, 3,800 chopsticks, 229 refuse bins, 500 pairs wooden sandals, 28 ordure buckets, 400 truncheons, 60 water buckets, 48 targets, 1,792 convicts' utensils, 200 pieces furniture (various), 30 coal scuttles and 396 various iron articles, repairs, etc.

Printing and Bookbinding Department.—During the first half of the period under review, only a limited number of orders were received, but during the last quarter these shops have been working up to their full capacity.

Outside Sundries Department.—Stone breaking was resumed during November. This is a form of hard labour calculated to deter convicts serving short sentences from becoming recidivists and finds employment for 200 convicts who otherwise could not be constantly employed.

Reformatory.—The usual routine has been carried out and steady progress made by the boys. There has been a marked reduction in the number of offences against discipline. The number of boys committed was 40, or three less than the previous year. Of those committed, four had previous convictions.

The following table shows the lowest and highest number of boys in the Reformatory each month during the year, as compared with the figures for 1919:—

Month.	1919		1920	
	Lowest Number.	Highest Number.	Lowest Number.	Highest Number.
January	121	124	64	66
February	117	121	62	65
March	118	125	62	68
April	87	124	63	70
May	81	87	67	69
June	82	88	67	70
July	82	90	54	63
August	84	92	52	54
September	82	88	47	52
October	74	82	46	50
November	67	74	45	52
December	63	67	51	53

The health of the boys has been very good. One death from acute diarrhoea occurred while the boy was undergoing treatment in the Police Hospital.

Five boys having attained the age of 19, their presence among the junior boys was considered undesirable and they were transferred to the juvenile First Offenders' Division.

Figures for Gaol and Reformatory for 1920.

	Gaol		Reformatory	
Number of prisoners January 1, 1920	1,421		65	
Admitted during the year including 5 from Reformatory	3,652		40	
Re-admitted from Hospital (including 3 Adults and 1 Boy in Hospital 1919)	97	3	1	10
Re-admitted from Station Cells	61			1
Total passing through	5,076		106	
Discharged time expired (also 1 Adult in Hospital 1919)	1,294		33	
" to Mixed Court Cells	2			
" on doctor's recommendation				
" by order of Court	30			
" on remission of sentence	415		16	
" on payment of fine	4			
Died (also 2 Adults in Hospital 1919)	2	98	1	
Transferred to station cells Adults 61, Boys 1				
" to Hospital Adults 132, Boys 10				
" from Reformatory to Juvenile division at gaol				5
Handed over to Chinese Authorities				
In Hospital	12			
In Station				
In Gaol and Reformatory January 1, 1921	1,571		51	
Daily average for 1920	1,577		59	
Assisted on release by order of Court				
" " on Gaol application to Court				
	In Gaol January 1	Admitted during the year	In Gaol December 31	
Gaol	1,421	3,652	1,571	
Reformatory	65	40	51	

The highest number of prisoners in the Gaol during 1920 was 1,695 and the lowest 1,410. Reformatory was 70, lowest 45. Number of convicts conveyed in Motor van was 4,974; cost Tls. 0.12 per convict. Number of miles covered was 3,623.2.

Localities claimed by Prisoners.

	Gaol	Reformatory
Shanghai	298	2
Pootung	173	1
Nanziang	35	3
Sungkiang	55	
Nanking	59	
Chinkiang	293	1
Kiangpei	788	12
Soochow	183	1
Woosieh	84	2
Ningpo	637	6
Hupoh	50	1
Canton	109	1
Foochow	24	
Tientsin	84	
Kiangsi	29	
Anhwei	86	1
Other places	642	9
Foreigners	21	
Foreign females (Russian)	2	
	3,652	40

MIXED COURT.

No change in the administration of the Mixed Court took place during the year, but one or two internal alterations of a minor nature were introduced with a view to facilitating the dispatch of Court business.

Fifty-three unrepresented foreigners, an increase of 19 on last year, claiming no less than 17 different nationalities, were charged before the Court. Of these, seven were females, and for the first time in the history of the Court provision had to be made for the incarceration of foreign women prisoners. The present arrangements for the detention of this class of prisoner are unsatisfactory and can only be looked upon as temporary, and any increase in the number of foreign women convicted will necessitate some change in the prison staff as well as better structural and industrial facilities.

The following tables give details of charges, decisions, and nationalities claimed:—

CHARGES.

Accessory to Murder	1	Lunatic	1
Arms, carrying	1	Motor vehicle, no licence	3
Assault	3	Returning from deportation	1
Dog, no licence	8	Unlawful possession	1
Drunk and disorderly	10	Vagrancy	6
Embezzlement	2	Wounding	4
Larceny	12		

DECISIONS.

Cautioned	7	Imprisonment	18
Case withdrawn	1	} Imprisonment and Expulsion	2
Dismissed	7		
Expelled	1	On Security	1
Fined	15	To Mental Ward	1

NATIONALITY CLAIMED.

American	3	German	10	Roumanian	3
British	3	Greek	2	Russian	8
Esthonian	2	Hungarian	1	Servian	1
Eurasian	2	Lettish	2	Swiss	1
Finn	7	Persian	4	Turkish	1
French	1	Pole	2		

Great difficulty is experienced in ridding the Settlement of unregistered foreigners who have been convicted of crime in Shanghai, as the Court is prevented by passport requirements from ordering their deportation. All applications to Consuls for passports to deport foreign criminals convicted by the Mixed Court have met with refusals. A sentence of "expulsion" only, is very unsatisfactory as the man expelled is at liberty to reside just outside Settlement limits, there to pursue his evil ways still at the community's expense.

A large increase, especially during the latter half of the year, was noticed in the number of applications filed by lawyers for suspension or mitigation of sentence passed upon persons charged with criminal offences. These applications in most instances met with little success but in one or two cases the motion was granted without the Court even hearing the opposition put forward by the Police. When a lawyer succeeded in one of these applications it was noticeable that a number of petitions regarding other convictions soon followed. The grounds on which these applications are based are as a rule of the flimsiest, and the filing of such motions would hardly be tolerated in any other Court.

The chief items of interest in regard to the Court's work have been published monthly in the Municipal Gazette. A general idea of the work performed as compared with the previous year may be gathered from the following table. Although the number of sessions has only increased by one, yet the total number of cases dealt with is greater by just over 6,000:—

	1920.	1919.
Ordinary Criminal Sessions	557	557
Criminal Sessions—Special Hearings	127	94
Sessions for Foreign Civil Cases	147	149
Sessions for Chinese Civil Cases	364	394
	1,195	1,194

There were 79 inquests held during the year, as compared with 53 in 1919: the chief causes of death were motor car accidents 37, murder 12, and manslaughter 9.

The Foreign Staff consisted of:—

- 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police as Registrar (on leave).
- 1 2nd Assistant Commissioner of Police as Acting Registrar.
- 1 Inspector.
- 3 Sub-Inspectors.
- 6 Sergeants.
- 1 Typist and Stenographer.

The total number of persons coming before the Court on criminal charges was 44,566, an increase of 6,259 on the figures for 1919.

The following table shows the most marked variations for the year as compared with 1919:—

<i>Class of Offence.</i>	<i>1919.</i>	<i>1920.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Assault	407	617	210	—
Abduction	55	105	50	—
Intimidation	29	54	25	—
Burglary	169	238	69	—
Larceny	2,016	2,727	621	—
Receiving	76	116	40	—
Robbery	184	129	—	55
Dairy	11	37	26	—
Dog	323	181	—	142
Hawkers	663	467	—	196
Motor Car Driving	497	729	232	—
Opium	635	1,019	384	—
Ricshas	13,292	19,850	6,558	—
Teashops	75	47	—	28
Wheelbarrows	1,008	845	—	163
Lotteries	19	57	38	—
Nuisance	12,944	11,515	—	1,429
Obstructing the Police	9	42	33	—
Trafficking in Females	13	38	25	—

The only decrease of note appears under robbery; while assault, larceny and burglary show very substantial increases. The increase in motor car cases can be accounted for by the larger number of these vehicles now licensed.

Charges under the heading of opium have increased from 635 in 1919, to 1,019 in 1920. This is in part due to the fact that the opium trade is now attracting the attention of unprincipled foreigners who see in it a very safe, easy and rapid method of making money. From evidence that has been given in a number of cases it is evident that there is an influential combine at the back of the opium smugglers and traders and that only the exposure of the persons concerned will result in any decrease under this heading.

There were 76 persons handed over to the Native Authorities for safe custody, trial or execution, under the following charges:—

CHARGES.

Assault	1	Gaol-breaking	1
Abduction	6	Insane	2
Adultery	3	Kidnapping	4
Attempted Suicide	3	Larceny	11
Coin Uttering	3	Murder	4
Embezzlement	2	Robbery	30
Escaping from custody	1	Stray Children	1
Extortion	1	Unlawful Possession	2
Fraud	1		

AUTHORITIES SENT TO.

Arsenal	26	Hangchow	2	Ningpo	5
Chapei	7	Hupei	3	Pootung	3
Changchow	2	Kading	1	Sungkiang	1
City	24	Nantung	1	Zangzok	1

During the year there were 2,632 criminal summonses issued, of which 2,590 were served. 571 warrants were issued and 196 were executed.

Assessors.—The Assessors in Police cases during the year were as follows:—

American.—Messrs. R. P. Tenney and J. E. Jacobs.

British.—Messrs. P. Grant Jones, A. D. Blackburn, J. C. Hutchison and J. W. O. Davidson.

Cases on Saturday mornings were tried throughout the year by Mr. K. Hayashide, and Mr. G. Ros sat until his transfer to Hankow in October when his duties as Assessor were carried on by Captain R. Ferrajolo.

On December 10, Mr. N. A. Ivanow was appointed Senior Consul's Special Assessor to try all cases in which unrepresented foreigners were involved.

Magistrates.—Messrs. Kuan Chun, Yu Ying Vong, Li Hsu Mei, Tsang Chang Vung and Loh Zau Tsoong sat throughout the year.

Chinese Civil Cases.—1,195 cases were heard, a decrease of 279 on 1919; although the number of petitions filed was 1,186 as against 1,095 for the previous year. If throughout the year there had been four instead of three Assessors trying these cases, the number awaiting a first hearing would have been reduced to comparatively few, instead of which there are 149 now on the list, an increase of 86 over the figure at the end of the previous year.

Foreign Civil Cases.—There were 414 petitions filed, being an increase over last year of 115. A large number of these cases were filed towards the end of the year and were chiefly due to the general depression in business circles.

Chinese Authorities.—With a few exceptions the co-operation between the Native Authorities and this Court has been excellent.

Security Office.—Three cases of fraudulent representation in connexion with security bonds occurred, and sentences were passed on the offenders in each instance.

Private Prosecutions.—Criminal complaints of this nature during the year amounted to 225. This is a great increase on any previous record, and as the majority were dismissed the conclusion is that a large proportion of the actions are brought with the idea of either "saving face" or causing the accused to "lose face." The levying of a fee of \$10.00 for complaints of this kind has failed to check this practice.

House of Detention.—At the end of the year there were 57 persons under detention for civil claims, as against 48 for the previous year. 329 were committed and 320 released.

Women's Prison.—There were 72 persons in custody at the end of the year, as against 40 on the last day of 1919. The total number received during the year into the cells was 503, as against 471 released.

Lawyers.—Nine foreign and five Chinese lawyers were admitted to practice.

FOREIGN CIVIL CASES.

Warrants issued	65
" executed	16
" withdrawn	1
Summonses issued	372
" served	176
" withdrawn	50
Persons apprehended on Warrants	16
" summoned	182
Sealing orders issued	742
" " executed	91
" " not executed (claim settled)	579
" " withdrawn	58
" " not executed for various reasons	—
Sealing orders pending	14
Reopening orders executed	72
Ejectment	—

CHINESE CIVIL CASES.

Petitions filed requiring a hearing by Court	1,186
" " of a miscellaneous nature	540
" rejected	1
Cases added to hearing list	910
" heard	1,195
" in course of hearing	—
" concluded	768
" awaiting first hearing on December 31, 1920	149
Summonses issued	1,006
" served	853
" withdrawn	111
Warrants issued	446
" executed	177
" withdrawn	107
Persons arrested on warrant	177
" summoned	1,036
" failed to appear on first summons	628
Sealing orders issued	229
" " executed	52
" " not executed (claim settled)	141
" " withdrawn	11
" " pending	25
Reopening orders executed	52
Ejectment " "	—

SECURITY BONDS.

Persons ordered to find security	1,074
Bonds accepted	731
Bonds rejected	200

FOREIGN CIVIL CASES FOR THE YEAR 1920.

NATIONALITY.	Cases filed.	Withdrawn or Postponed.	In Course of Hearing.	Unable to Locate Defendant.	Heard.
American	87	24	22	29	12
British	216	57	11	73	75
Belgian	1	—	—	1	—
Italian	11	1	1	4	5
Japanese	53	11	9	37	1
Netherlands	5	—	1	2	2
Norwegian	1	—	—	—	1
Portuguese	9	2	4	1	2
Russian	22	2	1	8	11
Spanish	3	—	1	—	2
Swedish	1	—	—	—	1
Total	414	97	50	155	112

POLITICAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

The serious unrest in Shanghai, which marked the close of 1919, was continued unabated during the first four months of 1920, and prolonged in a modified form throughout the rest of the year. The various political and economical difficulties, affecting the country at large, which included the Shantung Question, the anti-Japanese boycott arising from it, the demand for a National Citizens' Convention, the agitation against the new Stamp Duty, the quarrels between the Anfu and Chihli parties and the unprecedented increase in the price of rice, leading to strikes, were all taken full advantage of by local leaders. The principal trouble to be faced in the Settlement was, however, the result of an outgrowth of the strike of May 1919, and it assumed a serious

aspect during the first few weeks of the year. This was the agitation for Chinese representation on the Municipal Council. In 1919 a federation called the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions had been formed, whose leaders had been the instigators in resisting in July of that year the increased Municipal assessment and special levy. Their efforts on that occasion proved abortive but it was evident at the time that the chief item on their programme was the revision of the Land Regulations and the provision therein for Chinese representation on the Municipal Council. Accordingly, as the result of a meeting held during the last week of December, 1919, at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions at No. 13, Avenue Edward VII, French Settlement, it was decided to decline to pay the Municipal rates for the first quarter of 1920 unless the demands for Municipal representation were granted, and, if measures were taken to enforce the payment of rates, to call a general strike of a most comprehensive nature, calculated without any doubt seriously to affect the whole Settlement and intended to intimidate the foreign community into acceding to their demands. To give effect to this decision hand bills were circulated and advertisements in the leading Chinese daily papers were published by the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions, during the first week of 1920, urging the Chinese residents not to pay rates. This wholly improper anti-authority propaganda had the desired effect, as, when the collection of rates was commenced on January 9, Chinese householders with few exceptions refused to pay. Prompt action, however, was taken by summons before the Mixed Court and when defaulters failed to appear, judgment was given in default. Owing to continued refusal to pay, distraint warrants were issued and executed. Though this summary action nearly precipitated a general closure of shops, there is little doubt that it came as a complete surprise to the Street Unions agitators, who summoned an immediate conference at their headquarters in the French Settlement, and, fortunately for themselves and their followers, advised the shopkeepers to resume business at once, instead of calling for the threatened general strike. Thus by the middle of January the anti-tax movement had collapsed, and further agitation for Chinese representation was conducted in a more or less constitutional manner. The near approach of the Ratepayers' Meeting and the knowledge that any further agitation on former lines would completely prejudice any sympathy from the Foreign Community, probably had some effect in swaying their decisions, for, when the resolution for direct representation was defeated at the Ratepayers' Meeting and the alternative proposal for the appointment of a Chinese Advisory Committee was carried, the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions decided to turn this concession to the best possible account, in spite of serious dissatisfaction with the result expressed by some members. So, during the several succeeding months the members of this Association engaged in wrangling with each other and with other interested Chinese bodies in an endeavour to devise a method for the selection of the Advisory Committee. Steps taken in the early part of June by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to prepare the way for the selection of candidates for this Advisory Committee, which was the subject of a letter from the Municipal Council to the Chamber of Commerce on April 17, proved abortive as a result of the opposition of the Canton and Ningpo Guilds, whose co-operation the Chamber solicited. These organizations objected on the plea that the matter affected the whole Chinese community and could not be adjusted by any particular group or groups of persons. Steps then taken to organize a body representative of all interests, resulted in the formation on June 22 of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association which was inaugurated on October 14. In accordance with a decision at the inaugural meeting, a committee of 27 persons was elected by a poll held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on October 21 and 22. This committee in November elected from its members a special sub-committee of seven, the names of five of whom were put forward as nominees to comprise the Chinese Advisory Committee to the Council.

Before leaving this subject it is well to record one feature which was particularly noticeable during the height of the agitation. This was a complete absence of a sense of responsibility among local Chinese journalists. As already stated, the leading Chinese daily papers published advertisements urging residents to refuse to pay their rates. Later, five papers mischievously and maliciously accused the police, who executed the distraint warrants, of assaulting employes

of shops and wantonly damaging goods in some of the shops they visited. The "Min Kuo Pao" (民國報), one of the offending newspapers, was proceeded against in the Mixed Court and Yih Tsao-tsaung (葉楚傖), the editor, was fined \$300.00. Four other newspapers, namely, "The National Herald" (神州報), "The China Times" (時事新報), "The Sin Wan Pao" (新聞報) and "The Da Tsung Jih Pao" (大正日報) were thereupon only too eager to publish apologies completely withdrawing their libellous statements; and similar proceedings against them were accordingly withdrawn.

As noticed above, the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions has been much before the public eye, and evidence is not wanting to show that the law abiding Chinese residents who are perforce members of the various unions are being exploited by a few political agitators, whose only object is self-advancement and self-advertisement. In February the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions made a great effort to foster agitation against the licensing of tobacco and exchange shops, but their summons to shopkeepers met with small support, and their advice to refuse to pay the new levy was rejected on the advice of the leaders in the trade. On the return of its president, Chen Tse-ming, from Canton on March 1, the Association made renewed attempts to restore itself to popular favour and appears to have petitioned the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for the restoration of the Mixed Court and to have taken part in agitations affecting the internal administration of China, such as the Shantung Question and the anti-Japanese boycott.

The local situation was greatly complicated and much industrial unrest arose during 1920 by an abnormal rise in the price of rice. Rice which sold for \$8.70 per picul in April, rose to \$10.00 in May, and at the end of June reached the unprecedented figure of \$15.60 per picul. This high price appeared to have been caused to some extent by permitting the export of grain to neighbouring countries where high prices were prevailing, while a deficient yield from the previous harvest and transport difficulties were contributing factors. Meetings were held towards the end of June by the Rice Merchants' Guild and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, at which arrangements were made to reduce the price to \$14.00 per picul. Simultaneously the Municipal Council issued a proclamation denouncing profiteering; and cheap rice depôts were opened by different organizations. These steps brought about a slow downward movement in the price and at the end of July rice was selling for \$13.80 per picul. Thereafter prices fluctuated and even exceeded the June figure for a short period in September, until the appearance on the market of the new crop caused a steady decline and by the end of the year prices had fallen to \$9.80 for the best quality and \$9.20 for the inferior kind. Even then these prices were well above the normal and formed the subject of petitions to the Council, and consequent enquiries into the causes by the Police. For years past anxieties have arisen owing to the high prices and remedial steps have been taken, but never within recent years has the price failed to drop to the normal on the introduction into the market of the new season's crop. This clearly indicated that abnormal influences were affecting the source of supply and though it was difficult to prove that, in Shanghai itself, rice was being stored for profit in unusually large quantities, or that export of the cereal was being permitted from the port to any great extent, the conclusion was arrived at that these illegal practices did exist, more particularly at the sources of supply. In normal years, rice would be selling in December at about \$7 per picul, as against \$9.50, and enquiries by the Police in responsible and influential quarters brought out the following reasons to account for this condition in 1920, but the Police have not been in a position to confirm the accuracy of this information:—

1. In many of the rice producing districts the quality and quantity of the rice had been affected by the attacks of a germ, and by damage from wind and rain. The area under cultivation was not so great as in former years, due to the cultivation of cotton having been found more profitable than that of rice. Owing to this shortage and the prevailing high prices, farmers are said to have harvested their crops a month earlier, to take advantage of the high prices to be obtained.

2. The farmers themselves were in some cases holding up supplies in anticipation of a rise in the price, and even the merchants and gentry in these districts were stated to be buying and storing the staple food of the country for purposes of speculation.

In Wusieh, the principal town in one of the rice districts, the stock in December was estimated as three times greater than in normal years; a direct contradiction to the statement that the shortage in the crop was a factor in the situation. To arrive at the truth it was obviously necessary to conduct a thorough and impartial investigation on the spot and, although the necessity for this was urged on the Civil Governor of Nanking on several occasions in petitions addressed to him by the Rice Guilds, no steps have been taken to carry out what is undoubtedly a plain duty. This augurs badly for the coming summer and clearly points to the necessity for bringing home to those responsible the dangers which are being incurred by failure to control the price of China's staple food. Two or three permanent officials with plenary powers located in the principal centres of the rice growing districts, co-operating with one another in an honest endeavour to control the cultivation and dealing in rice, and working in harmony with the rice Guilds, should be quite sufficient to bring the situation within normal limits; but the matter is urgent and calls for prompt and drastic action if past difficulties and dangers are not to be repeated in a more serious form.

With the increase in the price of rice came the inevitable industrial unrest, which assumed serious proportions in June and July. During these months no less than 18 strikes in various industries occurred, out of a total of 45 for the year. 25 strikes took place in 1919 and in 1918 only 13, the comparison showing clearly how seriously labour troubles have disturbed the economic life of the port during the year. These figures do not include incipient strikes which were only avoided by prompt grants of increases in wages and the temporary payment of rice compensation money. In actual strikes during the year 54,088 workers took part, involving an average loss of work to each person of 5.7 days. The majority of strikes were perhaps directly due to the temporary high price of rice, but there were in most cases other underlying causes connected with the general increase in the cost of living, which have been affecting the industrial life of the port for some years. There are indications that the employers of local labour are studying these questions and in many cases the causes have been removed by liberal provisions which will insure to the concern a sufficient and permanent supply of skilled labour. The Police experienced no trouble in dealing with the strikes referred to.

A strike unconnected with industrial questions and indirectly affecting the Settlement, has to be recorded. On April 11 the National Students' Union of Shanghai transmitted certain demands of a political nature to the Government in Peking. No notice being taken of their communication they declared a so-called strike on April 14. On the afternoon of that day several thousand boys and girls from 53 different schools held a meeting at the Chinese Public Recreation Ground outside the West Gate. After the usual speeches had been made the meeting marched in procession through the City, and handbills denouncing the Chinese Government were distributed. During the next few days strenuous endeavours were made by the students to induce the merchants and labourers to join their movement by means of street lecture parties and a canvass of shops in Chinese territory. None of the Municipal schools struck work nor was there any attempt by the students to pursue their activities in the Settlement. On April 22 a party of students who were attempting to undermine the loyalty of the workmen at the Arsenal came into collision with the military, with the result that a few of them received minor injuries. This was made the excuse for further demonstrations in favour of a general strike. The same evening between 9 p.m. and midnight a procession of some 500 students marched through the City entreating the merchants and labourers to join them. They succeeded in preventing the City trams from running the following day and also induced most of the shopkeepers in the City and Chapei to put up their shutters. Early next morning, April 24, martial law was declared by the Military Governor and all meetings, demonstrations, speeches and other propaganda forbidden. In spite of this the students attempted to proceed with a mass meeting they had decided to hold in the afternoon near the West Gate, with the result that a fight occurred with the soldiers and police and a few of the demonstrators were injured. The shops in the City and Chapei remained closed on April 25 and about 500 shops in this and the French Settlement put up their shutters. Next day, however, most of them reopened and about 1,000 labourers who had been on strike for two days returned

to their work. Following the incident of April 24 the students tried to start a campaign of revolutionary propaganda in which the overthrow of all authority was freely advocated. A daily paper published by the Students' Union was specially violent and various organs of the native press contained grossly exaggerated and wholly untruthful accounts of the fracas, which were intended to inflame the country at large. But their efforts met with little success. It was clear from the outset that the movement lacked public support. The merchant and labour organizations displayed no active enthusiasm whatever, confining themselves to sympathetic assurances and the dispatch of numerous telegrams to Peking. Yet, so easily are the masses swayed, the situation might have become serious but for the timely declaration of martial law by the Military Governor as soon as it was seen that the students, having failed to accomplish their aim by other means, intended to incite the populace to open rebellion against constituted authority.

Efforts to keep alive the movement in favour of the boycott of Japanese goods were spasmodically made throughout the year. In general, however, they appeared to lack vigour and there were indications that public interest in the matter was continuing to decline. The Chinese Y.M.C.A., the National Organizations' Union, The National Perseverance Society and the Boycott Bad Goods Society appear to have taken prominent parts in the agitation either by lending their headquarters for meetings or by active work. An association called the People's Society was organized early in February to strengthen the anti-Japanese boycott, and the popular opposition to direct negotiations with Japan on the Shantung Question. This Society seems to be an offshoot of the National Organizations' Union of China and has its offices in the headquarters of that Union at No. 15 and 16 Yong Loh Lee, off Rue Kraetzer, in the French Settlement. Following its formation it convened a series of meetings, the most important of which took place in the Chinese Public Recreation Ground, near St. Catherine's Bridge on February 9 and was attended by over 6,000 people. The Chairman of the Students' Union presided. He and other speakers addressed the meeting concerning the arrest of students in Tientsin, the 21 demands of Japan, the Shantung Question and the Foochow incident. They urged their hearers not to recognize the Peking Government and to insist on the dismissal and punishment of the Civil Governor of Chihli and the Chief of the Tientsin Police. A petition embodying these demands was drawn up, and a small deputation followed by a large crowd proceeded to Lunghua for the purpose of presenting it to the Acting Military Governor. On the way the procession was stopped by a body of troops drawn up across the road, but the deputation was allowed to proceed. The Acting Military Governor being officially absent at Hangchow, the petition was handed to one of his subordinates, and after considerable parley of a somewhat heated nature, the deputation eventually withdrew. Similar petitions were also presented to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and to the Shanghai Taoyin. To give more emphasis to the demands of the meeting efforts were made to persuade the shopkeepers in the City to suspend business on February 10. For this purpose a large procession to start from the Public Recreation Ground was arranged for the afternoon of that day. The movement was not successful, and it was obvious, possibly owing to the imminence of the New Year, that the bulk of the people were not particularly interested.

Political events in Siberia brought into prominence locally the activities of Russian Socialists. Meetings organized by leaders of this group were held in the Russian Employment Bureau on the premises of the American Naval Y. M. C. A. on Avenue Edward VII on February 8 and 15. About 150 persons were present on each occasion. Opposition to the present diplomatic and consular representatives of Russia in China was voiced at both meetings and the advisability of exercising supervision over the Russo-Asiatic Bank was also discussed. A committee of seven to attend to these matters and to devise means to bring about friendly relations between Chinese democratic organizations and the new government in Siberia was selected. The two most prominent members of that committee have since left Shanghai for Vladivostock. Articles appearing in the "Shanghai Life," a local Russian newspaper, indicate that these political agitators have its support.

Following an interchange of letters between the Russian Far Eastern Students and the Students' Union, the Bolsheviks made a big bid for Chinese friendship by offering to conclude a

peace treaty which would restore to China all concessions, rights and privileges, including extra-territoriality, railway and mining rights, to which past treaties had entitled Russia in this country. Although no official notice was taken by the Chinese Government of this offer a considerable number of Chinese societies replied saying that they considered its terms to be not only acceptable but generous. These replies, which generally contained denunciations of militarism and capitalism, confirm previous reports as to the existence of communistic sentiments among societies of recent growth. The best known of the local bodies which replied to the Soviet peace offer are, according to the press, the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions, the Shanghai Students' Union, the National Organizations' Union of China and several of the oldest established guilds in Shanghai. Local Chinese pro-Bolsheviks took advantage of the celebration on May 1, Labour Day, and October 10, the Anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese Republic, to distribute literature advocating their views. Their attempts to bring about a monster celebration on the first-mentioned occasion ended in failure. Reports from other parts of China indicate that Bolshevik ideas are being circulated, especially amongst the soldiery, and have caused some unrest. There appeared to be little room for doubt that, while General Chen Chuin-ming was at Changchowfu in Fokien, he had declared openly his adherence to Bolshevism, and thereby gave an unexpected fillip to communistic propaganda in the country.

The factional fight in North China during July between the Anfu and Chihli parties was reflected in Shanghai in certain occurrences in the neighbourhood which caused considerable disturbance to the normal life of the Settlement by suspending the traffic for three days on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The first military preparations in this vicinity, which seemed to forebode fighting, were made by Tuchun Li Shun of Nanking on July 9, when he sent a thousand soldiers of the Soochow Garrison in boats to Quinsan and Henli. After removing a length of rail from the track, the troops mined the Shanghai-Nanking Railway line at a point near the latter place. News of the occurrence reached Shanghai on the evening of July 10, when the train service was immediately suspended, and General Ho, Commander of the local garrison, decided to send troops to Nanziang to offset Li Shun's move. The first detachment of these left Lunghua at 2.30 a.m. on July 12, and further contingents which followed brought the total number sent, to about 2,500. The rival forces remained on the respective sides of the boundary line between the Shanghai District and the remainder of Kiangsu at a distance of some 16 miles apart, until July 13 when, following an arrangement between Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu, General Lu Yungzhang of Chekiang and General Ho Feng-ling of Shanghai, their withdrawal began and traffic was resumed on the railway.

Two matters of some importance affecting the Settlement have caused the Police serious trouble during the year, and deserve more than a passing allusion; namely opium, and the bars outside limits in the North Szechuen Road area. In regard to the former it would perhaps be unwise to put in print all that is known to the Police of the efforts made in certain quarters to evade the laws of China and the bye-laws of the Settlement, but an opportune time should be taken by the Council to put the position before the Ratepayers in order that more satisfactory conditions can be enforced. The quantity of opium seized by the Police and the Customs in this port alone—a very small percentage of what actually finds its way in—shows how futile are the efforts made to suppress the evil. China, who first advocated its suppression, has displayed the utmost laxity in the supervision of poppy cultivation and the manufacture of the drug, and recent cases show that large quantities are smuggled into the Settlement by train and steamer, and, if any headway is to be made, point to the necessity for some drastic action in the way of searching trains and boats, and steamers making use of public and private jetties, and strict Customs examination of people coming from these trains and vessels. It is also essential that proper supervision should be maintained in the western provinces of China, where the drug has been proved to come from. At present the efforts made to suppress opium are a pure farce. Opium smoking is almost as prevalent now as before prohibition came in, and there appears to be no difficulty in obtaining the drug whenever required. Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Delegate to the League of Nations, in a speech made at Geneva, is reported to have eulogised the success

which had attended the efforts of the Chinese Government in eliminating in a short time the opium vice from among the Chinese people. The speaker was either totally ignorant of his subject, or for reasons of his own was making a supreme effort to hoodwink his audience and those in Europe and America who would read his remarks. So far as Shanghai is concerned it is safe to say that the smuggling of opium has led to an alarming increase in extortion, robbery, corruption, bribery and all manner of ill-practices of this nature, and makes one at times almost lament the days when opium was not a contraband article. There are no half measures possible in the matter—either opium should be licensed once again or its total prohibition, especially its cultivation, should be insisted upon in such a way that the drug would be unobtainable except for medicinal purposes. And there are no two opinions as to which is the correct view. Any person who advocates any other course or endeavours to gloss over the conditions existing at present is not working in the best interests of the country. These remarks are made with some feeling, as the demoralisation resulting in certain quarters is intimately known.

The bars situated on the boundary of the Settlement just outside limits in the North Szechuen Road District have been a fruitful source of trouble throughout the year. Some are located actually on the road boundary and the remainder in what is known as Jukong Road, which crosses the North Szechuen Road at right angles just north of Range Road. All are within a stone's throw of the main Municipal road, but none are within Municipal jurisdiction. All moreover are licensed by the Chinese Authorities and are therefore under the direct control of the Chinese Constabulary. For some years past the Municipal Police have made every effort to obtain the removal of the houses actually on the Council's road, but have met with no support from the Chinese Police or from the Mixed Court. It was considered that as the North Szechuen Road is the only road leading from the Settlement to the residential district beyond, those who were compelled to make use of this thoroughfare were justified in requiring that it should be kept as free from such plague spots as possible. The drunken brawls occurring during certain periods almost nightly and the bad class of person frequenting these disreputable establishments, did not appear to attract the notice of the Chinese Constabulary, and usually the serious work of maintaining order had to be carried out by members of the Municipal Police. It was not until these conditions were brought to the attention of the Military Governor by the Municipal Police that any steps were taken to remedy matters. Stringent orders were then issued that the bars were to be compelled to comply with the conditions of their licences, but in spite of this brawls of a more or less serious character continued to take place, until the fatal shooting affray in the Eldorado Bar, No. 3 Jukong Road, occurred on December 13, when an American citizen named R. F. Hazelton was mortally wounded. It is believed that the Chinese Authorities now realise the necessity for eliminating all the disreputable bars and dancing halls in this locality, and that in addition they propose to make both licence conditions and police surveillance more stringent in the case of the few fairly respectable establishments that may be allowed to remain.

K. J. McEUN,
Commissioner of Police.

1.—GENERAL RETURN OF THE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Remarks.
Persons apprehended	1,006	71,001	
Persons apprehended and not charged	472	28,355	
Persons apprehended and charged	534	*42,646	†3 under remand.
Criminal offences reported by Civilians to Police within Settlement Limits	713	3,970	*21 under remand.
Persons discharged by Magistrates	38	798	
Persons summarily convicted	489	41,767	†1 under remand and
Persons committed for trial or sent to higher Courts or handed over to Chinese Authorities	14	**60	1 transferred to U. S. Naval Authorities outside Shanghai. Decision not yet notified.
Persons convicted and sentenced by higher Courts or Chinese Authorities	2	20	**39 transferred to Chinese Authorities. Decisions not yet notified.
Persons acquitted by higher Courts or Chinese Authorities		1	
Persons apprehended for felony or larceny and charged	\$68	*13,816	\$4 under remand.
Persons convicted and sentenced by higher Courts or Chinese Authorities for felony or larceny	4	16	*†14 under remand and
Persons acquitted by higher Courts or Chinese Authorities for felony or larceny		1	3 transferred to Chinese Authorities. Decision not yet notified.
Persons summarily convicted for felony or larceny	50	3,278	
Persons discharged for felony or larceny	10	504	
Total Value of property reported stolen or lost within Settlement Limits			\$546,166.27
Total Value of property recovered			\$199,873.51
Net Loss			\$346,292.76
Number of Police commended by Judicial Authorities in criminal cases		1	
Persons handed over to Authorities of other places for criminal offences		64	
Persons received from Authorities of other places for criminal offences		38	
Persons apprehended by Criminal Investigation Branch for criminal offences			
Persons reported missing within Settlement Limits	58	2,348	
Persons found and restored to relatives or friends by Police	21	1,117	
Persons found by friends or returned home	5	597	
Suicides committed	8	201	
Suicides attempted and prevented by Police, etc.	7	22	
Hotel, Restaurant and Lodging house keepers summoned and convicted	2	50	
Hotel, Restaurant and Lodging house keepers summoned and dismissed	1	65	
Drivers, etc., of vehicles arrested or summoned and convicted		1	
Drivers, etc., of vehicles arrested or summoned and dismissed	69	7,483	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and convicted	7	194	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and dismissed	363	22,460	
Doors and/or windows found open or insecurely fastened	20	335	
Houses empty or with no person in charge entered by thieves	12	264	
Police attending Courts, Inquests, etc.	1	4	
Persons escorted through the Settlement to and from other places	14	3,768	
Police engaged in such Service	3,071	10,751	2,304 Sikhs 104 Japanese.
Runaway horses and/or ponies stopped		2,502	
Accidents reported within Settlement Limits		557	
Accidents where persons were injured			43
Accidents where death ensued	29	1,253	2,669
Dogs seized by Police	2	66	
Dogs shot by Police or destroyed at Kennels			2,760
Dogs sent to Kennels			2,675
Dogs restored to owners			2,092
Dogs escaped or died			668
Dogs killed and afterwards certified to be suffering from rabies			3
Dogs killed certified not to have suffered from rabies			7
Cases reported in which persons have been bitten by dogs certified to be suffering from rabies		2	
" " " not suspected to be suffering from rabies	3	70	

II.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS AND CHINESE APPREHENDED AND NOT CHARGED.

[illegible]

III.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS APPREHENDED AND CHARGED.

OFFENCES.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
(1) <i>Offences against the person:—</i>													
Assault		2	2	3	7	1	2	4	4	5	4	5	39
Causing grievous bodily harm	3			3		1				1			8
Deserters		2					3		1				6
Indecent assault												1	1
Manslaughter (Involuntary)											1		1
Murder and attempted murder				1					1	2		1	5
Rape												1	1
Sodomy and attempted sodomy						1		1					2
Threatening with a loaded revolver												1	1
(2) <i>Offences against property:—</i>													
Burglary									1				1
False pretences		1							1			1	3
Forgery			1		1		1						3
Fraud						1							1
Larceny	2	2	3	2	5	1	1	2	4		2	7	31
Malicious damage									2				2
Receiving stolen property								1					1
Robbery			4	3								2	9
(3) <i>Offences of a public nature:—</i>													
Breach of Licensing Bye-law or of Licensing Conditions:—													
Billiard Saloon					1								1
Dog	1	1	1		3	10	28	27	6	3	2		82
Handcart									1	1			2
Ice Cream													1
Liquor		1											1
Motor Car	1	3	3	1	1	4	2	8	5	2	2	1	33
Motor Cycle			6	1		1	2		14	4		1	29
Restaurant					2							1	3
Ricsha							3				1		4
Tavern							1						1
Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations:—													
Arms and Fire-arms		1			6	1		1	2			1	12
Brothel							2						2
House Refuse						1							1
Nuisance		1	1		1	1	2		1	1	1	2	11
Prostitute								1					1
Sunshade and Matshed								6	9				15
Traffic			1										1
Aiding and abetting									1			1	1
Aiding fugitive to escape and in possession of arms													1
Attempted extortion								1					1
Attempting to escape from custody				1									1
Being in possession of a stolen passenger ticket												1	1
Corruption						1							1
Disorderly conduct					1			4	3			3	11
Drunk, disorderly and assault, etc.	4	2	7	3	7	13	5	13	14	9	21	10	108
Failing to obey Police signal				1	1								2
Failing to comply with the Enemy Subject Regulations											1		1
Found on enclosed premises						1							1
Gambling and/or permitting same	8	10							5				23
In possession of Pistol Ammunition					2								2
In possession of smuggled opium and/or morphia						4				1			5
Keeping shops for sale of opium		1							1				2
Loitering					1	1							2
Menace to the peace and good order of the Settlement				1									1
Misappropriation					1								1
Obstruction	1		1		2	1			2		1	2	10
Printing forged coupons						1							1
Returning after expulsion order									1				1
Riding a bicycle after sunset without a light	1				1		3	2	2	1	2		12
Soliciting alms	1					1	6					2	10
Undesirable alien				1									1
Unlawful use of trade plate									1				1
Unlawfully discharging fire-arms					1	1							2
Vagrancy	1	1			2		1	1	1	2	1		10
Various						1	5					1	7
Totals	23	28	30	21	46	48	67	73	82	32	40	45	535

IV.—RETURN OF PERSONS COMING BEFORE THE MIXED COURT.

OFFENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
(1) <i>Offences against the person:—</i>													
Allowing children in brothels	1								4	8	3	4	20
Assault	35	40	51	29	56	47	76	67	57	51	47	61	617
Attempted suicide	2	1	1	3	4	2	4	8	6	3	3	2	36
Abduction	15	4	5	9	5	10	8	8	11	2	27	1	105
Cruelty to children									1				4
Causing grievous bodily harm	8			2		1	6	8	2	1	4	1	33
False imprisonment			1										1
Intimidation			4	3	4	23	11	3		3	3		54
Malicious Prosecution		1	4				1	1	1			1	9
Manslaughter		2	4			2	3		2	1	1		16
Murder, and attempted murder	2	1			4	2	2	4	5	1		1	22
Rape						2	1	2				1	4
	63	49	70	46	73	87	114	103	89	67	88	72	921
(2) <i>Offences against property:—</i>													
Arson, (or criminal negligence)		2		1	3		2	7					15
Burglary	29	18	35	21	18	22	20	12	17	19	17	10	238
Cruelty to animals	10	23	4	12	7	8	11	17	26	6	7	8	139
Embezzlement	4	4	8	8	4	3	4	10	2	4	2	1	54
False pretences		1			3	2	4	6	3	5	5	1	30
Forgery		2	1	1		3	5	4			1	2	19
Fraud	8	4	6	8	4	7	6	3	5	13	11	9	84
Godownbreaking					6		2			3	7		16
Housebreaking	9	8	6	2	2	3	3	2	2	5	3	7	52
Larceny	240	165	215	227	232	217	249	262	250	231	224	215	2,727
Malicious damage	1	3		2	6	3	4		3	2	2	2	28
Obtaining money by threats	12	3	4	1	13	9	19	9	4	3	1	9	87
Receiving stolen property	10	17	9	9	3	9	12	13	9	15	4	6	116
Robbery	14	9	26	25	2	7	6	3	4	13	2	18	129
	337	259	314	317	303	293	347	343	325	319	286	288	3,736
(3) <i>Offences of a Public Nature:—</i>													
Breach of Licensing Bye-laws or of License conditions respecting:—													
Brothels									13	12	42	36	103
Cargo boats										1		2	3
Carriages	7	18	10	22	28	27	29	21	23	26	15	36	262
Carts	33	24	15	48	32	54	58	71	71	67	51	63	592
Clubs				1			1						3
Dairies	4		1	3	3	2	3			2	8	7	37
Dogs	5		3	12	11	37	41	27	11	17	11	6	181
Exchange Shops										10	5	8	23
Foodshops	9	2	6	8	2	8	21	20	34	15	11	7	143
Hawkers	38	20	56	30	67	37	54	80	18	21	11	35	467
Laundries						3	4	1					8
Livery stables				1		7							8
Lodging houses		2			2	4			3	1	1	6	23
Motor Cars	48	35	43	65	59	55	74	57	110	93	57	33	729
Opium	53	42	44	129	57	82	71	53	127	129	134	93	1,019
Pawnshops		1	7	4		1	4	2	3	9		2	46
Ricshas	898	617	1096	1761	1802	1536	1272	1682	2511	2662	2217	1796	19,850
Tea shops		4	1	6	4	3	2	5	5	7	2	8	47
Wheelbarrows	81	21	81	67	73	73	69	37	77	57	62	147	845
Wine shops	3	4	3	4	6	11	9	5	3	4	4	4	60
	1184	790	1366	2165	2146	1940	1712	2065	3010	3133	2633	2306	24,450
Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations respecting:—													
Arms	4					12	6	1			1	2	14
Buildings					1		1		1	1	1	3	12
Dangerous materials, storing of					7	3	2	2	4	5	5		11
Fireworks	4	21		3		66	66	69	89	92	35	36	60
House refuse	56	22	2	15	57	66	66	69	89	92	35	36	605
Illegal arrests												2	2
Indecent advertisements	1	2	2	2	4	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	22
Lotteries	1				1	17	1	10	4	8	5	10	57
Non-payment of Rates	31			15									46
Nuisances	796	591	756	1022	961	750	1248	957	988	1192	1168	1086	11,515
Prostitutes	17	20	14	3	19	29	26	40	40	17	4	17	246
Straw				2									3
Sunshades						2			7	5			14
Traffic	60	21	16	33	106	63	3	44	66	125	70	62	669
	972	677	790	1095	1157	946	1354	1131	1199	1442	1289	1224	13,276

IV.—RETURN OF PERSONS COMING BEFORE THE MIXED COURT—cont.

OFFENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations respecting (cont.) :—													
Bribery			1			3				1			5
Coining					5	3							10
Coin, uttering counterfeit	4	5	4	6	5	2	7		7	1	3	5	49
Contempt of Court			1	2		4	2	9					18
Disorderly conduct	52	37	3	76	83	47		124	81	98	83	78	762
Functioning as Police		1	1	1			1				1		5
Gambling	8	53	125	147	15	4	26	46	115	14	83	57	693
Gaol breaking				1		1							2
Libel	1												1
Loitering with intent	11	11	15	15	15	16	18	11	28	17	12	18	187
Obstructing the Police	3		9	8	4	7	2	7	1	1	1		43
Perjury								1					1
Returning after expulsion order	2	5	7	3	5	15	15	12	12	12	5	7	100
Smuggling						2		1		2			5
Trademarks, infringement of								2	5	1			8
Trafficking in women and children		2			2	14		3	2	2	9	4	38
Vagrancy	2	6	5	1		3	2	1	2	1	2	28	55
	83	120	171	260	136	121	73	217	255	150	199	197	1,982
(4) Miscellaneous Cases :—													
Husband and wife		3	2		3	7	1		2		2		20
Insanity		3	2	2	7	5	1	2	2	1	3	1	29
Passing food to prisoners											1		1
Seeking protection of Door of Hope	3	6	7	5	6	5	4	2	2	4	2	4	50
Stray, ill-treated and kidnapped children	1		7	1	3	1		1	1	1			16
Witnesses in criminal cases	1	3	7	2	3	2	2	3	10	7	10	16	66
Various	3	1	1	1	2	4	3	1			2	1	19
	8	16	26	11	24	24	11	9	17	13	18	24	201
Total	2647	1911	2737	3894	3839	3411	3611	3873	4895	5124	4513	4111	44,566

V.—RETURN OF SENTENCES AND DECISIONS IN THE MIXED COURT.

SENTENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Bail forfeited	1824	1285	1917	2914	2943	2411	2393	2731	3708	3882	3482	3108	32,598
Case withdrawn	15	4	14	5	7	5	2	4	5	3	6	3	73
Cautioned	15	10	20	26	17	31	59	51	60	48	20	28	385
Compensation			3	1		1	2		3	1			11
Dismissed	81	69	91	67	78	82	75	68	70	57	59	49	846
Expulsion	2	8	3	10	7	1	11	4	4	5	2	24	81
Fined	349	302	364	513	411	524	698	638	667	771	564	525	6,326
Handed to Parents or Guardians	2		3	3	10	2	1	4	8	5	2	5	45
Imprisonment	212	137	199	213	235	228	274	264	253	236	266	248	2,765
" and Expulsion	104	80	82	96	104	103	77	80	80	97	78	76	1,057
Reformatory	3		6	3	1	4	2	4	4	2	6	4	39
Released on Security	2		6	4	5	2	3	2	12	5	14		55
Sent to Chinese Authorities	4	6	14	15	4	4	1	13	9	5	7	13	95
" Anti-kidnapping Society						1							1
" Door of Hope	6	6	8	4	5	6	3	1	8	8	5	8	68
" French Police	1					1	1						4
" Local Guilds			1	4	1	2	3	3	1	1	1		17
" Military Governor of Shanghai											1	4	5
" Sinza Refuge	2	2	2	3	5	4	6	2	2	2	5		35
Various	25	1	1	16	4	1		4	1	1	4	2	60
Total	2647	1911	2737	3894	3839	3411	3611	3873	4895	5124	4513	4111	44,566

VI.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRESTS.

1911-1920.

OFFENCES.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Abduction	276	210	280	353	228	176	106	108	55	105
Arson	12	23	12	24	10	6	17	10	9	15
Assault	813	879	394	712	589	462	470	356	407	617
Burglary and housebreak- ing, etc.	464	351	298	264	329	275	259	207	234	310
Causing grievous bodily harm	28	41	52	30	36	23	42	20	34	33
Coining	95	9	5	6	26	14	14	5	13	10
Corruption	80	95	99	68	—	—	14	9	14	5
Cruelty to animals	11	85	101	97	86	147	135	259	101	139
Disorderly & improper con- duct, including drunk- eness, fighting & creat- ing a disturbance	1,910	2,876	1,628	1,544	937	706	755	721	712	762
Embezzlement	66	65	62	51	48	48	56	31	38	54
Forgery	6	11	4	15	18	14	23	17	25	19
Fraud	117	114	66	121	79	55	100	73	77	84
Gambling	722	922	701	663	488	691	602	518	620	693
Larceny from person, dwelling, etc.	4,790	3,910	3,826	3,364	3,395	3,194	2,869	2,727	2,106	2,727
Loitering with intent	442	295	259	311	150	239	295	183	151	187
Malicious damage	30	23	28	26	154	36	19	16	49	23
Manslaughter	7	25	7	13	7	15	17	13	4	16
Minor Offences	26,018	24,229	26,205	28,464	29,308	25,331	36,566	26,929	20,010	26,414
Murder	15	26	26	65	53	15	29	32	33	22
Nuisance, including firing of crackers and burning joss-paper.	10,778	11,167	9,114	11,102	6,365	8,065	16,386	16,020	12,944	11,575
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences	123	113	114	86	92	73	56	58	25	117
Property, receiving stolen	164	143	170	115	130	139	114	99	76	116
Rape	3	1	7	2	5	7	4	6	3	4
Returning after expulsion order	285	252	174	216	149	101	104	140	104	100
Robbery	66	86	207	167	187	282	207	152	184	129
Suicide, attempted	77	63	64	68	60	71	27	40	33	36
Uttering	41	36	46	51	56	44	31	55	44	49
Miscellaneous applica- tions	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	183	202	200
Total	47,439	46,050	44,449	47,998	42,985	40,229	59,613	48,987	38,307	44,566

VII.—WEEKLY RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE CELLS.

1920.				1920.				1920.						
	Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.		Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.		Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.			
January	7	2	51	53	May	12	3	36	39	September	15	5	94	99
"	14	3	49	52	"	19	1	53	54	"	22	5	65	70
"	21	4	63	67	"	26	1	60	61	"	29	3	79	82
"	28		72	72	June	2	2	57	59	October	6	3	77	80
February	4		44	44	"	9	3	51	54	"	13		81	81
"	11	1	50	51	"	16	3	62	65	"	20	4	51	55
"	18	3	37	40	"	23	3	54	57	"	27		44	44
"	25	4	73	77	"	30	1	60	61	November	3	6	44	50
March	3	2	71	73	July	7		65	65	"	10	2	60	62
"	10	2	50	52	"	14	6	74	80	"	17	3	62	65
"	17	2	67	69	"	21	2	65	67	"	24	1	78	79
"	24	1	77	78	"	28	4	74	78	December	1		79	79
"	31		62	62	August	4	3	64	67	"	8	1	69	70
April	7	3	62	65	"	11	4	59	63	"	15	7	84	91
"	14	2	78	80	"	18	2	54	56	"	22	7	53	60
"	21		53	53	"	25	5	51	56	"	29	2	53	55
"	28	1	56	57	September	1	2	41	43					
May	5	3	43	46	"	8	2	73	75	Total	129	3,184	3,313	

Weekly average 64.

VIII.—RETURN OF ARMS ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

POLICE.				MOUNTED POLICE.			
	Issued.	In Stock.	Total.		Issued.	In Stock.	Total.
Officers' Swords	29	11	40	Bridles, complete	33	10	43
Webley Revolvers	140	14	154	Brushes, Flat	25	72	97
Revolvers, (Various)	7	18	25	Brushes, Dandy	16	84	100
Automatic Pistols Colt .45	180	20	200	Lance Buckets	29		29
Automatic Pistols (Webley)	70	3	73	Sam-Browne Belts	32	27	59
Automatic Pistols (Various)	162	43	205	Chaff-cutters	4		4
Martini-Metford Carbines	456	51	507	Chain Shoulder Straps	32	23	55
Martini-Metford Bayonets	456	51	507	Clippers, Horse	12	7	19
M.L.E. Short Rifles	121	69	190	Curry Combs	26	57	83
" Bayonets	121	74	195	Gauntlets	32	7	39
" Carbines	618	32	650	Lances	29	8	37
" Bayonets	618	32	650	Head Ropes	33	39	72
Pull-throughs	739	126	865	Stable Rugs	46	29	75
Slings	1,195	263	1,458	Saddles, Complete	32	1	33
Frogs	1,195	72	1,267	Stirrup Leathers	36	43	79
Pouches	1,195	371	1,566	Swords	32	1	33
Waist Belts	1,195	403	1,598	Sword Knots	32	14	46
L. M. .303 Ammunition	72,100	127,903	200,003	Spurs, Jack	32	38	70
Webley .45 Ammunition	5,064	76,818	81,882				
Automatic Pistol Ammunition							
.45 Cal.	2,950	22,589	25,539				
" .38 "	335	6,466	6,801				
" .32 "	3,741	15,177	18,918				
" .25 "	140	4,847	4,987				

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES EMERGENCY UNIT.

For the reasons set forth in the subjoined correspondence, the Council decided, with effect from November 6, to disband this Unit, which was formed during 1919 to act under the orders of the Commissioner of Police in assisting in the protection of the Settlement in case of civil disturbance:—

Council Room, Shanghai, July 20, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Council has recently devoted its particular attention to the importance of increasing the strength of the Volunteer Corps personnel, and that in this connexion, it has given its close consideration to the future of the Expeditionary Forces Emergency Unit.

Of the public spirit of the members of this unit in undertaking to assist in the protection of the Settlement in times of civil disturbances, under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, and of the value of these services, the Council's very deep appreciation has been recorded on more than one occasion. As a result of its deliberations the Council has, however, taken the view that the services of most of those who have joined the Expeditionary Forces Emergency Unit would be of even greater value if given as members of the Volunteer Corps, in the particular arm in which they were trained and served during the Great War. In reaching this view the Council has been influenced by the fact that the services of those ex-war men who have already joined or rejoined the Corps on their return have proved of the very greatest value to their units in particular and to the Corps as a whole. Moreover the Corps offers facilities for training in the shape of drill instructors, administration, and quartermasters and other branches of the Headquarters of the Corps which cannot be offered by the Expeditionary Forces Emergency Unit, whilst there is the further consideration that the existence of what is really a military unit which is not under the command of the Commandant of the Volunteer Corps is somewhat anomalous and might even prove embarrassing in the event of military operations. For these reasons the Council desires to secure the transfer to the Volunteer Corps of as many members of your Unit as possible, and with this end in view and recognizing the principle that the trained soldier should be granted easier conditions of service and training than the volunteer recruit, who has not seen war service, the Council has endorsed the suggestion of the Commandant that the following conditions of service should be offered in the case of those who have seen war service:—

(I).—Men who have served in a combatant unit on any front in the Great War, who are still active men, and who join a unit of the S.V.C. of the same branch of the service as that in which they were trained and fought in the Great War:—

(a) to engage to serve in the S.V.C. for one year only but to be subject to the usual fine if they are permitted to resign within the one year's term or resign within three years of joining, i.e., \$21, \$14 and \$7, if they have not completed 1, 2 and 3 years respectively.

(b) to complete the annual Musketry Course, attend the Annual Inspection (if not on leave), and do annually the same number of drills as laid down at present for an "efficient" volunteer of 3 years' service, viz:—

LIGHT HORSE.

Mounted drills.—Maximum of 16 (actual number settled by unit commander according to efficiency of individuals).

Dismounted drills	2
Corps parades (including Annual Inspection)	6

ARTILLERY.

Gun drills	6
Foot parades	6
Corps parades (as above)	6

ENGINEERS.

Unit parades	16
Corps parades (as above)	6

M. G. COMPANY.

Unit parades	12
Corps parades (as above)	6
Gun practices	2

INFANTRY.

Unit parades	8
Corps parades (as above)	6

(II).—Men who have served in a non-combatant unit in the War, who are still active men, to join an active unit of the S.V.C. under precisely the same terms as a Volunteer does at present, viz :—

(a) to engage to serve for three years, subject to a fine of \$7 for each uncompleted year of service if their resignation is accepted before the completion of their term.

(b) to complete the annual musketry course, attend the Annual Inspection (if not on leave) and attend the following number of parades annually :—

LIGHT HORSE.

Mounted Drills.—16 (Mounted Drills for 2 or more years may be decreased at discretion of Unit Commander)

Dismounted Drills Recruits	6
1st Class efficient for year	4
1st Class efficient for 2 or more years	2
Corps Parades (including Annual Inspection)	6

Recruits are required to go through the Riding School and to be dismissed by the Squadron Sergt.-Major before their drills begin to count.

ARTILLERY.

Gun drills	6
Foot parades	6
Corps parades (as above)	6

ENGINEERS.

Company drill or instructional parades	16
Corps parades (as above)	6

M. G. COMPANY.

	First 3 years	3 years efficient
Unit parades	18	12
Corps parades (as above)	6	6
Gun practices	2	2

INFANTRY.

Unit parades	12	8
Corps parades (as above)	6	6

(III).—Men who have served in a combatant unit in the War, who are from any cause unfit for service in active units, to join the Reserves under the same conditions of service as described in (1) (a) above, to attend four drills and complete the annual Musketry course.

I am directed to request that you may kindly ascertain from the members of your unit how many of them will be prepared to transfer to the Corps under these conditions, and to state that if the majority are prepared to do so, the Council would then disband the Expeditionary Forces Emergency Unit, in which event it is earnestly hoped that those who may not have felt disposed to transfer to the Volunteer Corps, or who are not perhaps active enough to join an active or reserve unit of the Corps, will place their services at the disposal of the community by joining the Special Police Reserve.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Capt. M. READER HARRIS, M.C.,
Officer Commanding, The Expeditionary Forces
Emergency Unit.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 28, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to my letter to you of July 20, in reference to the future of the Expeditionary Forces Emergency Unit, particularly in its bearing upon the question of recruitment for the Volunteer Corps and to inform you that, after deliberation following upon consideration of this matter at the meeting of the Watch Committee on October 4, at which you kindly attended at its request, the Council has decided upon the disbandment of the Unit with effect from the 6th of next month.

In notifying you of this decision I am again to convey to you the Council's thanks for the public-spirited services of yourself and the members of the E.F.E.U. and to express the Council's hope that as many as possible will join the Volunteer Corps, thus enabling these services to be still available to the Community.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Capt. M. READER HARRIS, M.C.,
Officer Commanding, The Expeditionary Forces
Emergency Unit.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations for the governance, control, direction and facilitation of traffic within the limits of the Foreign Settlement and on Municipal roads or alleyways outside such limits, have been authorized by the Council under the powers conferred by Bye-law XXXVI, annexed to the Land Regulations for the said Foreign Settlement. The said Regulations will have effect from January 1, 1921, on which date the existing Regulations will cease to be effective:—

1.—Certain Terms and Expressions used in these Regulations shall be defined as under:—

Traffic.—Vehicles and pedestrians making use of a highway.

Highway.—Any space intended for vehicular or pedestrian traffic.

Synonymous terms: Road, Street, Thoroughfare.

Roadway.—That portion of a highway intended for the use of vehicles.

Footpath.—That portion of a highway intended for the use of pedestrians.

Kerb (Curb).—The edge of a roadway, whether marked or understood.

Safety Zone.—Any portion of a roadway from which vehicles are excluded.

Street Island.—A raised portion of a roadway forming a safety zone. The term includes:—

(a) Traffic Island—a refuge for the use of pedestrians or a turning or division point for vehicular traffic

(b) Tramway Island or Loading Platform—a refuge at a tramway stopping place for the use of passengers entering or leaving trams.

Vehicle.—Any conveyance (but not including a horse). Provided (1) that skaters, children's perambulators and invalids' chairs shall be considered as vehicles only when on a roadway but as pedestrians when on a footpath; (2) that in these Regulations the term 'vehicles,' expressed or implied, shall apply to trams only in so far as their being confined to rails will allow.

Horse.—Any animal used as a conveyance or for draught purposes.

Driver.—Any person who for the time being is in charge of a vehicle on a highway.

Pedestrian.—Any person on foot on a highway. Provided that skaters, children's perambulators and invalids' chairs shall be considered as pedestrians when on a footpath but as vehicles when on a roadway.

Passenger.—Any occupant of a vehicle other than the driver or a servant of the owner of the vehicle actually in the performance of his duty.

Tramcar.—Any vehicle which is confined to rails on a roadway.

Railless Car.—Any vehicle, other than a tramcar, which is propelled by electricity and is dependent on an overhead cable for its power supply.

Motor Vehicle.—Any vehicle which is propelled by an internal combustion engine or by electricity; provided that trams and railless cars are not considered as motor vehicles.

To Rank.—To stand a vehicle parallel with the kerb.

To Park.—To stand a vehicle at an angle with the kerb.

Vehicle Stand.—A portion of a roadway or other space specially set apart for the ranking or parking of vehicles.

2.—Every person using a highway, whether as a driver, pedestrian or passenger, shall thereby incur an obligation to facilitate the movement of traffic and promote public safety.

3.—No person shall walk on a highway in a dangerous, reckless, negligent or otherwise improper manner.

4.—No person shall walk on a highway in such a manner as to cause unnecessary obstruction to other traffic.

5.—No person shall drive a vehicle on a highway in a dangerous, reckless, negligent or otherwise improper manner.

6.—No person shall drive a vehicle on a highway, or cause a vehicle to occupy any portion of a highway, in such a manner as to cause unnecessary obstruction to other traffic.

7.—No person shall enter or leave a vehicle on a highway in such a manner as to cause unnecessary obstruction to other traffic, or unless such vehicle is drawn in close to the kerb.

8.—No person shall load or unload cargo or goods on a highway in such a manner as to cause unnecessary obstruction to traffic.

9.—No person shall carry or place a load or any other article on a highway in such a manner as to cause unnecessary obstruction to traffic.

10.—Every driver or pedestrian on a highway shall promptly obey the instructions or signals of police on duty.

11.—No driver shall exceed a safe, reasonable and considerate speed, having due regard to the rights of other users of the highway, to existing traffic conditions, to the state of the road surface and to the presence of dangerous points, whether indicated or otherwise.

- 12.—A driver shall keep to the left hand side of the roadway—the slower his speed the nearer the kerb.
- 13.—A driver when turning a corner to the left shall keep as near the left hand kerb as possible.
- 14.—A driver when turning a corner to the right shall make a wide sweep and shall enter the new roadway (if possible) to the left of its centre line.
- 15.—A driver when passing a street island situated in the centre of a highway, or to the right of its centre line facing the direction of travel, shall do so to the left.
- 16.—A driver when passing another vehicle going in the opposite direction shall do so to the left.
- 17.—A driver when passing another vehicle going in the same direction (except a tramcar) shall do so to the right.
- 18.—A driver when passing a tramcar whether moving or stationary going in the same direction shall, if practicable, do so to the left.
- 19.—A driver when passing a tramcar going in the same direction, which has stopped to take up or set down passengers, shall do so at a slow speed and in a considerate manner; or, if necessary, he shall stop until the roadway is clear.
- 20.—No driver shall attempt to pass another vehicle going in the same direction unless a clear view ahead can be obtained.
- 21.—A driver shall slow down when passing over a bridge or street crossing or when turning a corner or rounding a bend where a clear view ahead cannot be obtained.
- 22.—A driver of a motor vehicle approaching a horse on a highway shall slow down or stop if necessary, or if requested to do so.
- 23.—A driver shall, in the event of an accident on a highway in which his vehicle is in any way concerned, immediately stop his vehicle in order to ascertain the extent of any damage or injury and to render any necessary assistance. He shall remain until notified by the police that his presence is no longer required; or, in the event of no police officer being available, he shall report the occurrence to a police station without undue loss of time.
- 24.—No driver shall cause a vehicle continuously to overlap or travel abreast of another vehicle on a highway when by so doing an obstruction to other traffic is caused.
- 25.—No driver shall cause a vehicle to remain at the entrance to any premises in such a manner as to obstruct access thereto, longer than is necessary for the expeditious taking up or setting down of passengers, or the loading or unloading of freight or goods.
- 26.—No driver shall back his vehicle or turn it round in a roadway if by so doing he obstructs or endangers other traffic.
- 27.—A driver when stopping his vehicle in a roadway for the purpose of taking up or setting down passengers or for any other reason (except in obedience to police signals), shall do so as close to the kerb as possible.
- 28.—No driver shall cause a vehicle to stop, to take up or set down passengers, or otherwise to remain stationary (except in obedience to police signals), between a street island and the nearer kerb; or, in the case of a centrally situated island, between the island and either kerb.
- 29.—A driver setting down or taking up passengers at any of the undermentioned places shall observe the following rules :—
 - Shanghai Club.*—Set down facing South and draw off in the same direction.
 - Rank* on south end of Bund Vehicle Stand.
 - Masonic Club.*—Set down facing North and draw off in the same direction.
 - Rank* on North end of Bund Vehicle Stand.
 - Take up* facing North and leave in the same direction.
 - Race Club Meetings.*—Set down facing West and draw off in the same direction.
 - Rank* in Myburgh and Mohawk Roads.
 - Take up* facing West and leave in the same direction.
 - Town Hall.*—Set down facing West and draw off in the same direction.
 - Rank* in Kwangse and Kweichow Roads.
 - Take up* facing West and leave in the same direction.
 - Lyceum Theatre.*—Set down facing North and draw off in the same direction.
 - Rank* in Soochow Road facing Museum Road.
 - Take up* facing South and leave in the same direction.
 - Victoria Theatre.*—Set down facing East and draw off in the same direction.
 - Rank* in Haining Road.
 - Take up* facing West and leave in the same direction.
 - Apollo Theatre.*—Set down facing North and draw off in the same direction.
 - Rank* in Haining Road, moving to east side of North Szechuen Road north of theatre entrance, facing South, after 11.30 p.m.
 - Take up* facing South and leave in the same direction.
 - Olympic Theatre.*—Set down facing East and draw off in the same direction.
 - Rank* in Burkill Road east of Carter Road, facing West.
 - Take up* facing East and leave in the same direction.

30.—No driver shall use a horn, bell, or other form of warning signal unnecessarily, or in such a manner as to cause public annoyance.

31.—The following signals are authorized and shall be used by drivers, as required, for the information of other drivers and of police on duty :—

- (1) "*I am stopping.*"—Extend the right arm vertically upward; or horizontally to the right and move it up and down.
- (2) "*I am turning to the right.*"—Extend the right arm horizontally to the right.
- (3) "*I am turning to the left.*"—Extend the right arm horizontally to the right, and wave it towards the left across the body.
- (4) "*I am going straight on.*"—Extend the arm horizontally forward.
- (5) "*Come on,*" or "*Go past.*"—Extend the right arm horizontally to the right and wave the hand in a forward direction.

(In the case of a motor vehicle having a left hand drive, the corresponding signal must be made with the left arm.)

32.—No person shall stand or sit on or otherwise occupy the foot-board of a vehicle in motion on a highway.

33.—No person who is not a passenger in the said vehicle shall hold on to any part of a vehicle in motion on a highway.

34.—No person shall drive a motor vehicle on a highway who is not in possession of a licence from the Council or the French Council to do so. Such licences are issued by the Police of the respective Councils, after examination, to competent persons over the age of seventeen years.

35.—No person shall drive a vehicle on a highway when under the influence of liquor, or when for any reason he is physically or otherwise incompetent to do so.

36.—No vehicle shall be driven on a highway when such vehicle is so constructed, equipped, loaded or enclosed as to be dangerous, to obstruct traffic, to scatter its contents, to unduly damage the road surface, to create undue noise in transit or to prevent the driver from having a sufficient view for safety; or when by reason of inefficient brakes or other mechanical defect it is not under complete and immediate control.

37.—No vehicle, in respect of which an identification number plate (plates) or card is issued by the Council, or the French Council, shall be driven on a highway unless such plate (plates) or card of the regulation pattern is affixed thereto as prescribed in the licence conditions.

38.—No vehicle, except skaters, children's perambulators and invalids' chairs, shall make use of a footpath or shall enter or cross a safety zone.

39.—A vehicle driven on or occupying any portion of a highway between the hours of sunset and sunrise shall carry one or more lighted lamps as prescribed in the licence conditions. Provided that no light carried shall cause serious inconvenience or danger to any other user of the highway; that in the case of motor vehicles which carry head lamps only in front a suitable means be provided for reducing the power of the light; that when meeting other motor or horse drawn vehicles, or when using any highway within the area East of Carter Road and West of Muirhead Road, the full power of headlights be suitably reduced; and that all lamps carried be subject to approval by the Council.

40.—A motor vehicle shall carry an instrument capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of its approach, and such instrument shall be subject to the Council's approval. The use of gongs, sirens, whistles or bells on motor vehicles other than those belonging to the Fire Brigade is prohibited.

41.—A vehicle in the service of the Fire Brigade, when proceeding to or from a fire (*i.e.*, with the carillon bell continuously rung) shall always have the right of way. On its approach all other traffic shall immediately draw in to the sides of the roadway where it shall stop, clear of crossings and street islands, until the Fire Brigade vehicle has passed.

42.—A vehicle in the service of a municipal department or a repair vehicle of a public service company or an ambulance shall, in an emergency, have the right of way over all other traffic.

43.—No vehicle shall tow more than one other vehicle; and no tow connexion shall exceed a clear length of 16 feet.

44.—No motor vehicle shall pass another motor vehicle in motion, proceeding in the same direction, in the section of Bubbling Well and Nanking Roads between Mohawk Road and the Bund.

45.—No empty passenger vehicle, or one which is occupied only by a paid driver, shall (except for purposes of crossing) be driven on Nanking Road, east of Thibet Road, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 a.m., noon and 2 p.m., and 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.; or on the main Bund Road south of Peking Road.

46.—No motor truck, wagon, handcart, wheelbarrow or other freight vehicle, or coolie carrying a load, shall (except for purposes of crossing) use any portion of Bubbling Well Road, Nanking Road, or the main Bund road south of Peking Road, unless the immediate destination of such vehicle or coolie can be reached in no other way.

47.—Except on a duly authorized Vehicle Stand, the ranking or parking of vehicles on a highway shall as a rule be permitted to a limited extent and/or for a limited time only; and shall be dependent on the exigencies of traffic.

The Vehicle Stands authorized for rickshas only, are indicated by signboards. Those authorized for the ranking or parking of motor or horse drawn vehicles are specified hereunder :—

- (1) Bund (Centre) between Avenue Edward VII and Peking Road.
- (2) Avenue Edward VII (Centre) between the Bund and Kiangse Road.
- (3) Hankow Road (Centre) between Honan Road and Kiangse Road.
- (4) Soochow Road (North side) between the Garden Bridge and Chapoo Road Bridge.
- (5) Whangpoo Road (South side) East of Astor Road.
- (6) Avenue Edward VII (North side) between Yunnan Road and Thibet Road.
- (7) Thibet Road (East side) between Nanking Road and Burkill Road.
- (8) Thibet Road (East side) between Nanking Road and Kiukiang Road.
- (9) Bubbling Well Road (South side) between the main Race Club gate and a point opposite Myburgh Road.

48.—No vehicle shall be ranked or parked for an extended period in Nanking Road between Shantung Road and the Bund. Temporary ranking and parking accommodation in this section is provided for the vehicles of persons visiting business premises, such places are marked by means of white lines on the kerb and no vehicle shall be ranked or parked except where the kerb is so marked. No vehicle shall be ranked or parked on the south side of the above section of Nanking Road between the hours of 11.45 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., Sundays excepted.

49.—No vehicle shall be ranked or parked in Whangpoo Road between Astor Road and the Garden Bridge.

50.—No person shall walk, or drive or cause a vehicle to remain on a highway or section of a highway in contravention of an order made by the Commissioner of Police restricting or prohibiting the use of such highway or section of a highway by pedestrians or vehicles.

For the better regulation of traffic the Commissioner of Police is authorized, in his discretion and as circumstances may require, to restrict or prohibit the passage of pedestrians or vehicles upon any specified highway or section of a highway, either generally, or in a stated direction, or within certain hours; and any such restriction or prohibition shall have the effect of a Traffic Regulation authorized by the Council.

51.—No person shall cause a vehicle to be ranked or parked at any place on a highway after the receipt of notice from a police officer that such ranking or parking is prohibited.

52.—No vehicle when ranked at the side of a roadway shall have its inner wheel or wheels more than 4 inches from the kerb.

53.—The excessive discharge of smoke from the exhaust of a motor vehicle on a highway is prohibited.

54.—The use of an open exhaust or "cut-out" on a motor vehicle on a highway is prohibited.

55.—No person shall drive a horsedrawn wagon or similar heavy vehicle on a highway at a faster pace than a common walk.

56.—No horse, whether attached to a vehicle or not, shall be left on a highway unattended or in such a condition that it is not under complete and immediate control.

57.—A led horse on a highway shall be led by the near rein against the traffic on the right hand side of the roadway facing the direction of travel.

58.—A person leading a horse on a highway between the hours of sunset and sunrise shall carry a lighted lamp.

59.—A person riding a horse or a coolie carrying a load on a highway shall conform generally to traffic regulations regarding vehicles and their drivers.

60.—No horse shall be harnessed or unharnessed on a highway in such a manner as to cause unnecessary obstruction to traffic.

61.—Traffic at the jetties and pontoons on the River and Soochow Creek is under the control of the Police, who have instructions to prevent overcrowding the jetties and overloading the pontoons and otherwise to maintain public access thereto. The landing stage immediately to the north of the Customs pontoon is open exclusively for passenger traffic, while the use of the remainder of the jetties and pontoons between the Soochow Creek and Avenue Edward VII is confined to the landing and shipping of cargo.

CHINESE TROOPS IN THE SETTLEMENT.

In view of the unfortunate happenings which have attended the passing of Chinese troops through the Settlement in the past, and, in order to obviate the possible danger to residents which might arise from misunderstanding or from the rash action of Chinese armed with modern weapons, the Council's policy is to restrict such passage through the Settlement as far as possible. As will be noted from a perusal of the Annual Report for 1909, pages 90-91, the existing procedure, established with the agreement of the Chinese Authorities, requires that armed individuals and parties of Chinese troops must on each and every occasion before they cross the boundary, obtain and produce a permit signed by the Senior Consul.

In compliance with the above procedure, as outlined in the appended interchange of letters, the Senior Consul, on April 30, notified the Council of the issue of a permit for the passage of certain Chinese soldiers and machine guns through the Settlement:—

Shanghai, April 30, 1920.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that at the request of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, I have this day issued a permit that owing to the recent troubles and in order to maintain an orderly situation here, General Lu, the Military Governor for Sungkiang and Shanghai, intends to send one battalion of armed soldiers and two machine guns from the Arsenal to Chapei to reinforce the troops there to maintain order, passing through the Foreign Settlement every morning and back in the afternoon to the Arsenal. The said soldiers should pass in the morning at 8 a.m. and at 6 p.m.

It is understood that this permit can be cancelled at my discretion.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,
Senior Consul.

A. BROOKE SMITH, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 17, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 30, and to inform you that arrangements were duly made to give effect to the permit issued by you for the passage of certain Chinese soldiers and machine guns through the Settlement. At the same time, I take the opportunity of submitting for your consideration the view of my colleagues and myself that the unfortunate happenings that have, in the past, marked the passage of Chinese soldiers through the Settlement, such as those recorded in the Council's Annual Reports for 1908 pp. 52-53 and 1909 pp. 90-91, render it somewhat undesirable that permits for their daily passage through the Settlement should be issued in future.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. BROOKE SMITH,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium, and Senior Consul.

In disregard of the procedure referred to above, a case of illegal functioning or trespass was reported by the Commissioner of Police during May. Due apology was made by the responsible officials concerned, but the Council considered it advisable to address the following formal protest on the subject to the Senior Consul:—

Council Room, Shanghai, May 25, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to your attention a case of illegal functioning by persons supposed to be native troops or police on the premises of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works on the afternoon of May 14. It appears that on that afternoon, an officer and certain soldiers or police proceeded in a launch from the Kiangnan Dock Yard to the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Company's premises in the Settlement, in search of an employee alleged to have committed a breach of his contract. The officer and four men landed at the jetty and after making enquiries were accompanied back to the launch, apparently voluntarily, by a man named Loh Sieu-chung, who at the time of this visit was in the employ of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.

In drawing your attention to this matter, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, that the Council merely desires to record a formal protest at this disregard of the standing practice respecting entry of Chinese troops or police into the Settlement, since a satisfactory explanation and apology have already been received from the responsible officials concerned, who were unaware of the fact that their subordinates had taken unauthorized action.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. BROOKE SMITH,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium, and Senior Consul.

ILLEGAL DETENTION.

The decoying of a Chinese resident beyond the limits of the Settlement and his illegal detention by the Chinese Authorities, in disregard of the established principle that no Chinese resident shall be removed from the Settlement without a *prima facie* hearing in the Mixed Court, were brought to the Council's notice in April by Chev. G. D. Musso. The matter was the subject of protest to the Consular Body, but no redress resulted. From subsequent enquiries made by the Police, it was ascertained that the detained man had been transferred to the custody of the Shanse Authorities and sent to that Province on or about June 22, 1920. The correspondence, etc., on the subject is now embodied in this Report for convenience of record:—

Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to bring the following facts to your notice, requesting you to transmit same to the Senior Consul with the request to take the necessary steps in this matter.

My client Mr. Ning Ang-ngi (任行義) who has been a resident of this International Settlement for the last 25 years and is carrying on his business as a dispensary in No. 89 Hankow Road (三馬路曲江里八十九號), was invited on March 24 of this year by a certain Sung Chien-dan (沈秋濤) who was accompanied by two others whose names are unknown to him, to go with them to see one of his friends, Mr. Yang. The said Mr. Yang is living in the native city and he was told by them that he was seriously ill and desired to see him.

Being without any suspicion he went with them to the native city and was taken by them to the Native Police, where he was taken into custody and then transferred to the cells of the Native City Court of Justice near the Kiangnan Arsenal.

He was informed later on that he was wanted by the Shanse Authorities with reference to a certain civil case and that he had to remain in custody pending the arrival of a despatch warrant to be issued by the Shanse Authorities.

My client having been a resident of the International Settlement for a number of years, has been, as you can see from the above stated facts, kidnapped on basis of vague allegations made by some Chinese Authorities hundreds of miles away from Shanghai, whereas the proper course to be taken was to make the necessary steps in the International Mixed Court to whose Jurisdiction alone my client is amenable.

It seems to me that this is a case which deserves prompt and determined action on the part of our Authorities, as the high-handed manner in which my client was enticed away from the Settlement is contrary to the principles of justice and particularly to the protection Chinese residents are entitled to in this Settlement.

Thanking you in advance for your kind assistance in this matter.

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
G. D. MUSSO.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, April 21, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to my letter dated the 13th instant, with reference to the kidnapping of my client Ning Ang-ngi from the Settlement to the Chinese City where he has been kept in unlawful custody since March 24, I shall feel obliged if you would let me know what steps have been taken to obtain his release.

Yours faithfully,
G. D. MUSSO.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 27, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 13, on the subject of the detention in the Shun Pan Ting in the Chinese City of your client Ning Ang-ngi (任行義), a resident of this Settlement, and in reply to inform you that the Consular Body has been addressed in terms of the letter of which a copy is enclosed herein, with the request that it may make the necessary representations to the Chinese Authorities for his immediate release and rendition.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

G. D. Musso, Esq.

(Enclosure).

Council Room, Shanghai, April 27, 1920.

Sir,—In August 1919, my predecessor had the honour to address you on the subject of the illegal arrest and detention by the Shanghai Native City Authorities of a resident of this Settlement named Yu Tshung-ling. As a result of his representations and of your kind co-operation and assistance, the unfortunate man concerned was ultimately released from custody in December of that year. It is with extreme regret that I now have the honour to bring to your notice a further instance of the illegal arrest and detention of a resident of this Settlement for the past 30 years, one Ning Ang-ngi, with respect to whom complaint has been made by Chev. G. D. Musso, in terms of the copy letter enclosed herewith.

From Police enquiries into the circumstances of the case it appears that the account given by Chev. G. D. Musso is correct. On March 24, Ning was visited by one Sung Chien-dan, who told him that his friend, one Yang, was very ill and desired to see him. On Sung's invitation Ning visited Yang's house in the Chinese City, where he found Yang perfectly well and at work. An adjournment to a tea-shop was suggested, but as soon as Ning had set foot on the road, he was arrested by the Police of the Native City, and transferred to the Shun Pan Ting, where he is held pending the receipt of despatches from Shanse.

There is no doubt that Ning is a *bona fide* resident of this Settlement. He has been proprietor of the Tai I Dispensary at 89 Hankow Road for the past 4 years. Prior to that he was employed for many years by the Anglo-Chinese Great Eastern and International Dispensaries and his son testifies that he has been a resident of this Settlement for 30 years.

I have the honour to protest against this further instance of illegal arrest and detention in breach of the established principle, that no Chinese resident of this Settlement shall be removed without a *prima facie* hearing in the Mixed Court, and to request that you will be so good as to make the necessary representations to the local Chinese Authorities, with a view to the immediate release and rendition of this resident to the Settlement, whereafter any *bona fide* charge against him can be laid in the Mixed Court.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. BROOKE SMITH,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium, and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, May 14, 1920.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 27, 1920, regarding the illegal arrest and detention by the Chinese Authorities of a resident of this Settlement named Ning Ang-ngi.

In reply, I beg to enclose herewith for your consideration and reply, a copy of Chinese text and free translation of letter received from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai referring to the same subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Senior Consul.

A. BROOKE SMITH, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

Translation of letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul, dated May 10, 1920.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs acknowledges receipt of a note from the Senior Consul, informing him that a Chinese resident of the Settlement named Ning Ang-ngi, has been arrested and detained by the local Sung Pan Ting and requesting that representations be made for his release, etc.

The Commissioner has accordingly communicated with the local Sung Pan Ting on the subject and he has now received a reply to the effect that on March 25 of this year, Liu Hang-chen, Sho Chu-hung and Ning Ang-ngi personally appeared before the Court of Sung Pan Ting. The Court then sat and heard their evidence. Liu Hang-chen stated that the defendant, Ning Ang-ngi, lived in a place known as Lien Ong Lane in the capital of the Shanse Province where he (Ning) kept a dispensary known as "Tai I." As he owed some money to the Hsin Nee native bank, Yang Tse-kia, manager of the bank, instituted civil proceedings against him in the Tai Yuen Sung Pan Ting where he was placed in custody. Subsequently Liu Hang-chen and Sho Sih-chun (Sho Chu-hung's father) went security for him and he was released on bail in order to make arrangements outside to settle his accounts with the bank. However, since his release Ning Ang-ngi escaped therefrom, with the result that Sho Sih-chun (one of his guarantors) was summoned to and detained by the Tai Yuen Sung Pan Ting, being ordered to find and produce the defendant. Therefore Liu Hang-chen and Sho Chu-hung went out and made endeavours to find this man. When they got to Shanghai they met him and they went with him together to the local Sung Pan Ting and asked that the local Court (Sung Pan Ting) temporarily detain him so that they might be enabled to go back to Shanse to make a report to the Tai Yuen Sung Pan Ting to send some constables here to take the man to Shanse from the local Court. They also produced certain original copies of the judgments delivered by the High Court of Sung Pan Ting of Shanse and of the Tai Li Yuen (Supreme Court of Peking). The local Court has examined these documents and found them in order.

On hearing the evidence of Ning Ang-ngi, he admitted that he kept the "Tai I" dispensary and was imprisoned by the Tai Yuen Sung Pan Ting on account of his indebtedness to the Hsin Nee native bank, as also his subsequent release upon Liu Hang-chen and Sho Sih-chun going security for him. He then applied to the local Court for permission to go out to find a cash and/or shop guarantee in order to arrange for a settlement of his accounts.

Since Ning Ang-ngi used to reside at Lieu Ong Lane, Tai Yuen, having been sued by the Hsin Nee bank and detained by the Sung Pan Ting in that city, and having subsequently escaped therefrom after release on bail thereby involving the imprisonment of one of his guarantors, and since he has now been found by one of his guarantors, the Court has consented to keep the man in temporary custody, in accordance with the usual custom of providing co-operation and assistance, pending the arrival of the representatives of the Tai Yuen Sung Pan Ting to take him back there. As regards the man's application to this court for bail, since the case is not one that is heard by it the application cannot be entertained. The above are the circumstances and facts of the recent appearance of the above three men before, and the detention of Ning Ang-ngi by, the local Court.

It is here pointed out that since he appeared before the local Court Ning Ang-ngi has not stated that he is a resident of the Settlement, while he stated that he had himself reported to the High Sung Pan Ting of Shanse and the Supreme Court of Peking that he resided in Tai Yuen, during hearings or when judgments were given in the suit. It is quite evident that he is not a resident of the Settlement and under the circumstances the Court is unable to comply with the request that the man be released. As to the statement that the Municipal Council has reported that Ning Ang-ngi was arrested by the City Constabulary and handed over to the local Court, it is not a real fact.

The local Court has to state that Ning Ang-ngi's residence is really at Lieu Ong Lane, Tai Yuen, Shanse, and that he attended and appeared before the Court in person but that he was not arrested by the City Police or summoned by this Court. Copies of the judgments of the Shanse High Sung Pan Ting and Peking Tai Li Yuen are enclosed for reference or as proof as to his residence in Shanse. The Court asks the Commissioner to communicate with the Consular Body accordingly.

The Commissioner writes the above for the information of the Senior Consul in this matter, etc.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 19, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 14, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the illegal arrest and detention of Ning Ang-ngi, a resident of this Settlement. In reply, I have the honour to inform you that further enquiries made by the Police show that while he resigned the managership of the Tai I Dispensary about four years ago, and proceeded to Shanse Province between May 1918 and July 1919, he returned to his residence at Nos. 893/4 Chekiang Road in the Settlement from December 1919 to March 24, 1920, the day of his arrest. The Dispensary at 89 Hankow Road was closed on March 12 last. There can therefore be no question but that Ning Ang-ngi was a *bona fide* resident of the Settlement on the day of his arrest, and I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to again address the Chinese Authorities and request the immediate release and rendition of this resident to the Settlement, whereafter action if desired can be taken against him in the Mixed Court.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. BROOKE SMITH,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium, and Senior Consul.

LOCAL POLITICAL SITUATION.

In spite of the unrest manifested by the agitation for Chinese representation on the Council, the Students' Strike, which included the boycotting of Japanese goods, labour strikes, and the rice situation, all of which are referred to in detail elsewhere in this report, the year 1920 was, comparatively speaking, a quiet one for Shanghai. This satisfactory state of affairs, however, can only be ascribed to the unrelaxed vigilance of the Authorities, as each matter in turn possessed all the elements of serious trouble and disorder.

During July, internal trouble diverted the mind of the Chinese people from all other questions, and public attention thereafter became rivetted on the struggle waged in the North between the Anfu and anti-Anfu parties, which, upon a resort to arms, culminated in the defeat and discomfiture of the former. Shortly before this struggle had become acute, a mandate was issued from Peking, relieving General Lu Yung-hsiang, Tuchun of Chekiang, of his appointment as Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang, and appointing General Ho Feng-lin, who had been acting for him, to the post of Commissioner of Defence for Shanghai with greatly diminished powers; so that instead of being able to take his orders direct from Peking as previously, and, in case of necessity, to deal with any situation that might arise without reference to Peking, he would have to take his orders from the Tuchun of Kiangsu, the late General Li Shun. It is difficult to state with any degree of certainty that the issue of this mandate was connected with political events in the North, or what bearing the refusal of Generals Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-lin to comply with its terms had on the sudden movement of troops by the Tuchun of Kiangsu on July 9 from Soochow to Quinsan and Henli, followed by the despatch, as a counter move, of troops from Sungkiang and Shanghai to Nanziang. For a time these movements gave some cause for concern lest the environs of Shanghai should become the battle ground of the opposing forces, but any fear on this score was speedily dispelled, for on July 13 the Council was notified that Generals Lu Yung-hsiang and Li Shun had agreed to withdraw their forces.

Some little stir was caused, scarcely a fortnight later, by the issue of a proclamation by General Li Shun charging the Northern Peace Delegate and Anfu General, Wang I-tang, then resident in the Settlement, with conspiracy to foment trouble in Kiangsu and Chekiang. This proclamation was couched in such terms as to demand representations by the Council to the Consular Body, as contained in the correspondence set forth hereunder for purposes of record:—

Council Room, Shanghai, August 4, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to address you on the subject of a proclamation which, it is alleged, was recently issued by the Tuchun of Kiangsu, General Li Shun, wherein charges of conspiracy to foment trouble in Kiangsu and Chekiang are made against the Northern Peace Delegate, General Wang I-tang, who has been resident within this Settlement for several months past.

A translation of this proclamation is contained in the enclosed extract from the "North-China Daily News" of July 24, and in bringing it to your notice, I have the honour to state that the Council considers that the concluding paragraph is couched in such terms as to furnish a direct incitement to the abduction of General Wang from the Settlement, or to his assassination within the Settlement, and further that the charges made against him must necessarily bear the implication that the Council has been harbouring a political malcontent and plotter against the public peace, notwithstanding the statement made publicly by the Chairman of Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March 1918, that the Council made every effort possible to deprive political agitators of their opportunities for intrigue within Settlement limits and that though it might happen on occasion that these undesirables did take up their residence within the Settlement and carry on their intrigues, the Chinese Government had only to come forward—and the Council would welcome their action in doing so—with evidence such as would procure a conviction for conspiracy against the Government and the peace of the country, or a conviction on some like charge, when it was reasonable to assume that the Mixed Court would either pass sentence on them or order them to be handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

No complaint as to the conduct of General Wang had reached the Council prior to the publication of General Li's proclamation and from careful police enquiry since made, it would seem that the accusations made in such proclamation are without any justification whatever. Under these circumstances I have the honour to express the Council's earnest hope that it may be possible for the Consular Body to take such steps as may prevent the

publication in future of proclamations of a similar character to that referred to, which cannot but tend to excite public feeling and might quite conceivably lead to the disturbance of peace and good order.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. BROOKE SMITH,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, October 4, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Siffert, as Senior Consul, sent a copy of your letter of August 4, protesting against the issue of a proclamation by the Tuchun of Kiangsu for the arrest of General Wang I-tang, to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, from whom a reply was subsequently received, copy of which I send you herewith for your consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. D. H. FRASER,

H.B.M. Consul-General and Senior Consul.

A. BROOKE SMITH, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure).

Translation of letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul, dated August 25, 1920.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant concerning the proclamation alleged to have been recently issued by H. E. the Tuchun of Kiangsu against Wang I-tang.

This office having received no official communication on the subject from H. E. the Tuchun, it is open to doubt whether the facts are as alleged. I am not aware of the source whence the "North-China Daily News" obtained its information, but I am confident that if such a proclamation was actually issued it was based not on empty suspicion but on solid proofs.

Inasmuch as the proclamation in question refers to a conspiracy to foment trouble in Kiangsu and Chekiang it is clear that no reference to the Foreign Settlements is intended. The Municipal Council's authority is confined to the Settlement and it has no rights to interfere with the extra-Settlement Authorities in the exercise of their duties. Its request that the Consular Body will "take such steps as may prevent the publication in future of proclamations of a similar nature" is, therefore, far too wide in its scope and I regret that I cannot regard it as justifiable.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 28, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of and to thank you for your letter of October 4, forwarding translation of a communication from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the protest contained in my letter to your predecessor of August 4, against the proclamation which was stated by the local press to have been issued by the late Tuchun of Kiangsu ordering the arrest of General Wang I-tang.

In reply, I have the honour to state that the Council is glad to note that the Commissioner has difficulty in crediting the authenticity of the proclamation, but cannot accept his views as to the propriety of its protest, which was made in all good faith and in the belief that the proclamation had actually been issued. Indeed it seems to the Council that the Commissioner is somewhat begging the question when he asserts that the "Municipal Council's authority is confined to the Settlement, and it has no rights to interfere with the extra-Settlement Authorities in the exercise of their duties." The Council does not presume to claim the right of interference with these authorities, but it does claim that considerations of amity and courtesy impose upon them the obligation to co-operate when the interests of the Settlement and the friendly relations existing between the Council and the Chinese Authorities are so materially concerned.

The Council conceives that, had there been reasonable ground for the several charges against General Wang I-tang set forth in the alleged proclamation, the Chinese Authorities should have notified it through the usual channels that there resided within the limits of its jurisdiction, enjoying the hospitality and asylum of the Settlement, a Government official who was engaged, as the Commissioner states, in "a conspiracy to foment trouble in Kiangsu and Chekiang," and should thus have placed the Council in a position to take the requisite action to have him handed over to be dealt with by the proper authority. Such procedure would, I have the honour to suggest, be more courteous and appropriate than the issue of a proclamation, the concluding paragraph of which is couched in such terms as to furnish a direct incitement to abduction from the Settlement, or to assassination of the official concerned within the Settlement.

For these reasons and bearing in mind that the Council had no reason to doubt the authenticity of the alleged proclamation, my colleagues consider that I was fully justified in expressing on my own and on their behalf the earnest hope that it might be possible for the Consular Body to take such steps as might prevent the publication in future of proclamations of a similar character.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. BROOKE SMITH,

Chairman.

Sir E. D. H. FRASER, K.C.M.G.,

H.B.M. Consul-General and Senior Consul.

RICE PROFITEERING.

The hard conditions under which the poorer classes of the Chinese population exist, were rendered unusually acute during the summer by an abnormal rise in the price of rice, their staple article of diet. The wholesale price which, at the end of April, stood at \$8.70 per picul, rose to \$10 per picul during May; and further rapid increases occurred during June, until the unprecedented figure of \$15.60 per picul was reached.

Many were the reasons advanced for this abnormal rise in price, but the investigations conducted by the Council indicated very clearly that, although due in some degree to profiteering, the rise which took place prior to June 24, could be attributed in the main to the fact that the restrictions on the export of the commodity from China and particularly from the districts which supply Shanghai were not being strictly enforced, it being a matter of common knowledge that rice was being shipped in considerable quantities to Japan and Hongkong. The action of local profiteers,—and it may here be mentioned that profiteering in the people's food is a grave offence against Chinese Law and custom—must, however, be held mainly responsible for the rise in price which took place subsequent to June 24, when first quality rice was selling at \$11.70 per picul. Had any real shortage of supplies existed in Shanghai at the time, some excuse might be advanced in extenuation, but, on the contrary, investigations revealed that there were ample supplies available, which were being withheld from sale against still higher prices.

As might be expected amongst a population depending so much on rice, the abnormal increase in price resulted in considerable unrest, particularly among the industrial classes, such as might at any moment have led to a serious breach of the peace. Charged with the maintenance of law and order in the Settlement, and at all times solicitous of the welfare of all sections of the community, the Council could not, therefore, permit a continuance of such conditions. Accordingly, after careful consideration of what action should be taken to procure a fall in prices, it was decided to address representations to the Consular Body on the subject, as also to issue a proclamation, warning profiteers that their action rendered them liable to severe punishment on conviction and their stocks liable to confiscation, and further calling upon the public to co-operate by reporting the names of profiteers, with a view to their prosecution. The proclamation in question, as printed and posted in the Settlement on June 30, and the Council's letters to the Senior Consul, are reproduced hereunder for purpose of record:—

Council Room, Shanghai, June 24, 1920.

SIR,—As the prevailing enhanced price of rice bears very hardly on a substantial section of the Chinese community, causing a large measure of distress, giving rise to strikes and demands for higher wages, and thus contributing to the elements of unrest, which have unhappily been present in the Settlement for some considerable time past, the Council has recently given its very attentive consideration to the causes which have contributed to this state of affairs, and I have the honour to inform you that, as a result, it has been forced to the conclusion that the abnormal increase in the price of rice, though due to some extent, undoubtedly, to profiteering, must be attributed in the main to the fact that the restrictions on the export of this commodity from districts within measurable distance of the Settlement, are not being strictly enforced. It appears that quite considerable quantities of rice have been and are still being shipped to Japan and elsewhere, and it seems to the Council that no immediate improvement in the present situation can therefore be expected, unless and until these restrictions are strictly enforced. I have accordingly the honour to express the Council's earnest hope that it may be possible for the Consular Body to bring this matter to the notice of the Chinese Authorities concerned.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. BROOKE SMITH,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium, and Senior Consul.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2736.

(Translation.)

RICE PROFITEERING.

From investigations made by the Council into the causes contributing to the present abnormally high price of rice, it appears that, in their greed for personal gain and unmindful of the hardships and suffering caused to poor people, certain persons have accumulated stocks of rice, which they are withholding from the market, creating a temporary shortage of supplies, and forcing up the price to an unwarranted figure.

Rice is the staple food of the Chinese people, and profiteering or speculating in the food of the people is an offence against the law, and severely punishable.

Notice is accordingly given that any persons profiteering in rice, whether by the withholding of stocks or by any other means, are liable to prosecution with severe penalties on conviction, and with confiscation of their stocks.

The public is earnestly requested to report any cases of rice profiteering that may come to its knowledge. Such reports should be in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Police, Central Police Station, Foochow Road, and should give as full particulars as possible, so as to facilitate prosecution against the concerned.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 30, 1920.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 6, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to my letter to you of June 24, on the subject of the distress resulting from the much enhanced price of rice, and to inform you that investigation since made has shown that the subsequent further rise in price is due mainly, if not wholly, to profiteering in this commodity by those who are withholding large stocks from sale against higher prices. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the situation was becoming somewhat critical, the Council considered it necessary to post a proclamation in Chinese on June 30, in the form of the translation attached, and I now have the honour to inform you that the price of first quality rice has since fallen from \$15.60 to \$14.10 per picul and that the Council looks for a further substantial decline in the course of the next few days.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. BROOKE SMITH,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium, and Senior Consul.

The posting of the Council's proclamation and the action taken thereon had a salutary effect, resulting, within a month, in a fall in the price of first quality rice from \$15.60 to \$13.80 per picul. This downward movement in price steadily continued until, at the end of October, practically normal market conditions were restored, when the price of first quality rice had fallen to \$8.60 per picul.

In view of the circumstances outlined above, and to alleviate the hardship caused by the greatly enhanced price of rice, the Council, as on former similar occasions, notably in 1906 and 1907, authorised the temporary issue of a special allowance of rice money to the amount of \$1 per mensem to employees whose monthly pay was less than \$20. The issue, costing approximately \$4,580 per mensem, remained in force from the beginning of June until the end of October, and was very much appreciated by the various classes of employees concerned.

Towards the close of the year the price of rice commenced to soar again, but it is confidently anticipated that certain action being taken by the Council at the time of writing this report, will go far to check the profiteer and again bring prices down to the normal.

HEALTH MATTERS.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

As the mortality rate may be considered the final inventory of the physical condition of the community, it is good to be able to record a very considerable improvement on the three preceding years when Scarlet fever, Influenza and Cholera successively exacted an abnormal toll. During 1920 there were no deaths from Scarlet fever among foreigners for the first time in 20 years. The great pandemic of Influenza, which reached China in May 1918, worked its widespread devastation in semi-annual waves which, though present in 1920, had largely lost their force. Cholera recurred during the present summer but made little headway. But the absence of all Chinese mortality from Smallpox for two years in succession is a remarkable record for China and, from the point of view of preventive medicine, is a very encouraging result of the 159,000 free vaccinations done during recent years at the Branch Health Offices. Preventive medicine can only be firmly rooted in an educated and kindly public opinion. A native population which consists of immense numbers of comparatively poor people passively resisting modern methods is good soil for the diffusion of epidemic disease; and when it is remembered that the Chinese community in Shanghai only a few years ago boycotted the vaccination stations because of the alleged taking out of the eyes of patients in our Isolation Hospital, the present popularity of the Branch Health Offices is commendable and the result to public health most gratifying.

Attention may be called to recent research work done in the Municipal Laboratory in connection with recurrent epidemics of choleraic diarrhoea. The repeated anomalous results of some 20 years of health work, which threw doubt as to the local recurring epidemics being true cholera, are now crystallising and tend to show that the micro-organism found in some of these cases presents certain differences from the organism hitherto regarded as true cholera. The work, which is of an intricate nature, will be continued and may result in the production of an effective specific vaccine preventive of the disease. Further particulars of this work will be found under Cholera.

Further interesting and important research work has been done in connection with Tuberculosis among the prisoners at the Gaol. The mortality from this disease has been regarded as excessive and very considerable efforts have been made to reduce it. But by special clinical examination and an extensive series of tests of the Tuberculin sensitivity, it has been shown that the percentage of long sentence convicts who are in an active stage of the disease on admission, is very high indeed; it cannot be less than 10 to 15 per cent., while the number with recognisable lung lesions is at least 60 per cent. The increase in the number of cases under treatment does not indicate an increase of the disease so much as more refined methods of discovery. The evidence is entirely against the view that Tuberculosis is contracted in the Municipal Gaol. Further particulars of this important work will be found under the heading Gaol.

The stimulus of the war has wrought wonderful advancement in preventive medicine. Medical education is to be re-modelled so that the student will have the preventive and curative aspect placed before him as of equal importance. The coming doctor will thus have his outlook enlarged and become directly identified with the prevention of disease. The future of medicine lies more in prevention than in cure. The relative advantages of prevention and cure have been likened in the case of a dangerous precipice to placing a fence along the top to prevent people falling over instead of erecting a hospital at the bottom to repair those who have not been killed. Advice as to the maintenance of health and the detection of the earliest signs of disease are of paramount importance in dealing with many troubles, *e.g.*, Tuberculosis. To meet disease at the

gate rather than wait until fully developed and perhaps incurable, the ideal is free treatment for all, so that there may be no excuse for delay in consulting the doctor. The war has shewn how important health is to national efficiency. Competitive conditions are becoming so acute that unless full use is made of scientific method in many aspects of life disaster may follow. Science ever looks forward. Education and health go hand in hand. The creation of a Ministry of Health in England is a very important event in the history of comparative preventive medicine, and it is calculated to co-ordinate the varied factors for the maintenance of health by centralizing the health work of each local centre on the municipal hospital and establishing uniformity of administration; so as to secure adequate prevention and curative treatment for all at all ages. The vast amount of money which is at present wasted on small hospitals and overlapping functions will be saved and efficient organisation result in all persons rich and poor being given an equal opportunity for health and resultant happiness.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

SITUATION: Latitude 31° 15' N.; Longitude 121° 29' E.

ELEVATION: Approximately sea-level.

AREA WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS: 5,584 acres or 8½ sq. miles.

DENSITY OF POPULATION: 140 persons per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES: { Foreign 4,130
 { Chinese 61,355

POPULATION: { Foreign 23,307
 { Chinese 759,839

DEATH-RATE: { Foreign 15.2 per 1,000
 { Chinese 11.2 per 1,000

TOTAL RAINFALL: 39.9 inches.

The following general Public Health Notice for Foreigners has been published during the year:—

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR FOREIGNERS.

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which, by means of public sanitation and by individual careful living, are preventable, such as Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and other bowel disorders, Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer. Persons about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

Conditions dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided free at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Vaccination is provided gratuitously at the Branch Health Offices,

Individual Measures.

Eat and Drink nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.

Do not Consume:—

- Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc., which have not been cooked or sterilised.
- Food on which flies have settled.
- Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised.
- Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a Brownlow filter.
- Aerated waters and other drinks unless of best quality.
- Alcoholic drinks during the hot weather.
- Bread which has not been sterilised by re-heating in the oven.
- Ice-cream unless made of boiled materials.
- Uncooked oysters.

Kitchen supervision should be thorough because the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food. Every house should have a serving-room adjoining the dining room and separate from the kitchen. The serving room should contain the germ-proof filter, ice chest, table utensils, washing sink, boiled milk, drinks, bread, butter, fruit and other cooked or prepared foods. Cooking or boiling destroys infection.

Vegetables and fruit grown near the ground, being watered as a rule with nightsoil, are specially liable to be soiled with the germs of Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other bowel diseases and should, before cooking, be strictly kept out of the serving room and from contact with cooked or prepared food.

Flies carry disease so they should be excluded from the serving-room, kitchen and servants' latrine by providing spring slam doors and unopenable windows screened by perforated zinc, and from the food on the table by fly covers.

Vaccination against smallpox should be done on or before arrival in Shanghai and repeated every three years in October.

Vaccination against Typhoid fevers should be done on or before arrival in Shanghai and repeated yearly in May.

Keep rats out of your house. Starve the rats by providing no food for them in and around your house. Make your house rat-proof.

Mosquitoes carry malaria. Where mosquitoes cannot be exterminated by abolishing stagnant water or by the use of kerosene oil, or by reporting their presence to the Health Officer, the mosquito net should be carefully used. A weekly inspection should be made and no standing water permitted.

Refuse should not be allowed to accumulate, and a properly covered, rat and fly-proof receptacle should be provided. Nightsoil buckets should be kept securely closed, including those in the servants' latrines. Proper receptacles for these purposes may be obtained at the Health Office. Yards and drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.

*Fruit, tomatoes, melons, etc., can be sterilised so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds into briskly boiling water. Strawberries are better sterilised by dipping into boiling sugar syrup. Milk and cream can be sterilised by placing the bottles in a pan of cold water and gradually raising to boiling point. The candle of the germ-proof filter should be lightly scrubbed in running water and then boiled once a week regularly.

1.—METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI.

		JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	YEAR 1920
BAROMETER	MEAN INCHES	30.276	30.360	30.193	30.076	29.825	29.688	29.667	29.661	29.862	30.084	30.187	30.267	30.013
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.048	+0.085	+0.032	+0.074	-0.048	-0.041	-0.014	-0.058	-0.043	-0.021	-0.057	-0.043	-0.015
TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	36°.70	37°.48	46°.42	54°.72	64°.86	73°.34	81°.18	81°.05	75°.84	65°.20	56°.42	45°.56	59°.90
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-1.08	-1.94	+0.36	-1.52	-0.70	-0.10	+0.82	+0.77	+2.85	+1.82	+4.46	+3.54	+0.77
DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	21°.52	9°.92	13°.44	15°.79	18°.72	18°.18	14°.92	17°.56	14°.48	20°.32	16°.80	13°.76	16°.28
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+7.46	-4.18	-1.56	-0.69	+0.56	+2.68	-0.58	+1.66	-1.42	+2.76	-0.80	-2.42	+0.29
DEGREE OF HUMIDITY	MEAN (SATURATION-100)	67.0	80.6	80.8	79.6	77.9	82.9	85.0	83.4	85.4	78.5	79.4	80.8	80.1
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-11.8	+2.0	+1.6	-0.4	-1.6	-1.5	+0.8	-0.8	+2.5	-1.1	+1.5	+4.5	-0.4
RAINFALL	AMOUNT IN INCHES	1.09	4.23	2.58	3.71	3.32	5.45	5.81	3.37	3.67	0.74	0.97	5.03	39.97
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.95	+1.99	-0.94	0.00	-0.19	-1.86	-0.22	-2.30	-0.80	-2.54	-1.13	+3.72	-5.22

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this report by the Director of the Siccawei Observatory.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Foreign Population of the Settlement North of the Yangkingpang, including the outside roads and Pootung, at the census taken on October 16, 1920, was 23,307, and consisted of 10,527 men, 7,825 women and 4,955 children. The foreign shipping population, which numbered 2,257, was not included. The census of the foreign population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows the following expansion: 1,666, 1,673, 2,197, 3,673, 3,821, 4,684, 6,774, 11,497, 13,536, 18,519, 23,307.

The Chinese Population on October 16, 1920, was 759,839 and consisted of 333,257 men, 208,479 women and 218,103 children. The census of the Chinese population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows roughly the following expansion: 75,000, 96,000, 108,000, 126,000, 168,000, 241,000, 345,000, 452,000, 488,000, 620,401, 759,839.

Deaths.

Deaths among the Resident Foreign Population.—During the year 1920 the total corrected number of deaths registered among Foreigners, including non-Chinese Asiatics, was 481; of this number 356 occurred among the resident population.

Six months spent continuously in Shanghai is taken to constitute residence, as in former reports. As the non-resident population is a variable and indeterminate factor, the deaths in this category are eliminated in the calculation of the death-rate. The death-rate per thousand per annum, therefore, calculated from 356 deaths occurring among the resident Foreign population of 23,307, is 15.2 as against 20.6 in 1919. The deaths of 113 children (persons under 15) have been registered as against 131 last year; of the deaths among adults 128 were men and 115 women; of children, 68 were boys and 45 girls. The mean age at death among the adult resident population was 41.7.

There were no deaths from Smallpox among Chinese for the second year in succession—a unique record for the Far East.

For the first year for 20 years there were no foreign deaths from Scarlet fever.

The great pandemic of Influenza which opened in 1918 gradually waned but still made its presence felt at the beginning and the end of the year under review.

Diphtheria was unusually prevalent in mild form.

Plague in rats was again introduced by ships.

An unusual occurrence was a death from Anthrax due to an infected shaving brush.

Cholera was present during the summer but made little headway.

Deaths among the Chinese Population.—8,546 deaths among the Chinese have been reported, compared with 10,217, 8,156, 8,329, 8,524, 6,799, 9,663, 8,062, 8,453, 8,173, 8,198, 9,612, 8,441 and 9,646 in sequence of preceding years.

The death-rate per thousand per annum is 11.2. Of the deaths, 4,576 were male and 3,970 female. The deaths of 2,569 children (persons under 15) have been registered; of these, 1,248 were boys and 1,321 girls.

DEATHS AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Typhoid Fever	1	3	4	1	3	...	2	1	2	1	10	2	30
Paratyphoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Measles	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cerebrospinal Fever	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tuberculosis	3	4	5	4	1	2	1	1	5	2	2	...	28
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	5	3	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	17
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	3	...	1	14
Syphilis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	6	1	18
Sprue	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Diarrhoea	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	1	...	10
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	6
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Alcoholism	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
Cancer	...	1	2	...	...	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	10
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	...	2	2	3	3	32
Bronchitis	4	5	5	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	24
Diseases of Kidney	1	4	1	1	...	2	1	3	3	2	...	...	18
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Suicide	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	7
All other causes	15	9	11	6	9	11	10	8	13	5	4	8	109
Total	44	42	38	21	27	27	23	29	34	24	29	18	356

DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN OF THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Measles	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cerebrospinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	8
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Syphilis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6
Acute Diarrhoea	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	7
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	3	5	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	21
Diseases of Kidney	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
All other causes	10	3	6	3	5	4	4	5	5	2	3	2	52
Total	18	10	15	6	13	6	6	10	10	8	8	3	113

TOTAL FOREIGN DEATHS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Typhoid Fever	2	3	4	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	12	2	35
Paratyphoid Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Measles	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	4	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cerebrospinal Fever	1	...	5	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	13
Tuberculosis	5	5	3	4	3	3	2	1	5	2	3	1	37
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lobar Pneumonia	6	4	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	20
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	1	1	...	2	2	2	4	...	3	...	...	2	19
Syphilis	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Typhus Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	6	1	19
Sprue	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Diarrhoea	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	3	1	1	...	14
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6
Abscess of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Alcoholism	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	6
Cancer	1	1	2	...	1	3	1	2	...	2	...	2	15
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	4	6	1	1	5	4	4	1	4	2	4	6	42
Bronchitis	4	7	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	28
Diseases of Kidney	1	4	1	3	...	2	1	3	4	2	...	...	21
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	5
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suicide	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	9
All other causes	26	13	16	12	14	13	12	12	14	9	7	12	160
Total	63	54	47	34	39	33	35	39	40	29	37	31	481

Nationality of Deaths among Foreign Residents	
American ...	15
British ...	77
Czecho-Slovak ...	1
Danish ...	1
Dutch ...	1
French ...	2
German ...	5
Japanese ...	207
Norwegian ...	4
Portuguese ...	28
Russian ...	7
Spanish ...	5
Swiss ...	2
Unregistered ...	1

Ages at Death of Foreign Residents	
One year and under ...	43
Over one year and up to ten ...	64
Ten to twenty ...	24
Twenty to thirty ...	65
Thirty to forty ...	47
Forty to fifty ...	47
Fifty to sixty ...	22
Sixty to seventy ...	25
Seventy to eighty ...	16
Eighty to ninety ...	3
Ninety to one hundred ...	0
Mean age at death ...	29.2
Mean age at death of adults ...	41.7

DEATH-RATE FROM 1880.

Year.	FOREIGNERS.						CHINESE.
	Residents.					Non-Residents.	
	Adults	Children	Total Deaths	Population	Death-Rate of Resident Population		Total Deaths
1880	48	7	55	2,195	25	23	
1881	47	13	60	2,492	24	51	
1882	36	23	59	2,789	21·2	37	
1883	56	17	73	3,082	23·7	55	
1884	27	22	49	3,377	14·5	37	
1885	51	20	71	3,673	19·3	32	
1886	51	18	69	3,702	18·6	51	
1887	64	20	84	3,731	22·5	46	
1888	52	23	75	3,760	19·9	33	
1889	39	28	67	3,789	17·7	25	
1890	60	31	91	3,821	23·8	35	
1891	61	38	98	3,980	24·6	45	
1892	52	18	70	4,140	16·9	32	
1893	45	21	66	4,310	15·3	31	
1894	47	40	87	4,500	19·3	37	
1895	45	35	80	4,684	17·1	44	
1896	59	29	88	4,834	18·2	47	
1897	42	27	69	4,909	14·5	32	
1898	61	24	85	5,240	16·2	17	
1899	75	29	104	5,510	18·9	28	
1900	81	16	97	6,774	14·3	60	
1901	91	37	128	7,000	18·3	91	
1902	81	57	138	7,600	18·1	125	30.9
1903	86	46	132	8,300	15·9	82	21.2
1904	76	40	116	9,000	12·9	78	19.2
1905	96	33	129	11,497	11·2	112	14.2
1906	109	37	146	11,904	12·3	71	12.3
1907	153	92	245	12,311	19·9	83	21.9
1908	159	72	231	12,718	18·2	73	17.2
1909	149	102	251	13,125	18·1	73	17.3
1910	189	85	274	13,536	20·2	68	17.5
1911	158	73	231	14,532	15·9	39	13.8
1912	192	102	294	15,529	18·9	49	19.3
1913	204	103	307	16,525	18·6	60	15.8
1914	205	110	315	17,522	18·0	72	16.2
1915	199	86	285	18,519	15·4	95	13.2
1916	203	63	266	19,050	14·0	73	13.0
1917	241	169	410	19,750	20·7	104	14.9
1918	219	129	348	21,000	16·5	86	12.8
1919	322	131	453	22,000	20·6	111	14.3
1920	243	113	356	23,307	15·2	125	11.2

RETURN OF CHINESE DEATHS.

Month	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Choleraic diarrhoea.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Influenza.	All causes.
January	0	0	0	8	21	2	86	0	20	860
February	0	0	0	7	9	1	81	0	58	712
March	0	0	0	10	13	26	104	0	60	899
April	0	0	0	6	9	18	93	0	17	693
May	0	0	0	6	7	15	94	0	0	690
June	0	0	0	3	14	5	101	0	0	621
July	0	0	22	6	6	1	89	0	0	645
August	0	6	75	2	5	0	102	0	0	848
September	0	0	39	2	0	0	71	0	0	709
October	0	0	0	0	1	0	82	0	1	687
November	0	0	0	7	7	0	83	0	2	609
December	0	0	0	9	9	0	84	0	2	573
TOTALS	0	6	136	61	103	68	1,070	0	160	8,546
Chinese Population							759,839			
Death-rate among Chinese							11.2			

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONG THE
RESIDENT POPULATION FROM 1890.

Year.	Smallpox.		Choleraic Diarrhoea.		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria.		Scarlet Fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Influenza.		Cerebro- spinal fever.	
	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
1890	4	79	32		4		0		0		8					
1891	3	223	23		7		3		0		11					
1892	5	78	0		7		2		0		18					
1893	11	184	0		2		2		2		6					
1894	9	125	0		5		3		0		7					
1895	7	138	20		0		5		0		4					
1896	19	316	10		8		1		0		9					
1897	2	92	0		6		1		0		9					
1898	2	65	0		7		1		0		9					
1899	7	183	0		6		0		0		10					
1900	0	54	0		4		2		2		14					
1901	1	31	0		6		3		11		17					
1902	3	434	8		6		8		27	1,500	7					
1903	7	241	3	162	13		3		1	2	26					
1904	11	759	1	0	7		2		3	0	11					
1905	14	246	0	0	7		2		1	0	15					
1906	0	29	4	193	11		1		3	5	14					
1907	21	863	18	655	7		1	62	14	79	35	960				
1908	5	143	1	8	8		1	54	2	33	29	938				
1909	0	19	4	0	7		2	36	3	9	32	828				
1910	13	304	0	0	13		1	49	7	109	37	618				
1911	10	156	0	0	9		3	55	2	35	33	789				
1912	3	124	14	1,307	13		2	103	11	145	33	1,096				
1913	12	207	0	0	19		5	113	15	115	38	1,008				
1914	11	162	0	350	17		4	75	5	144	56	1,051				
1915	15	106	0	0	11		1	54	1	147	59	1,024				
1916	0	3	0	100	10		1	39	9	234	61	1,034				
1917	18	188	0	0	19		0	64	38	595	85	1,111				
1918	4	107	0	0	12		0	35	7	142	60	1,237	9	418	1	
1919	1	0	32	648	23		1	25	1	86	60	1,063	28	483	4	11
1920	0	0	2	142	30		1	61	0	103	28	1,070	8	160	8	68

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notification.

In the absence of legal obligation to notify, an arrangement has been made with the qualified medical practitioners of Shanghai requiring notification of Infectious Disease for the facilitation of preventive measures, in consideration of the use of the resources of the Public Health Laboratory for the purposes of pathological diagnosis and the payment of a fee of one tael for each case. The notifiable diseases are—Smallpox, Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Tuberculosis, Plague, Anthrax, Cerebrospinal Fever, Glanders, Leprosy and Hydrophobia. Tls. 733 were paid for notification fees, as against Tls. 367, Tls. 239, Tls. 390, Tls. 294, Tls. 379, Tls. 716, Tls. 440 and Tls. 515 in the eight preceding years.

The system of notification, so far as it goes, has worked well, and the best thanks of the community are due to our colleagues in general practice for their co-operation. Chinese cases are beginning to be usefully notified by Chinese practitioners educated according to the foreign standard.

During the year 160 Bills of Health for ships and cargoes were issued, as against 126, 149, 90, 86, 95, 77 and 130 in sequence of years from 1913.

Weekly returns of infectious disease have been exchanged so as to keep in touch with the sanitary condition of places in the Far East in communication with Shanghai.

Isolation.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease among Foreigners and Chinese is provided in the Isolation Hospital, Range Road, an account of the work of which institution will be found under Hospitals.

Disinfection.

11,536 rooms were disinfected, as against 14,858, 17,514, 17,682, 20,675, 15,382 and 7,213 in the six preceding years; 122,991 articles have been disinfected by steam, compared with 110,363 and 181,812 in the two preceding years. 9,275 articles were disinfected by formalin, compared with 7,211 last year. The Disinfection Station adjoins the Isolation Hospital. Prior to disinfection each disinfector puts on a sterile overall. The general method of disinfecting in a house after a case of infectious disease is first to remove to the Station everything that can be disinfected by steam; then to spray and wash walls, floors, fittings and furniture with disinfecting solution (cyllin); Fragile and delicate articles, such as bonnets, books and photographs, are disinfected by formalin. In many cases, such as after Typhoid Fever or Diphtheria, disinfection of walls, etc., is not considered always necessary, the washing with disinfectant being then limited to articles that have been actually in contact with infected material. After disinfection, painting or colour washing of walls and ceiling is advised to be done by the occupier before the room is again occupied.

Two pony carts and four hand carts are used for conveying disinfecting apparatus and articles requiring steam and formalin disinfection at the Station. A motor disinfection wagon has been added to the equipment.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Smallpox	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Typhoid Fever	3	1	4	2	1	1	5	1	3	3	7	1	32
Paratyphoid Fever	11	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	3	27
Dysentery	6	1	4	4	1	1	11	17	13	14	8	9	89
Diphtheria	12	3	0	1	0	2	1	3	4	3	7	3	65
Scarlet Fever	2	3	4	12	0	3	0	1	0	1	3	3	29
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	5	30
Hydrophobia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebrospinal fever	0	3	7	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	20
Anthrax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	34	16	22	30	7	12	21	27	26	26	48	296	

The above table does not accurately represent the incidence of infectious disease owing to imperfect notification.

Smallpox.

For the second year in succession there has been the unique record of no deaths among Chinese from Smallpox. This may fairly be considered the fruit of the 159,000 free vaccinations done by the Health Office among the Chinese community during the last 17 years. During the previous 30 years there were 156 deaths from Smallpox among foreigners and 4,256 deaths among Chinese.

Where taipans or householders wish to make certain that their employees have been vaccinated at the Branch Health Offices, if a chit stating the number to be vaccinated is sent with them it will be signed as done by the Health Inspector in Charge; substitution can be defeated by stamping the palm of the hand of each employee with their office rubber stamp; or an examination of the upper part of the left arm five days after will reveal a definite proof of vaccination.

It may be noted that the old practice of inoculating Smallpox is still done to a small extent in Shanghai. One or more "practitioners from Ningpo" came to "place the seed" of genuine Smallpox within the nose of babies. This sets up Smallpox, usually of mild type; but each case is as much a focus of infection as a case caught in the ordinary way. With the facilities now provided for vaccination, the practice of "inoculation" can only be regarded as pernicious, being calculated to create more Smallpox than it prevents.

In sequence of years the number of free vaccinations done by the Health Office has been 465, 380, 520, 1,418, 4,649, 3,244, 4,608, 4,933, 6,108, 13,029, 11,273, 18,029, 14,426, 20,285, 26,315, 15,087 and 14,981 during the year under review.

China is no place for the unvaccinated. It seems necessary to give a warning to those who are responsible for bringing employees out to China, that vaccination should always be done before embarkation. In China there is so much Smallpox infection that vaccination should be repeated every three years; and care should be taken to have the vaccine fresh, as it soon spoils, especially in warm weather. As a rule the best time to be vaccinated is early in November.

Vaccination.

STATION.		VACCINATIONS.	
Eastern District—	No. 1 Branch Health Office	767	3,192
	No. 2 " "	911	
	No. 3 " "	820	
	No. 4 " "	694	
Northern District—	No. 1 Branch Health Office	632	3,554
	No. 2 " "	1,498	
	No. 3 " "	654	
	No. 4 " "	770	
Central District—	No. 1 Branch Health Office	356	2,558
	No. 2 " "	888	
	No. 3 " "	954	
	No. 4 " "	360	
Western District—	No. 1 Branch Health Office	1,505	3,633
	No. 2 " "	600	
	No. 3 " "	1,528	
Municipal Gaol Indian Police Hospital Chinese Police Hospital		1,937	2,044
		79	
		28	
			14,981

Cholera.

The recurrence of Choleraic Diarrhoea in the summer of 1919, after a period of comparative quiescence since 1912, left a quantity of infection which resulted in a moderate prevalence during the year under review. More time and opportunity was afforded for research into what the

choleraic diarrhoea of Shanghai and China really is. Its frequent widespread prevalence seems to show that it is an endemic disease. Its marked prevalence early in the year in Szechuan province would seem to show that comparatively isolated provinces may be heavily infected when the rest of China is free, as would be expected in a country where transport is not fully developed. Its reappearance in Shanghai was coincident earlier in the year with one of the severest known epidemics in Calcutta, with a maximum in April: and causing 3,688 deaths. In Hong-Kong in 1919, 46 cases of Cholera were reported, 42 of which showed the Cholera vibrio while 339 other fatal cases were returned as gastro-enteritis. In Singapore and Manila the results were not dissimilar, that is to say, the Cholera vibrio is by no means invariably found. For this reason with an augmentation of the Laboratory staff further research was made as to the organisms associated with Chinese choleraic diarrhoea.

In the majority of specimens sent for examination there was no evidence of Cholera, but in 10, vibrios (organisms of the cholera group), were present, though rarely in anything like pure culture as is usually the case in true Asiatic Cholera. A preliminary study of their cultural and serological characters was made to determine their relationship to true cholera vibrios obtained from the Lister Institute. Six vibrios, including four isolated this year in Shanghai, one old laboratory culture and one standard strain from the Lister Institute, were submitted to parallel experiments with a standard serum obtained from the above Institute and two sera prepared in this laboratory, and also to parallel cultural experiments. The local strains agreed with the standard strain in the fermentation of sugars but they differed in failing to produce a pellicle on peptone water, more rapid liquefaction of gelatine and the clotting of milk. Growth on nutrient agar was also more rapid and coccobacillary forms predominated. These results indicate a close relationship between the local and the true strains; the differences suggest a difference of type, but only time can show whether they are permanent and fundamental or simply due to recent isolation. The results of the agglutination and absorption tests tended to confirm the cultural findings. All the organisms were agglutinated by high dilutions of the standard cholera serum, thus coming under the commonly accepted definition of true cholera vibrios; but cross experiments with sera prepared in the laboratory by inoculation of rabbits with some of the vibrios under examination indicated that the vibrios of local origin were more nearly related to one another (if not actually identical), than to the standard strain from the Lister Institute. Whether they should be called true cholera is perhaps only a question of definition: all that can as yet be said with certainty is that agglutinable vibrios can be isolated from a certain percentage of cases of choleraic diarrhoea in Shanghai, and that those which have so far been examined present certain cultural and serological differences from the Lister Institute strain, agreeing in these respects among themselves and with the records of vibrios isolated here in former years. The value of these differences for classification depends on their permanence under sub-culture.

The following special notice was published, posted and widely distributed in English and in Chinese:—

CHOLERAIC DIARRHOEA.

Caused by Food Infected by the Excretions of a Previous Case.

HOW TO PREVENT.

EAT AND DRINK.—

Nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.

DO NOT CONSUME.—

1.—Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc., which have not been cooked or otherwise sterilised.

2.—Food on which flies have settled.

3.—Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised,

4.—Ice-cream unless made from boiled materials.

5.—Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a germ-proof filter, the candle of which should be boiled once a week regularly.

6.—Aerated waters or other drinks unless of the best quality.

FRUITS, TOMATOES, ETC., CAN BE STERILISED

so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds in briskly boiling water.

The Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.

These infections belong to that very important group of intestinal disorders, including also Dysentery and choleraic conditions, which hitherto has been one of the white man's burdens out East. Every case means the transference of particulate infection from the bowel discharges of one person to the mouth of another. As all such particulate infection can be destroyed by subjection to the temperature of boiling water, prevention is possible. It is here that the simple precautions given in the Public Health Notice are of most value. In addition there are fortunately specific vaccines for the Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers producing a degree of immunity which is valuable not only in resisting infection but in reducing severity of the disease. The Typhoid fevers are on the way to extinction in places where Public Health measures can be properly organised and enforced. That a person who has had typhoid vaccination subsequently acquires the disease, is not sufficient to condemn vaccination. Even in vaccination against Smallpox the vaccinated in a small number of cases get Smallpox. It is a question of relativity. One may take all reasonable precautions against fire but yet fires may occur. Precaution reduces the chances. The same applies to vaccination. Typhoid vaccination may be looked on as a form of life insurance with a very small premium to pay. Recent Army experience affords abundant proof of the value of such vaccination.

Four deaths were definitely certified as due to Paratyphoid fever among the resident foreign community during the year. 30 deaths, mostly Japanese, were certified as due to Typhoid fever, but it is doubtful whether some of these were also due to Paratyphoid fever. Out of 830 blood specimens examined in the Municipal Laboratory, 109 gave positive results for Typhoid and 139 for Paratyphoid fever; the B infection greatly predominating over the A.

Amoebic Dysentery.

Amoebic Dysentery is the most prevalent of all the major infections. In practically every case investigated after notification, obvious breaches of the Public Health Notice were found which might have led to the conveyance of infection.

Servants with chronic Dysentery are numerous and are carriers of infection by finger infection of food. A house-boy, for example, with chronic Dysentery, cutting bread and butter is practically certain to pass on the infection to the consumer. Such chronic cases may pursue their usual avocations so that it is advisable to have any house-boy, cook or coolie, who appears to be getting thin, pale or weak, seen by a doctor and his faeces examined for dysentery amoeba in the Municipal Laboratory so as to ensure the safety of the household.

Amoebic Dysentery has always been endemic in Shanghai and, in the past, a frequent cause of chronic invalidism. The disease is carried by cysts, the amoeba assuming a more resistant capsulated form which are passed in large numbers in the faeces of persons suffering or convalescent from untreated or improperly treated Dysentery. Such persons, especially if house servants, are a great danger by infecting food, dishes, glasses, napkins, etc., with their fingers. Again, a fly within a few minutes of feeding on infected faeces begins to deposit droplets of liquid excrement and, in these, unaltered and living dysentery cysts occur. Thousands of such cysts may pass through a single fly and be deposited on food, etc., and the persons who consume the food become infected with Dysentery.

Hookworm Disease.

The disease is prevalent around Shanghai in the rice districts, but among foreigners it is rare and is uncommon among Chinese residents, due mainly to the channel of infection being usually through the skin—that is to say, it is only common among those who wade or bathe in infected water. It is caused by the *Anchylostoma duodenale*. In its passage through the skin the larva produces an inflammatory reaction known as ground-itch. Within the body it produces anæmia by its blood-sucking habits. Infection is voided by the bowel.

Diphtheria.

There was a considerable increase in the prevalence of Diphtheria of very mild type. 88 foreign cases were admitted into the Isolation Hospital with but one death. Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied free for indigent patients in Shanghai on the recommendation of the physician. In any case of suspected Diphtheria, antitoxin should be given at once, without waiting for the result of the bacterial diagnosis. Formerly, bad drains and sewer-gas were given as causes of Diphtheria; this is a fetish which dies hard, and tends to obscure the real cause, namely, direct transfer of infection from a previous case or carrier, and to mislead the public in whose hands prevention really lies. The control of Diphtheria is almost entirely the control of the infective person. The use of antitoxin has reduced the case fatality to one quarter of what it was, but has not materially reduced the number of cases and has probably increased the number of carriers.

Scarlet Fever.

The annual admission of Foreign cases into the Isolation Hospital from the whole of Shanghai district in sequence of years since 1905 has been 11, 20, 70, 19, 7, 35, 22, 64, 56, 42, 38, 57, 153, 58, 23 and 43 during the year under review. Of these 718 cases, 115 proved fatal, a case fatality of 16 per cent. as compared with a case fatality during the current year of 0. In Japan during the last 20 years the case fatality has varied from 6 per cent. to 22 per cent. but there does not appear to have been a progressive decrease in virulence. Among 39 cases admitted to the Chinese Isolation Hospital the case fatality was 20.5 per cent. Among 43 cases admitted to the Foreign Isolation Hospital there were no deaths.

Early diagnosis and isolation are necessary for preventing spread. Transmission is in accordance with the general rule regarding the respiratory group of diseases, namely, by droplets sprayed from nose and throat. A discharging ear following Scarlet Fever is usually a sign of danger that the throat may still be infectious. The peeling skin has nothing to do with the transference of the disease but is an outward and visible sign of previous Scarlet fever. Disinfection of rooms, clothing, etc., is far less important than preventing infection from the nose and throat of the patient. Such infection can be prevented by a face mask of gauze and wool. Contacts should be quarantined and inspected daily. A general review of the subject will be found in the 1917 report.

Cerebrospinal Fever.

A considerable increase in the prevalence of Cerebrospinal fever occurred during the year, 20 foreign cases being notified against 4 in 1919. 68 deaths from this cause were reported among Chinese against 11 in the previous year.

Cerebrospinal fever is a winter disease, corresponding very closely with the prevalence of "colds and sore throats," with a maximum in March. It is spread by droplets sprayed out of the nose and throat, apparently mainly by unknown carriers, who do not themselves become sick but who harbour in the back of the nose the microbic cause, the Meningococcus. In this sense it is a generalised infection in the locality where prevalent, cases being as a rule single and independent. This makes prevention very difficult. Even where epidemic, there are many carriers and comparatively few cases. The Meningococcus is exceedingly susceptible to drying and scarcely has existence outside the human carrier.

Influenza.

The waning of the great Influenza epidemic of 1918 and 1919 was shewn by a mild and sporadic incidence during November and December 1919, which continued into April of the year

under review, with a very slight return wave at the close of the year. In all during 1920 there were eight fatalities from this cause among foreigners and 160 among Chinese.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis will become extinct when every case is known and properly controlled, and the most important contributor will be education. Every case of open Tuberculosis, that is to say, every case which emits tubercle bacilli, is a danger to the public, unless carefully instructed, controlled and frequently examined. Not only is infection emitted in coughing and sneezing but even in speaking. The danger of a consumptive infecting others in the overcrowded houses of Shanghai is very great. Before any great improvement can result this danger must be understood by the whole community. It frequently happens that the household is infected before even the original case has been recognised as one of Tuberculosis. There is an opportunity for saving thousands of lives in Shanghai in this direction.

The Tuberculosis section at the Isolation Hospital is increasing in utility and should be a centrepiece from which further work can be developed.

A thoroughly efficient and enthusiastic Tuberculosis Officer, were he given a free hand as regards expenditure on dispensaries, sanatoria and staff, would have a splendid field for work in Shanghai.

Plague.

After an absence of four and a half years Plague in rats again appeared in the Settlement, a plague infected rat being found in a house refuse receptacle outside Lg 674 Dalny Road in the Eastern District in close proximity with the South Manchurian Railway Co.'s Wharf. Another plague-infected rat was found on December 31, in a refuse receptacle outside J. 1275 Seward Road not far from the Wayside Wharf. Since December 1908, when plague-infected rats were first discovered in the Settlement, a daily examination of rats found dead has been made in the Municipal Laboratory. Had it not been for this, these rats would not have been discovered and plague might have developed on a large scale. As it was the available plague prevention staff was concentrated on these two foci and there is hope that infection may be limited. The partial rat proofing of new buildings required by the Building Rules as well as the very extensive rat-proofing operations carried out in old houses by the Health Office since 1909 should greatly help in securing immunity. More is wanted, however, before the Building Rules can be considered adequate in securing rat-proof buildings, not only in the rules themselves but also in the way they are carried out.

The finding of these plague-infected rats in proximity to wharves where ships come alongside from ports where plague is known to exist is a precise repetition of December 1908, when the first plague-infected rat was found in Yuenfong Road near the Hongkew Wharves, and is positive proof of their being brought by ships to Shanghai. It again shows, should further demonstration be necessary, the importance of taking adequate steps in freeing ships from rats, especially those which call at ports where plague infection is known to exist.

In formulating anti-plague measures, the rat has been the chief objective as it is held that the rat is the essential cause of epidemics, the flea being the carrier of infection from rat to rat and from rat to man, infection from human cases, which is practically limited to the few pneumonic cases which usually arise, being comparatively rare. The dictum "No Rats: No Plague" has been taken as a working basis, and a house that is rat-proof has been considered for all practical purposes plague-proof.

The following is a summary of measures put into operation:—

PUBLIC MEASURES.

1. Plague survey by enquiry into the cause of human deaths and by collection of rats found dead throughout the Settlement for examination in the Laboratory in order to locate plague infection.
2. Careful daily collection and disposal of house refuse from every house and storage of house refuse in rat-proof receptacles so as to deprive rats of means of sustenance.

3. Rat-proofing of houses.
 - (a) Temporary, by service of notice on occupiers asking for co-operation in cleansing, pulicidal disinfection, demurization and rat-proofing by minor repairs, etc.
 - (b) Permanent, by service of notice on owners requiring solid ground floors, removal of ceilings and hollow partitions and stair linings so'as to deprive rats of accommodation.
4. Rat destruction by trapping and poison in infected areas, beginning at the periphery and working towards the centre.
5. Preventive inoculation with plague vaccine beginning with the sanitary staff.

INDIVIDUAL MEASURES.

NO RATS: NO PLAGUE.

A HOUSE THAT IS RAT-PROOF IS PLAGUE-PROOF.

1. Rid your house from rats by trapping and poisoning.
2. Make your house as rat-proof as possible.
3. Provide no food for rats. Keep all food in places inaccessible to rats. Grain and such like food for ponies, fowls, etc., should be kept in covered galvanized iron receptacles. See that your servants keep their rice bags where rats cannot get. Keep house-refuse in properly covered galvanized iron receptacles and see that they are covered, especially at night. Keep the kitchen and its surroundings very clean; let no refuse lie about.
4. See that the gratings into the space below the ground floor keep out rats, and that the brickwork of the basement is impervious to rats. If rats gain access through windows or other openings on the ground floor keep them out by screening with wire-netting or perforated zinc.
5. See that all openings into covered drains are kept in good repair to prevent egress of sewer rats. Carefully inspect all corners of the house from top to bottom once weekly, moving furniture where necessary. Do the same in the stable, fowl house and other out-houses. Arrange for the plastering up of rat-holes or any place that may afford ingress to rats and mice.
6. All rats trapped or poisoned should be burnt; other rats found dead in or about the house should not be touched with the hands, but should be picked up with tongs, put into Jeyes' fluid and water (1 in 20) and sent to the Health Officer for examination for Plague.
7. Get vaccinated against Plague if exposed to infection.
8. If you have any difficulty in carrying out the above measures communicate with the Health Officer in writing.

Rats found Dead brought to the Laboratory and Rats found Plague-infected.

		DISTRICT				Total
		Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
January	Rats examined	284	576	186	440	1,486
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
February	Rats examined	200	514	174	341	1,229
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
March	Rats examined	344	640	230	462	1,676
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
April	Rats examined	305	610	230	416	1,561
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
May	Rats examined	354	635	231	400	1,620
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
June	Rats examined	303	583	224	375	1,485
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
July	Rats examined	286	612	175	328	1,401
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
August	Rats examined	249	588	178	331	1,346
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
September	Rats examined	255	582	176	328	1,341
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
October	Rats examined	348	607	210	354	1,519
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
November	Rats examined	306	582	199	339	1,426
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
December	Rats examined	309	578	157	316	1,360
	Plague-infected	0	0	2	0	2
Year 1920	Rats examined	3,543	7,107	2,370	4,430	17,450
	Plague-infected	0	0	2	0	2

Annual Incidence of Plague.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Plague Infected Rats	49	187	249	138	95	122	186	76	6	0	0	0	2
Human Plague Cases	0	0	6	0	18	10	26	1	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of Plague Prevention Work.

	DISTRICT.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Rats found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination	3,543	7,107	2,370	4,430	17,450
Rats plague-infected	0	0	2	0	2
Human Cases	0	0	0	0	0
Number of traps in operation	800	1,600	1,382	400	4,182
Number of rats trapped and burnt	14,174	27,240	17,998	10,822	70,234
Poisoned baits laid	0	0	0	0	0
Houses temporarily rat-proofed and disinfected under notice to occupier	0	0	2,697	0	2,697
Houses rat-proofed under notice to owner	0	22	0	0	22
Persons vaccinated against plague	0	0	0	0	0

Danger from Yellow Fever.

The danger of the possible introduction of Yellow fever into China should be kept in view. World charts of the endemic areas of Yellow fever and the distribution of *Stegomyia fasciata*, the known mosquito carrier of Yellow fever, show China to be threatened from both East and West, that is to say from Central Africa and especially from Tropical America. Any cases or suspected cases of Yellow fever arriving on ships would require immediate and absolute isolation, that is an isolation preventing all possible infection of the local *Stegomyia scutellaris* mosquito. A special watch should be kept on the Pacific Islands of the tropics, Australia, the East Indian Islands and the Philippines, most of which harbour the necessary mosquito carrier and would serve as relay stations for the infection of Asia. The danger of Yellow fever alone is sufficient to justify mosquito reduction operations in Shanghai.

The female *Stegomyia* which bites a person who has Yellow fever during the first three days of illness can after twelve days and up to a limit of 20 days transmit the infection to a healthy individual, who will develop the fever within three to six days after infection.

Malaria.

A comparatively small number of cases of Malarial Fever, mostly of the benign tertian type, are contracted in and around Shanghai.

Periodic examination has been made of mosquitoes collected from each of the sanitary districts into which the Settlement is divided, and the following have been found: *Anopheles*

sinensis, Wied. (Malaria bearing), *Stegomyia scutellaris*, Walker (probably Yellow fever bearing), *Culex fatigans*, Wied. (the host of Filaria) and *Armigeres ventralis*, Walker.

Every effort should be made by householders to do away with all receptacles of stagnant water where mosquitoes breed, such as ponds, water plants, drains out of repair, abandoned tubs, pots, tins, etc. The mosquito net should be assiduously used wherever there are mosquitoes, and especially in up-country houseboat trips. It is doubly necessary to surround a person suffering from Malaria with mosquito netting to prevent mosquitoes being infected and acting as carriers of infection.

An account of the special mosquito reduction work will be found later under that heading.

Beri-beri.

There were no cases of Beri-beri in the Municipal Gaol. No definite conclusions can be drawn from the vermin-proofing of the Gaol. The vitamine theory of the cause has been accepted as a working hypothesis, so as to give the patients every possible benefit of the doubt, the use of unpolished rice being general throughout the Gaol. That the year has shown a great reduction on the incidence of 1917 cannot be taken to establish the truth of the theory, as a similar sequence of incidences has been noted when no such change of diet was made. An entirely open mind is being kept; and, were a series of years now to follow with a material reduction in the number of cases, it would tell in favour of the vitamine theory. During the 10 years 1899 to 1908 the number of cases in the Gaol was 207, while during the ten years 1909 to 1918 the number was 259, the increase being somewhat less than the increase in the number of prisoners. During the years 1902 to 1908 inclusive the number of cases was 12 only. It was in 1902 that a special diet of crushed barley (unpolished) and beans replacing a part of the rice ration, was introduced. This diet, with ample vegetables, including a special supply of onions, has been continued regularly ever since; but during this period the incidence has varied very markedly. This diet is held to be rich in vitamins. What effect the further addition of vitamine from the unpolished rice will have, time will show. For further data see under Police Hospitals (Gaol).

Acute Lobar Pneumonia.

This disease, which was rare prior to 1898, has in subsequent years caused 8, 0, 8, 2, 2, 6, 4, 1, 10, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 7, 8, 7, 3, 12, 14, 24 and 17 deaths respectively among resident foreigners. This is a communicable disease, which should be classified with infectious fevers, and occurs in well marked epidemics. During the year under review it has occurred in association with Influenza.

Rabies.

38 persons were bitten by rabid dogs within the Settlement during the year and subsequently underwent the Pasteur treatment as against 10, 7, 7, 10, 8, 10, 27, 4, 25, 20, 14, 18 and 9 in sequence of previous years.

In addition 145 persons bitten by dogs found not to be rabid came to the Health Office for advice. This very large number of dog bites shows how indifferent the public are to the proper muzzling of dogs. Dog owners often think that their own pets are harmless and fail to realize their responsibility to the public. In fact, Shanghai is not a suitable place for keeping dogs. The possession of dogs should be subject to the limitation that such possession must not interfere with the security, health and comfort of other people. There is always a reservoir of rabies infection on the borders of the Settlement from which Shanghai dogs may be infected.

The virus of Rabies in Shanghai dogs is of an exceptionally intense character, the period of incubation being shorter than the Rabies met with in dogs in Europe. An account of the work of the Pasteur Institute will be found under the heading of Laboratory.

It is absolutely necessary for persons bitten by rabid animals or animals suspected of rabies to have the Pasteur Treatment. This is given at the Municipal Health Office and takes about 3 weeks. The fee for Pasteur Treatment is Tls. 50 reducible in cases of necessity.

OBSERVATION KENNELS.					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Dogs Admitted	129	71	103	85	103
Died in Kennels	16	8	4	17	14
Rabid	8	8	3	16	12
Returned to Police	23	7	24	11	13
Returned to Owner	90	56	75	57	76

Anthrax.

A fatal foreign case of Anthrax was reported in which the infection appears to have been derived from a shaving brush. The brush in question had no mark indicating its origin; but was, like those which caused several deaths in Liverpool in 1919, a white bone-handled shaving brush with imitation badger hair. Anthrax was not found on examination, but after using a new brush a few times it is to be expected that anthrax spores may have been washed away. Several such cases have during recent years been reported in Europe as certainly derived from shaving brushes made of horse-hair from the Far East. This fatal case will serve as an indication of the danger locally, although the chance of being infected is remote, the present being the first foreign case of Anthrax reported in Shanghai for many years. Shaving brushes should be avoided unless purchased from reputable firms and from good makers. Those of Far Eastern origin should be avoided. It would be advisable, after thorough washing with soap, to immerse any recently purchased shaving brush in 20% formalin in water for 24 hours.

Leprosy.

Leprosy is a disease which so seldom concerns Foreigners in Shanghai that its study is somewhat neglected. Cases are met with occasionally, though it seldom figures in the death statistics of either Foreigners or Chinese. There appears to be no urgent call for special preventive measures.

Cattle Plague.

Cattle Plague broke out in 6 widely separated dairies within the Settlement during the year and killed 107 animals, as compared with a loss of 51 last year. It was found that the outbreak generally followed the introduction of new stock, pointing to the probability of some of the new stock, though not acutely sick of the disease, being capable of acting as carriers of infection through having a chronic form of the disease or harbouring the cause of infection. This would point to special care being advisable to place new stock in quarantine for an extended period and testing their infectivity by keeping well-grown calves in contact with them.

Immunisation by Koch's gall method is usually available from the Municipal Laboratory, but seldom asked for. This method according to Edington freed South Africa from Cattle Plague.

Kölle and Turner's simultaneous method of immunisation by virulent cattle plague blood and immune serum, can be recommended as producing a greater degree of immunity than the gall method, but its application is more difficult and there may be some loss of cattle either as a direct result or from inoculated Texas Fever. There seems little doubt that were dairymen to have their cattle thus immunised they would be saved subsequent financial loss from outbreaks of Cattle Plague; but the results have not been uniformly successful.

Two oxen were rejected on account of Cattle Plague at the Slaughter-house after slaughter during the year, as against 6, 12, 7, 56, 5, 8, 3, 0, 0, 0, 5, 17, 0 and 6 during preceding years.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Inasmuch as the study of the life history of pathogenic organisms must precede all adequate measures for preventing the diseases which they cause, no pains have been spared to develop the resources of the Municipal Laboratory. It is the centre of work of the Health Department. Its purposes have been the investigation of diseases met with in Shanghai, the diagnosis of infective disease, the preparation of preventive and curative remedies against these diseases, and the analysis of products bearing on the Public Health. The matters under investigation have been the causes of variation in virulence of Smallpox vaccine, the cause of Cholera, the natural filtration of water through alluvium, the suitability of fruits and vegetables as media for the growth of certain pathogenic organisms, the prevalence of Tuberculosis among Chinese, the causation of Beri-beri, the incubation period of the Rabies in China, the prevalence of Malta Fever, and the natural disposal of organic matter in house refuse and the purification of watercloset sewage.

Pathological Diagnosis.

The diagnostic service is being well utilised, not only by local medical practitioners, but by those in other parts of China. 27,494 specimens were examined as against 350, 601, 806, 918, 779, 3,240, 18,265, 20,559, 21,469, 23,322, 21,430, 19,865, 16,582, 21,146, 20,852, 22,775 and 25,766 during the preceding years.

Regarding the Wassermann test the recommendations of the Special Committee upon the Standardisation of Pathological Methods are being followed so far as possible. The Committee of the English Medical Research Committee (National Health Insurance) give the opinion that there is no process of bio-chemical diagnosis that yields more trustworthy information or is liable to a smaller margin of error than the Wassermann test when it is performed with completeness and with proper skill and care. The Committee advocate that every report made for Public Health purposes should state the special method employed. They also advocate that in all cases where the only evidence of Syphilis is a positive Wassermann reaction, the serum should be re-tested before a diagnosis of Syphilis is based on this sign alone. More comparable results are obtained when the work is concentrated in a few rather than in many laboratories. It is an advantage when the number of tests made weekly exceeds 100. While a carefully trained assistant may with proper supervision carry out most of the routine work involved in the test, the Committee are very strongly of opinion that the responsible pathologist, on every occasion when testing is to be done, should personally make the preliminary control observations. He should also inspect the reactions actually obtained, and be directly and personally responsible for the reports made.

Laboratory Diagnosis.

Disease	Positive Results	No. of Specimens.
Typhoid Fever	109	830
Para-Typhoid	139	830
Diphtheria	422	1,244
Malaria	21	214
Dysentery	206	643
Cholera	10	159
Plague	0	1
Plague in rats	2	20,575
Tuberculosis	107	566
Relapsing Fever	0	0
Malta Fever	0	1
Gonorrhœa	129	346
Rabies	13	21
Wassermann Tests	148	337
Foodstuffs Tested		803
Miscellaneous		924
		27,494

Analyses.

Milk.—691 samples of milk have been examined during the year and of those 61 were returned as adulterated. Of these, 37 contained added water, 3 contained starch and 28 were deficient in cream. The increase in the number of samples found adulterated is partly due to a greater number being returned as deficient in cream and concentration on suspected dairies.

The following table shows a satisfactory progressive improvement in the quality of milk as a result of frequent testing and inspection:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Number of examples examined	345	365	383	467	449	456	511	505	430	433	329	335	474	691
Percentage found adulterated	34	24	19.3	13.7	12	14.7	8.8	8.7	3.7	4.6	1.8	1.2	3.6	8.8

Analysis of Shanghai Waterworks Water.

Month	Total Solids	Hardness	Chlorine	Nitrates	Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 1 hour at 37° C.	Bacteria per c.c.		Organisms of the Coli group present in c.c.
								Agar at 23° C	Agar at 37° C	
January	34.0	11.3	11.4	0.0453	0.0078	0.0090	0.0560	634	37	0.5
February	13.9	9.6	2.3	0.0048	0.0003	0.0008	0.0500	144	14	1.5
March	15.0	9.4	2.1	0.0490	0.0020	0.0080	0.0460	290	16	4.0
April	15.8	9.6	2.4	0.0460	0.0020	0.0070	0.0420	25	8	2.0
May	14.1	9.0	2.2	0.0420	0.0020	0.0060	0.0400	26	8	5.0
June	19.4	10.5	3.3	0.0500	0.0025	0.0080	0.0560	Innumerable	532	1.0
July	16.4	9.7	3.0	0.0490	0.0021	0.0078	0.0533		72	3.0
August	15.0	9.0	2.2	0.0440	0.0018	0.0076	0.0333	52	25	3.0
September	15.5	9.1	2.3	0.0430	0.0019	0.0081	0.0364	73	25	5.0
October	12.2	8.0	1.8	0.0480	0.0015	0.0091	0.0420	30	10	3.0
November	12.5	8.3	1.9	0.0490	0.0016	0.0093	0.0432	55	15	5.0
December	11.8	8.0	1.9	0.0660	0.0018	0.0104	0.0550	80	12	3.0

MINERAL CONTENT OF WATERWORKS WATER—DECEMBER 26, 1920.

	Parts per million (milligrams per litre)
Calcium Carbonate	44.5
Magnesium Carbonate	19.4
Magnesium Sulphate	2.0
Sodium Sulphate	8.9
Sodium Chloride	29.5
Potassium Chloride	2.3
Potassium Nitrate	4.7
Silica, iron oxide, phosphates, organic matter, etc.	7.4
Total solid constituents dried at 180° C.	118.7

These figures include the small amount of solids in fine suspension in the water. The chemical compounds or salts given are the probable combinations of the actual basic and acid radicles determined by analysis. The mineral composition of the water shows that the hardness producing salts are almost entirely the carbonates of calcium and magnesium which are usually accounted as those which constitute the temporary hardness of water. Actually, magnesium

carbonate is not completely removed (precipitated) by boiling unless to the point of complete evaporation, and so the temporary hardness of the water as shown by its soap destroying power in the sanitary analysis is given as less and the permanent hardness as more than mineral analysis would indicate.

Although the average variation of the composition of Shanghai water is probably due to the greater or less volume and consequent dilution of water coming down the Yangtsze river, yet under certain very abnormal conditions there may be admixture of sea water with the supply. This was shown in January when for a period of some 4 or 5 days the analytical figures indicated an admixture of some 0.6 per cent. of sea water. This condition rapidly passed and the water became normal. It is of most infrequent occurrence.

Gas Analyses.—The Shanghai Gas Co.'s gas has been examined at irregular intervals. On each occasion the quantity of Carbon Monoxide has been found well within the permissible limit of 15 per cent. by volume.

Toxicological Examinations.—For narcotic and other poisons. One investigation was interesting inasmuch as oxalates were isolated from the tissues of the stomach, although not present in the stomach contents, of a case said to have taken salts of lemon several days previous to death. The dried flowers of *Datura Alba* were submitted for examination in connection with drugging cases.

Morphine and Opium.—Three lots of pills were tested for opium and morphine and identification tests applied to 21 specimens of opium in the form in which it is prepared for smoking. An opportunity of examining some metal ingots in which opium had been smuggled into the Settlement was afforded. The metal was an alloy of lead and tin, a form of solder of a comparatively low melting point.

Food, Liquors, Medicines, etc.—Have included examinations of bread, cooked meat, native wine, whiskey, etc. Also patent medicines and drugs and chemicals for use in hospitals or other branches of the Department.

Miscellaneous Analyses.—Qualitative and quantitative examinations of urine, urinary calculi, egg products, rat poisons, plaster, etc., come under this heading. Samples of supposed kaolin were received from a district in which cholera was raging to ascertain if they were suitable for internal administration as a remedy for cholera.

Vaccines.

The supply of glycerinated calf vaccine has been widely distributed in the Far East. The number of units of vaccine issued from the Laboratory in sequence of years since 1898 has been 25,000, 30,000, 112,500, 65,000, 60,000, 170,000, 142,500, 105,660, 79,790, 99,975, 84,395, 87,300, 50,220, 54,965, 100,025, 106,640, 99,005, 117,440, 317,370, 300,846, 89,600 and 126,505 during the year under review. The vaccine is usually sent out in tubes sufficing for five vaccinations, each tube bearing a label marked "SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL LABORATORY," the date of issue from the Laboratory, and the number of the calf yielding the vaccine, so that any fault can be traced to the source. The vaccine is guaranteed effective for one month after the date marked on the tube, if kept under suitable conditions. Vaccine is also sent out in bulk in rubber stoppered tubes containing one or more grams, in which form it is convenient for making a large number of consecutive vaccinations.

An account of the number of vaccinations made by the Health Office will be found under the heading of Smallpox.

As light and heat destroy the vaccine virus, it is advisable to use it as soon as possible after issue and to keep it in an ice-chest. The vaccine is glycerinated and kept in the Laboratory before issue with the object of eliminating extraneous organisms. It is obtained from calves proved healthy by post-mortem examination and is tested as regards purity and activity before issue.

Those who have occasion to use Smallpox vaccine during the warm weather should remember its great sensitiveness to even a moderately elevated temperature. It may be noted that vaccine at a temperature of 57° C. becomes inert in five minutes. Even at 37° C., a temperature

often reached in summer in China, vaccine is rendered inert in 24 hours. On the other hand, at 5° C. below zero vaccine will remain unaltered for a year. Unless, therefore, there is some special reason, vaccination during the warm weather, say, between May 1 and September 30, is inadvisable in China owing to rapid loss of effectivity at the prevailing atmospheric temperature. For this reason Smallpox vaccine between these dates cannot be guaranteed effective. The best time for vaccination undoubtedly is in the winter months, before Smallpox becomes prevalent. The Chinese as a result of their old custom of inoculation still hanker after spring vaccination.

4,393 c.c. of combined Typhoid and Paratyphoid A and B vaccine were issued. 65 sets of autogenous bacterial vaccines were prepared in the Laboratory during the year for catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes and for septic conditions.

Anti-Rabic Treatment of Pasteur.

Since the opening of the Shanghai Pasteur Institute in 1899, 810 persons have received the treatment. Among these there were nine deaths from Hydrophobia, a mortality of 1.1 per cent. eliminating those who failed to complete the treatment properly and who developed Hydrophobia within 15 days after the completion of the treatment, which cannot be charged to its failure but to want of time to establish immunity. In persons bitten by rabid animals the time taken for the virus to reach the nerve centres varies. This accounts for the very variable incubation period, *i.e.*, the time taken for rabies to declare itself in persons infected. This may occur from 15 days to more than a year after the bite. On reaching the nerve centres, about 14 days elapse before symptoms set in. The object of Pasteur treatment is to confer actual immunity before the virus has reached the nerve centres, and when this can be done treatment fails in less than 1 per cent. of cases.

During the past year 83 persons underwent the Pasteur treatment, of whom 12 were bitten by dogs proved rabid by inoculation tests, 19 were certified rabid by veterinary surgeons or medical practitioners and the remainder were strongly suspected of Rabies. 38 of these cases had been bitten by dogs within the Settlement. 145 other persons bitten by dogs within the Settlement were attended to, but in these cases the Pasteur treatment was not considered necessary.

One death from Rabies occurred among those treated, a Chinese mafoo who began treatment a day after the bite. He had gonorrhoea at the time of treatment and broke the sequence of treatment by missing one day. He died 28 days after the end of treatment. This death has been included in the mortality against the treatment.

103 dogs were admitted to the Observation Kennels, 12 of which proved rabid. 21 dogs suspected of Rabies were examined in the Laboratory and of these 13 were proved rabid by inoculation. The incubation period of Rabies in rabbits inoculated with the brain of dogs sent to the Laboratory for examination averaged 15 days.

V.—HOSPITALS.

The Municipal Hospital system is concentrated in the vicinity of the Isolation Hospital and Nursing Home so as to co-ordinate this part of the work of the Health Department.

Isolation Hospital.

The nursing staff comprised 8 sisters, 2 Japanese nurses and 10 Chinese nurses. The new nurses quarters provide eight bedrooms and a sitting room.

A small temporary building for observation cases is in the course of erection and measures are being taken to divide up the garden with a view to ensuring the isolation of convalescents.

For the first time for many years there were no deaths from Scarlet fever in the hospital.

Admissions into Isolation Hospital.

Disease.	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Smallpox	3	0	9	1
Choleraic diarrhoea	28	4	26	3
Diphtheria	88	1	72	11
Scarlet Fever	43	0	39	7
Tuberculosis	36	6	5	3
Plague	0	0	0	0
Measles	30	1	11	3
Relapsing Fever	0	0	16	0
Beri-beri	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	0	0	2	0
Chancroid	0	0	1	0
Gonorrhoea	0	0	53	0
Cerebrospinal fever	16	5	73	40
Influenza	22	0	1	0
Other diseases	9	1	125	6
Contacts	6	0	32	0
Total	287	18	465	74

Victoria Nursing Home.

The active growth of the work of the Victoria Nursing Home is shown by the following figures of admissions each year since its foundation in 1901 in sequence of years as follows:—119, 179, 262, 208, 314, 279, 313, 411, 430, 323, 440, 457, 439, 669, 769, 594, 716, 625, 804 and 1,122 during the year under review. That is to say, the number of patients treated is more than nine times what it was in the first year of the existence of the institution and during the last seven years the number of patients received has practically doubled. It is recommended that an anæsthetic room and a separate operating room for septic cases be provided.

The Maternity Home had the busiest year since its opening in 1918. There were 165 deliveries, one case only terminated fatally, a prima-para who collapsed three hours after delivery. Three infants were still-born and five died after birth. A new electric incubator has been provided.

The Children's Ward received 151 cases, 53 of which were for operation on tonsils and adenoids. The ward was closed during the year on one occasion on account of Measles and on another for lack of staff.

The Mental Wards.—50 cases were admitted against 53 during the previous year. The sex of the patients was equally divided as to numbers. The American community furnished the greatest number of cases. The maximum duration of stay was 11 months. Four cases terminated fatally.

Work of Victoria Nursing Home.

	CASES ADMITTED				
	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Mental	Infectious
January	32	40	13	1	0
February	24	45	15	4	0
March	27	54	8	1	1
April	35	49	18	0	0
May	30	39	12	5	0
June	23	44	10	3	0
July	45	32	15	6	0
August	43	39	12	7	1
September	45	26	16	6	1
October	36	52	15	6	0
November	38	39	18	7	0
December	30	31	19	4	0
Total	408	490	171	50	3
Cases admitted					1,122
Fatal cases					27
Major operations					103
Minor operations					345
Cases not admitted through want of accommodation					144

Public Health Nursing.

In 1916 the excellent work carried on by the King's Daughters' Society in providing a district nurse, was prevented from falling into desuetude by the appointment of a Municipal Nurse to carry on and develop this work, especially in regard to the prevention of Tuberculosis and other preventable disease, including those associated with maternity. During the war owing to the difficulty in obtaining nurses it has been impossible to develop further, but with additional nurses now coming out from home and especially in association with the new Tuberculosis Hospital, it is hoped to augment this very useful work.

During the year, in conjunction with the King's Daughters' Society, which provides milk, medicines, etc., where necessary, 18 new cases were nursed, the average number on the register being 282. 3,283 visits were made either at the homes of the sick or at the King's Daughters' Society's rooms. The record of work done includes 6 maternity cases, 71 vaccinations against Smallpox, 7 cases of Lung Tuberculosis, 5 of Influenza and 4 of Typhoid fever.

Private Nursing Service.

The private nursing staff, which has its headquarters at Nos. 34 and 35 Boone Road under a Superintendent, consists of 12 Municipal nurses and six nurses belonging to the Private Nurses Association whose work was affiliated with that of the Municipal Nursing service in 1916.

These non-municipal nurses are provided so far as accommodation permits with quarters and messing at very favourable rates when not out nursing. The demand for nurses is steadily growing.

WORK OF PRIVATE NURSES		
Cases nursed by	Municipal Nurses	Association Nurses
Medical	43	59
Surgical	5	10
Maternity	9	19
Mental	1	0
Infectious	4	10
Total	62	98

The Municipal nurses have 25 per cent. of the fees each earns added to pay. The Association nurses contribute 5 per cent. of the fees each earns towards the expenses of management.

The following scale of fees and working rules apply:—

PRIVATE NURSING SERVICE.

Fees.

Ordinary Medical or Surgical cases	Tls. 5 per day.
Maternity cases	„ 6 „
Infectious cases	„ 6 „
Mental or alcoholic cases	„ 6 „
Visiting cases not exceeding one hour	not made to „ 2 „
Visiting cases half-day	infectious cases „ 3 „

For maternity cases half fees are payable from date of engagement until sent for.

When called upon to nurse more than one case in a house an extra half fee is payable for each additional patient.

For nursing cases outside Shanghai one tael in excess of above rates is payable from the time of leaving Shanghai until return, together with first-class fare and necessary incidental expenses.

After nursing infectious cases seven days fees at full rate will be payable for quarantine.

It is expected that board, lodging and washing will be provided for the nurse.

It is requested that the health of the nurse be considered, especially as regards proper sleeping accommodation and out-door recreation.

If a nurse is sitting up at night she will require eight consecutive hours out of the patient's room for sleep and two hours for open air recreation. If a nurse is not sitting up but has disturbed nights with her patient she will require some extra rest and recreation.

When the services of the nurse are no longer required previous notice should be given when possible.

Police Hospitals.

Indian Police.—The average number of days off duty sick in sequence of years has been 7, 8, 6.5, 6.2, 4.8, 11, 10.1, 7, 12.4, 7.8 and 7.9 in the year under review. The increase in the number invalided is due to the admission to the Force of a batch of recruits direct from India without medical examination in Shanghai, many of whom were found totally unfit for service here. There were no cases of Enteric or of any of the infectious fevers except for an epidemic of mumps in the spring. There was also one case of relapsing fever. One major operation was performed for the radical cure of hernia. The three deaths were due to spinal caries, pernicious anæmia and

Miliary Tuberculosis. 28 employees other than Police were admitted. Average strength of Force 680.37.

Chinese Police.—The average number of days off duty sick in sequence of years has been 5, 3.8, 4.5, 4, 4.7, 5.25, 4.7, 5.8, 4.9 and 4.9 in the year under review.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis was again the chief cause of invaliding from the service. Venereal diseases are very prevalent. The establishment of a special venereal clinic with a view to providing more thorough treatment on modern lines is under consideration, but there are considerable practical difficulties to be overcome. Most of the cases of syphilis are seen at a stage when even the most drastic treatment affords but slender hope of radical cure. Among those seen this year were one case of cerebral syphilis (in a Nursing Home attendant), one of gumma of the rib, and one of gummatous disease involving the cerebellum. There is also the great probability of re-infection to be taken into account in judging of the ultimate efficacy of an attempt at radical cure of Gonorrhoea. It seems unlikely that any serious impression could be made on the prevalence of these diseases among the Force by such measures—certainly none proportional to the time and labour involved—unless they were undertaken as part of a large campaign against venereal disease in the community as a whole.

Chinese Prisoners.—The prisoners were mostly serious cases transferred from the Gaol Hospital for special nursing and treatment. Two major operations were performed, one a double amputation of the feet and one for perforation of the appendix.

There were 125 admissions of other employees including a case of Typhoid fever. One died and two were invalided. There were 314 such out-patients.

Gaol.—There have been no cases of Beri-beri in the Gaol. The number in sequence of years since 1899 has been:—27, 34, 134, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 78, 16, 7, 0, 2, 13, 0, 6, 124, 1, 2 and 0 in the year under review.

There have been no cases of Typhoid or Paratyphoid fever. The only cases of acute infectious fevers were two cases of Typhus and one of Scarlet fever. These all developed symptoms within a few days of admission and were undoubtedly admitted during the incubation period. No secondary cases occurred.

The death rate from Tuberculosis is still high, but an extensive investigation has shown conclusively that the percentage of long sentence convicts who are in an active stage of the disease at the time of admission is very high indeed; it cannot be less than 10 to 15 per cent., while the number with recognisable lung lesions is at least 60 per cent. A summary of these observations is appended. The increase in the number admitted for Tuberculosis is due to this investigation: many early or chronic cases having been detected as the result of a systematic search for them. It does not indicate a real increase in the incidence of Tuberculosis.

An important point discovered in the course of this search was that, in the summer months at least, a very large number of newly admitted convicts are febrile. In the vast majority of cases the fever is due to some minor derangement but as any one of them may be in the early stage of some infectious fever, extensive quarantine arrangements under close supervision are necessary to prevent the introduction of infection into the Gaol.

In May no fewer than 25 per cent. of new long sentence prisoners had a temperature over 99.6 at first examination. A copy of the measures for the detection and prevention of infectious diseases and Pulmonary Tuberculosis is attached.

Summary of Investigation of Tuberculosis in the Municipal Gaol from October 1919 to December 1920 inclusive:—

1. In October and November 1919, 159 convicts were examined, of whom 107 were found to have definite evidence of lung disease. In order to decide whether this disease was in most cases tuberculosis or not, the Tuberculin sensitivity was tested by a modification of the quantitative method of Ellerman and Erlandsen in all cases seen in the next four months. The tuberculin reading was taken independently of the clinical record. During these months 375 tuberculin readings were taken, not counting those which gave doubtful results. Of those with negative chests (other foci

being disregarded), 76 per cent. gave negative or low (grade 1) readings; while of those with definite signs of lung disease 67 per cent. gave high grade (grades 2 to 4), readings, and only 15 per cent., of whom two-thirds were cachectic, gave negative readings. This correspondence was held to establish the tuberculous nature or origin of the vast majority of the pulmonary lesions detected. Assuming the correctness of this conclusion, out of 578 convicts examined in these six months, 347 showed evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis at some stage or other.

2. An attempt was then made to classify patients at first examination by taking into consideration the clinical picture, past history and tuberculin sensitivity together. These patients were specially followed up for two months after admission to detect any evidence of activity of the disease. The results of examination of 250 patients on these lines were as follows:—

	Total	Active Since
Class 1. No evidence of Tuberculous infection	26	0
Class 2. A non-thoracic tuberculous focus	18	1
Class 3. Obsolete Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	3
Class 4. Quiescent tuberculosis of lung or pulmonary glands	59	7
Class 5. Suspicious of early pulmonary Tuberculosis	40	12
Class 6. Chronic Tuberculosis of lung or pulmonary glands	63	18
Class 7. Acute pulmonary tuberculosis	4	4
	240	45
Indeterminate on account of intercurrent conditions	10	—
	250	

Thus 45 out of 250 were found definitely active within a few weeks of admission, or 18 per cent.

3. Out of the total series of 828 convicts examined 100 have developed active signs up to date. Out of these 100, 15 have been released on completion of sentence and 10 have died of tuberculosis. Of these 100 patients, 5 were regarded as having negative chests at first examination. In two of these five there was a high tuberculin sensitivity; one of them was found to be febrile, and on re-examination under more favourable conditions a month later definite early signs were found. The other died of intestinal tuberculosis without developing any pulmonary signs or symptoms. In the other three the tuberculin reaction was of the low-grade type associated, in patients whose general health is good, with incipient disease. Of these, two developed signs of involvement of the pulmonary glands, the disease beginning at the base of the lung; the other was apparently an ordinary case of early pulmonary tuberculosis. All the other 95 had definite signs on admission, and in 40 of them the clinical signs suggested active disease at first examination.

The evidence so far is, therefore, entirely against the view that the disease is contracted in the Gaol. As the routine examination was confined to the apex of the right lung, and no account was taken of basal or left apical signs, it is far more probable that the two with "negative" chests who afterwards developed basal signs were overlooked at first examination than that they contracted infection in the Gaol; and in the one remaining case in which ordinary right apical signs developed after a negative result at first examination it is very probable that the same explanation holds good. On several occasions a careful examination in the Chinese Police Hospital showed that the disease was far more extensive than could be detected by examination in the Gaol consulting room.

4. *Preventive measures.*—Although there is no evidence that Tuberculosis is disseminated in the Gaol, there is no doubt a possibility of infection spreading. The attached regulations show the measures adopted for the early detection and isolation of active cases. Unfortunately it proved impracticable to carry them out in full. The effect of trying to do so was an immense overcrowding of the available accommodation. It appears that about 18 per cent. of long sentence prisoners are really sanatorium cases, and a good many more intermittently infective. The only

way to make an impression on the death-rate must be by treatment, and that on a large scale. Cure cannot be expected in most cases, but there is probability of great temporary improvement under suitable conditions. The majority of these patients are underfed and put on weight very fast during the first month of imprisonment; and it seems likely that, if the active cases could be detected early and treated for two or three months with rest and feeding, and thereafter given work in a special section of the Gaol under medical supervision, many more would survive their sentence and so the death-rate in the Gaol would fall. The attached regulations with the provision that all patients in the Tuberculosis Ward were to be on extra rations, aimed at wholesale detection and treatment along these lines, but very much more accommodation and a few really trustworthy nurses, preferably with a foreign supervisor, will be necessary before anything of this kind is practicable.

5. The relation of tuberculin sensitivity to activity is shown by the following figures—
of 203 convicts with reading 0 or 0 (1) 9, (4½%) are active now.

110	“	“	1	10, (9%)	“	“
229	“	“	2 or 3	37, (16½%)	“	“
77	“	“	4	17, (23%)	“	“

of the ten of these series who have died the readings have been:—

Reading	Cases
0	0
1	1 (very cachectic)
2	2
3	3
4 or 3 (4)	3
Doubtful	1 (reading ?2 in a cachectic patient)
No reading taken	1

Thus the majority come into the higher grades.

6. Summary of past and family histories.

Of 775 past Histories, 532 were negative, 145 gave history of cough suspicious of tuberculosis, and 98 (about 13 per cent.) gave a definite history of tuberculous symptoms, usually haemoptysis. Of 715 family histories obtainable, 534 were negative, 92 suspicious and in 89 (about 12 to 13 per cent.), there was a definite history of the death or chronic illness of one parent with symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Summary of Conclusions.—About 65 per cent. of convicts, (long-sentence), are tuberculous and about 18 per cent. have active pulmonary tuberculosis at the time of admission. 13 per cent. give a history of tuberculous symptoms. There is no evidence so far of any convict of the series having contracted the disease in the Gaol. Early detection, treatment and segregation of active cases would minimise the risk of infection spreading and would probably reduce the Gaol death-rate, but experience shows that to be effective, or even practicable, it would have to be undertaken on a very large scale.

*Additional Regulations for the Detection and Prevention of Infectious Diseases
and Tuberculosis in the Gaol, issued May 1920.*

- 1.—All prisoners to be accommodated in a separate block, to be called the Quarantine Block, for four weeks after admission, and to be kept separate from the rest of the Gaol.
- 2.—Prisoners to be discharged from the Quarantine Block on Tuesday and Friday afternoons; before discharge to pass before the doctor, and their temperatures to be taken in his presence and read by him.
- 3.—All new long-sentence prisoners to be seen by the visiting physician and their temperatures taken in his presence on Thursday afternoons.
- 4.—Any prisoner in the Quarantine Block complaining of illness to be seen by the doctor and his temperature taken by him.

(Quarantine Observation Cells)

5.—Any prisoner in the Quarantine Block found to have any degree of fever to be kept in the cell in the Quarantine Block by himself and visited daily by the doctor until a diagnosis has been made, or until infectious disease can be excluded with certainty.

6.—Any prisoner found to be suffering from an acute infectious disease to be transferred to the Chinese Isolation Hospital.

7.—Prisoners marked "T" (*i.e.* with evidence of Tuberculosis), by the visiting physician will be seen by him on the two Monday afternoons following their first examination if their temperatures at the first examination have been 99° or over.

(After the First Month)

8.—Any patient who is suspected of infectious disease will be kept in a cell by himself and visited daily till a diagnosis has been made, or acute infectious disease definitely excluded.

9.—Any "T" patient complaining of cough will be examined by the doctor, and his afternoon temperature taken in his presence twice within seven days.

10.—Any "T" patient found to have any degree of fever to be examined again within a week; if the temperature is above 99.5° he should be shown to the visiting physician on the following Monday afternoon.

11.—"T" patients with a temperature of 100° or over not due to some intercurrent condition to be sent to the suspect ward.

12.—The doctor to visit each suspect ward twice a week and himself read the temperatures of the patients taken in his presence.

13.—Patients in the suspect wards with continuous fever for a fortnight to be sent to the Tuberculosis Ward if other causes have been excluded.

14.—All prisoners to be weighed once a month; any prisoner who has lost five pounds since last weighing, or seven pounds in two months, or 10 pounds since admission, to be shown to the doctor and his temperature taken in his presence.

15.—A note to be made on the Medical Case Sheet whenever the temperature is taken.

16.—"T" patients complaining of hæmoptysis to be sent to the Suspect Ward.

17.—All patients in the Tuberculosis wards to be on extra rations.

18.—"T" patients to be weighed by the doctor whenever they come under observation if the last record is a month or more old (*i.e.* of weight taken by himself). Weights taken by the doctor to be entered in the notes and distinguished by the letter "D."

Police and Gaol Hospitals.

	INDIAN POLICE HOSPITAL			CHINESE POLICE HOSPITAL						GAOL HOSPITAL		
	Admitted	Died	Invalided out of the Service	Ad- mitted		Died		Police Invalided Prisoners Released		Admitted	Died	Released
				Police	Prisoners	Police	Prisoners					
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	7	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...
Tuberculosis	9	1	8	6	31	...	13	6	...	226	84	...
Malaria	18	...	2	26	6	1	...	...	...	59	...	...
Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lobar pneumonia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	9	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	27	...	...
Gonorrhœa	9	...	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	132	...	...
Chancroid	2	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	140	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	6	...	...	27	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sprue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchylostomiasis	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Diarrhœa	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	88	...	...
Chronic Diarrhœa	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	28	5	...
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cardio-vascular Diseases	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	4	2	...
Bronchitis	21	...	2	19	3	...	1	...	...	12	...	...
Diseases of Kidney	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Trachoma	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Conjunctivitis	22	...	...	100	5	...	...	...	...	143	...	...
Fistula	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Hæmorrhoids	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Diseases of the Skin	59	...	...	69	5	...	...	...	...	576	...	...
Severe injury	2	...	...	2	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Slight injury	49	...	...	48	15	...	...	...	...	68	...	...
Slight ailments	187	...	...	179	11	...	...	...	...	285	...	...
All other causes	48	2	10	47	55	...	3	...	...	375	7	...
Total	484	3	23	684	169	2	20	8	0	2558	99	0
				Indian Police		Chinese Police		Prisoners				
Number of out-patients				1436		871						
Average number of days off duty sick				7.9		4.9						
Average strength of force				680		1456						
Vaccinations at Police Hospital				79		28						
Vaccinations at Gaol										1937		
Admitted to Gaol										3692		
Average number in Gaol										1636		

Sanatorium.

The Municipal Sanatorium was opened on April 1 and closed on November 16. Since its opening in 1907 the number of visitors each year has been 9, 71, 62, 76, 81, 108, 87, 126, 136, 106, 112, 150, 174 and 167 during the past year. Of the visitors, 64 were men, 71 women and 32 children. As regards Departments, the Police sent 65, Health 30, Electricity 19, Band 6, Public Works 13, Schools 15, Finance 12, Revenue 5 and Secretariat 2. 21 of the visitors were convalescents.

"Prospect Point," the original sanatorium building, which is over 20 years old and constructed of mud and stones in layers, may stand another year provided there are no heavy storms. The adjacent "Drumtochty" house was rented as before. The empty "Drumsheugh" site, which is a fine one for the summer months, requires covering with a plain cement concrete building of two stories with plenty of small dormitory provision. The earlier a good, plain, commodious building covers this site the greater the economy will be. The property has been well supervised and maintained during the year; a complete boundary fence has been erected and a number of fir trees planted during the year. An accelerated motor boat service from Hangchow to Sanjaopu established by the railway authorities has improved the convenience of transport.

Ambulance Service.

Two motor ambulances were employed and a third ordered. It is proposed to have ambulances available at the Hongkew and Sinza Fire Stations. A motor ambulance will be allocated to the Isolation Hospital for infectious cases.

Work of Motor Ambulance.

Times Ambulance called	855
Called and cancelled	10
Cases collected from jetties	77
Municipal employés	69
Charity cases	7
Chinese cases	50
Nurse accompanied ambulance	38
Fees received	\$1,682
DESTINATION	
Victoria Nursing Home	194
General Hospital	295
Dr. Fearn's Home	55
Chinese Hospitals	14
Red Cross Hospital	22
Hôpital Ste. Marie	55
Japanese Hospital	0
Paulun Hospital	3
Private residences, etc.	207

VI.—SANITARY INSPECTION.

By means of a system, inaugurated 12 years ago, of examinations in Public Health work as applicable locally, divided into three stages each carrying extra pay, Health Inspectors, recruited locally, are being suitably trained for health work. In addition, monetary encouragement is given to obtain, while on long leave, the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute and other examining bodies in touch with sanitary work. As a rule, our inspectors find little difficulty in obtaining these home certificates. A knowledge of the Chinese language by the foreign sanitary staff is compulsory, being essential for the conduct of health work among the Chinese population and for the proper control of the large Chinese staff. As regards general qualifications, it is recognised that a sanitary inspector is greatly handicapped in his work unless he has tact, courtesy and patience. Working with a population in which Chinese so largely predominate and where the foreign community is made up of so many different elements, much health work remains pioneer work, and calls for initiative on the part of each member of the foreign inspecting staff. The staff of Health Inspectors has been seriously depleted throughout the year as, with the increased cost of living, the present pay has not been sufficient to attract recruits with the education necessary to undertake health work.

Branch Health Offices.

The Branch Health Offices, in each of the 16 sub-districts into which the Settlement is divided for sanitary purposes, have proved indispensable centres for sanitary work. Each Office controls the sanitation of the Sub-district in which it is situate, an area containing some 40,000 inhabitants, or 4,000 houses. Complete sets of books for record are provided. Vaccinations are done weekly during the proper season; public health notices are distributed; enquiries are answered; deaths and cases of infectious disease may be reported and health talks are given weekly. The Sub-district has been made the sanitary unit with its own complete staff and the Sub-district Office is a Health Office in miniature, full of possibilities for the future. The public should mainly look to the branch Health Offices for their practical sanitation. These offices are organised to meet considerably more than the public demand of them. Each household should get into touch with the Health Inspector of its district. A community which only requires rat catching and smell removal to be done for them will only deserve to have rat catchers and smell removers. The more the public requires done for them the better the Health Inspector will be pleased, and the better equipped will be the Health Offices. We are the servants of the public and, so far as they will permit, their teachers in preventive health measures. Each Inspector has a telephone.

Public Health Notices.

The circulation of public health notices in Chinese has been found to be a good way of propagating sanitary knowledge. The following notices have been widely distributed, namely: the general Public Health Notice, the Tuberculosis, Vaccination, Cholera, Influenza, Plague Prevention and Mosquito notices. A translation of such parts of the Annual Report as concern the Chinese population has been made and distributed. A translation of the Public Health Notices into Japanese has also been made for the benefit of the Japanese community. A booklet in English and Chinese giving a simple account of the causation and prevention of Tuberculosis of the Lungs is available for distribution. A notice in English and Chinese giving information regarding Rabies is also available.

Lectures.

A Chinese of the educated class or a doctor is provided for each District, to lecture on health matters once weekly at each Branch Health Office. The subjects taken are those appropriate to the season, such as the notices dealing with vaccination and Smallpox, Plague prevention by rat-proofing houses and rat destruction, Scarlet fever, Tuberculosis, Cholera, mosquito

reduction and general preventive measures. At many of the native schools the same lecturer gives short lessons to the pupils by arrangement with the schoolmaster, and is generally well received. These "Health Talks" for Chinese at the Branch Health Offices and schools reach some 3,000 persons each week and are bound to gradually instil the sanitary idea. Much more is hoped for in the future, as lantern slides, pictures and models become available. Health cinematographic demonstrations in the Markets during the hot summer evenings are wanted. The object constantly kept in view is to get more closely into touch with the people so as to carry out preventive work by co-operation rather than by compulsion. One of the most important developments, when additional health workers are available, will come with the appointment of publicity experts, trained lecturers, and draftsmen and artificers for illustrated posters and models. There is a big field for the right kind of illustrated poster. Even in the most developed communities the fringe of the subject of health education has scarcely yet been touched.

Proposed Health Museum.

It was proposed to have a health museum in the new Municipal building, where lantern slides, pictures and models might be prepared and kept; and where lectures and demonstrations would be given and lecturers trained for Branch Health Office work. The room designed for this purpose has, however, been taken over by the Municipal Bank and less convenient and suitable accommodation promised in the old Health Office building.

Chinese Dwellings.

The main requirement at the present time is action to prevent houses being made insanitary by alterations subsequent to being passed by the Building Surveyor: *e.g.* by removing the stairs and placing them in the backyard, the latter being covered over and used as a kitchen, and the kitchen as an additional sleeping room or let to another family; covering the front yard over, thus interfering with proper ventilation; erecting partitions, lofts and sleeping stages, thus providing rooms without windows, light or ventilation, veritable death traps where contagion is inevitable; boarding over the drying stage to make an additional room. All this and more is done to allow more people to occupy the house so as to raise enough money to pay the rent. Most houses are occupied by two or three families. The Chinese tiled roof is insanitary because it tends towards plague through harbouring rats. Especially in Shanghai, where overcrowding is so intense, is a flat roof desirable where people can take the air and sleep out on hot nights. A flat roof would also probably have the great advantage of being rat-proof.

Foreign Dwellings.

A somewhat new feature of life in Shanghai is the overcrowding in foreign houses. Many more and cheaper houses are wanted and tramways to serve them.

The attention of architects is called to the clauses in the Public Health Notice headed "Kitchen," wherein it is recommended that every house should, if possible, have a serving-room adjoining the dining room and separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be fitted with a washing-up sink, germ-proof filter, shelves for all the table utensils, groceries, etc., and room for the ice-chest. It is held that the separation of the serving-room from the kitchen is an important means of preventing those food infections which are so prevalent in Shanghai and which are brought into a house chiefly by infected vegetables. Cooking destroys the infective material, so that food which leaves the kitchen should reach the table without contamination. This can be ensured by having table utensils kept in, and the service of food done from a serving-room kept quite separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be rather a part of the dining-room than of the kitchen. As an additional safeguard, a place for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking may be provided in the yard outside the kitchen. A great number of foreign houses lack a proper serving-room and use the space under the staircase for that important purpose. This space is usually too small, dark and ill-ventilated and is often without a washing-up sink. The wooden zinc-lined sinks are frequently abominable, and glazed earthenware sinks with proper waste pipes of lead should replace them.

HOUSE REFUSE DISPOSAL

AVERAGE MONTHLY VARIATION 1908 TO 1919



Most foreign houses, including recently erected big blocks of offices and flats (not reinforced concrete), are infested with rats and, should Plague become prevalent, may become a source of great danger. In these houses the gratings under the ground floor are generally found loose or broken so that the interior of the house is easily accessible to rats, which then make use of all the hollow spaces which ceilings and lath and plaster partitions provide. It is advisable to have the ground floor as far as possible solid. The floor of the kitchen, larder, and outhouses should be solid and of cement if possible. Lath and plaster partitions should be avoided, but if used may be made fairly rat-proof by being constructed solid for about a foot from the floor, as rats generally obtain access by gnawing through near the floor level. Reinforced concrete construction is particularly suited to local conditions in view of the special need for rat-proof buildings.

The absence of any special reference to lath and plaster partitions in the Building Rules is a grave sanitary defect. These hollow partitions result in practically every new dwelling house not of ferro-concrete construction being soon over-run by rats. The small additional cost of solid partitions or the occlusion of the portion near the floor and ceiling by some rat-resisting material would compensate the tenants by the freedom from such troublesome parasites as rats, without considering the plague danger. As regards hollow ceilings, there is a tendency towards solid floors and flat roofs in modern building construction which indicates that in the near future an architect who designs a building wherein rats may live and multiply unmolested may be looked upon as an enemy of society. It will become more and more evident as time goes on that building rules are defective which do not build rats out of all buildings.

Those about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

House Refuse.

The disposal of house refuse is beset with difficulties, but they have so far been satisfactorily met. Owing, however, to the great increase in the population, the difficulties of safe disposal are increasing. Prior to 1909 house refuse was all barged away beyond Settlement limits, but the large quantities which were dumped into the Whangpoo and the Soochow Creek led to justifiable complaints from the Harbour Authorities. Since then great improvement has been effected mainly by developing a demand for house refuse for agricultural purposes and by using the burnt-out remains of refuse heaps for raising low land mainly as an anti-mosquito measure. At the present time all house refuse, amounting to some 170,000 tons annually, is either disposed of to country boats as a manure or used for raising low land. What is wanted are several sites where refuse can be stored for two years, that is to say, until it has had time to purify itself, when it can be used for almost any sort of raising purpose and particularly for gardens. As the banks of the Soochow Creek are getting rapidly built up, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain dumping sites near enough to give the boats time to return to the shoots by the next morning. The quantity of refuse that has to be dealt with during the summer months (when there is no demand from up country for agricultural purposes) is enormous. It may become advisable to have refuse destructors, especially in the neighbourhood of the Hongkew Creek where there are fewer facilities for disposing of refuse by boat on account of the difficulty in navigating refuse boats on the Hongkew Creek and the Whangpoo river. However, a destructor leaves some 30 per cent. of ash still to be disposed of, and cannot be compared to the present method for purposes of economy, costing some 50 cents a ton for disposal as against 9.7 by the present method.

Most refuse was dealt with in September and least in March. The largest amount sold for agricultural purposes to country boatmen was during December, but the highest price was paid for it in May and the lowest in August. The average price was 6.3 cents a ton.

The cost of disposal in sequence of years since 1908 was \$8,305, \$6,430, \$7,105, \$4,910, \$3,700, \$1,602, \$2,494, \$5,782, \$6,486, \$7,256, \$7,143 and \$15,690 during the year under review. The cost of collection of house refuse in Shanghai is 18.2 Mexican cents a ton and of disposal of the same 9.7 cents a ton; together 27.9 cents a ton, as against 9s. 1d. for London house refuse before the war.

House Refuse Disposal.

Shoots	Fearon	Kansuh	North Che-kiang	Shan-tung	Fokien	Thibet	Park	Total
Tons collected and brought to the shoots @ 5 barrowloads to the ton	29,096	13,704	16,463	24,041	28,978	27,977	21,859	162,118
Tons sent to Dépôt ascertained by cubic measurement of boatloads leaving shoots	7,018	5,115	6,351	21,436	19,698	11,697	8,490	79,805
Tons sold to country-boatmen for agricultural purposes	14,445	8,589	10,112	2,606	9,280	16,280	13,369	74,681
Average price per ton cents	5.4	10.5	9.9	3.5	2.7	2.5	8.2	6.3
Tons brought to Shoots and barged away for filling and raising	7,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,633
Tons not brought to shoots used for filling and raising purposes	19,504	2,002	0	0	0	0	8,218	29,724
Receipts from filling and raising \$	60	30	0	0	0	0	0	\$90
Dredging Tls.	0	124	125	0	513	0	238	1,000
Dépôt	Tons dumped at dépôt ascertained by cubic measurement at the dépôt @ 50 cubic feet to the ton allowing 25% for shrinkage							79,805
	Dredging							0
Paid to Contractor, who has the privilege of sale of refuse to country boatmen for agricultural purposes, for barging unsold surplus to the Dépôt provided by him and unloaded at his expense								14,400
Total cost during the year								\$15,690

Ultimate Disposal of House Refuse.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Tons brought to Shoots	74,300	114,871	97,827	107,717	93,457	115,435	116,693	109,979	119,266	130,296	128,877	124,610	133,430	169,751
Sold to Farmers	38.7	57	45	40.5	52	58.7	48.1	42.8	43.8	38.7	39.6	42.5	40.6	38.9
Used for filling & raising low land	—	3.4	21	21	16.6	15	22.4	25.6	22.1	22.8	25.5	27.2	28.1	19.4
Dumped at Dépôt	61.3	39.6	34	38.5	31.4	26.3	29.5	31.6	34.1	38.5	34.9	30.3	31.3	41.7
Total cost for year \$	5,399	8,506	6,680	7,105	4,912	3,701	1,602	2,494	3,972	5,782	6,486	7,256	7,143	15,690
Cost of Disposal per ton in Mex. Cents	7.3	7.1	5.4	5.5	4.5	2.7	1.1	1.7	2.5	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.9	9.7

The noteworthy features in above table are:

1. The large quantity of refuse disposed of to farmers for agriculture. This is the dominant satisfactory feature, as the return of all refuse to the soil is the ideal to be strived for.
2. The smaller quantity used for filling and raising.
3. The quantity dumped at Dépôt is only 30 to 40 per cent. of the whole.
4. Sudden increase in cost in 1920.

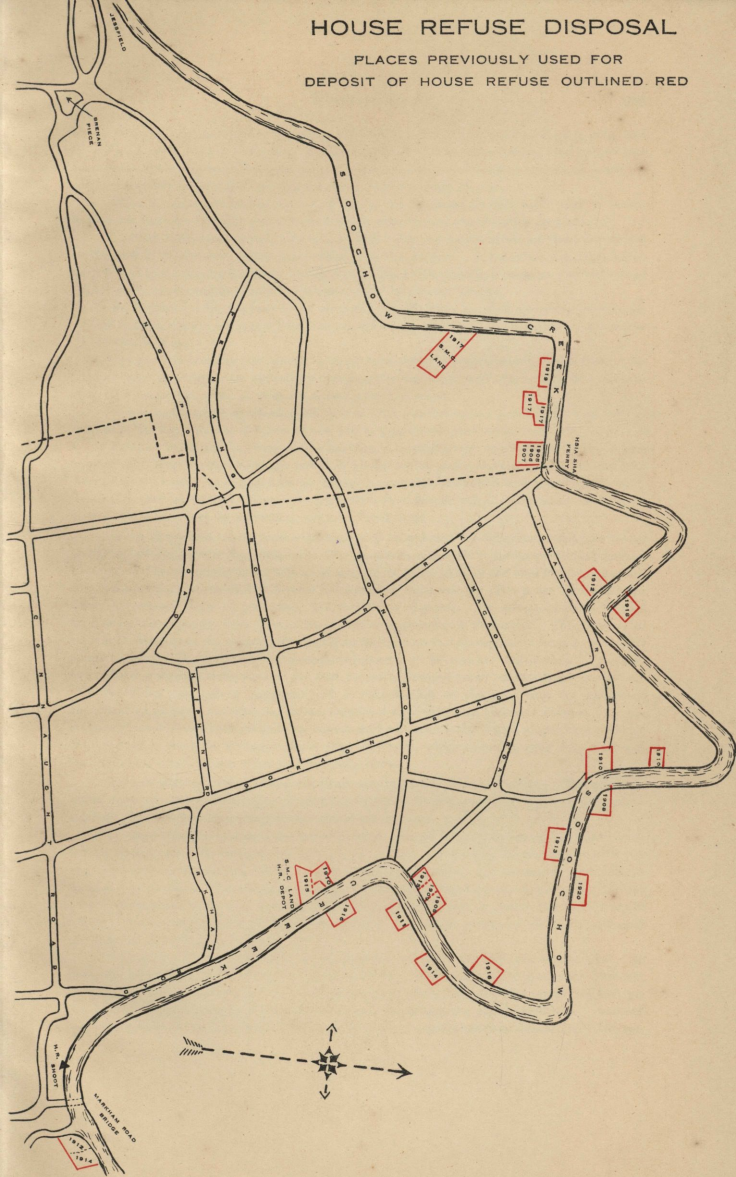
The main cause for the marked increase in cost of disposal during the year was the difficulty in procuring suitable dumping sites within easy distance of the refuse shoots.

The difficulty of properly disposing of house refuse is increasing year by year. Prior to 1909 it was all barged away beyond Settlement limits while large quantities were also dumped in the Whangpoo and Soochow Creek, leading to justifiable complaints from the Harbour authorities. Since then great improvement has been effected, mainly by encouraging a demand for house refuse for

PLACES PREVIOUSLY USED FOR
DEPOSIT OF HOUSE REFUSE OUTLINED RED

PLACES PREVIOUSLY USED FOR

DEPOSIT OF HOUSE REFUSE OUTLINED RED



agricultural purposes and by using the burnt-out remains of refuse dumps for raising low-lying land mainly as an anti-mosquito measure. At the present time, all the house refuse, over 100,000 tons annually, is either disposed of to country boats as a manure or used for raising low ground; to neither of which methods is there any real objection from a sanitary point of view.

What is wanted are several sites where refuse can be stored for two years, that is to say, until it has had time to purify itself, when it can be used for any sort of raising purposes.

In 1910, 6.495 mow, namely Cad. Lot 4432 W., just beyond the Markham Road Cotton Mill on the bank of the Soochow Creek, was purchased for this purpose. House refuse was deposited on the site and after lying for two years, during which time it had undergone complete purification and solidification, it was readily disposed of for raising low land in the vicinity.

As the banks of the Soochow Creek are getting rapidly built up, it is becoming increasingly difficult to get a site for dumping refuse near enough to give the boats time to return to the shoots by the next morning.

The quantity of refuse that has to be dealt with during summer months (when there is no demand from up country for agricultural purposes) is enormous, and unless there is a place in reserve for depositing refuse an awkward predicament may result.

It now becomes an important question as to what direction future development shall take so as to meet the requirements of Public Health and to keep expenditure within reasonable limits.

Hitherto the disposal of house refuse has been a comparatively simple matter. In Chinese property and large foreign buildings refuse is placed by the public in fixed cement and iron bins holding a day's supply; in ordinary foreign houses a moveable galvanised iron receptacle is used. Removal is effected daily by Chinese wheelbarrows with bi-lateral boxes, a convenient and economical mode of transport for penetrating alleys and backyards.

About 25 per cent. of the total is disposed of at local dumps for filling and raising purposes, mostly in outlying parts of the Settlement. The remainder is brought to shoots at various points on the creeks. Thence country boats take away some 30 to 40 per cent. of the total for use in agriculture, which is the ideal method of disposal and cannot be improved on. The policy of the Health Office has always been to encourage this method of disposal. Its adverse feature is that the demand varies greatly from a maximum in May to a minimum in September. This demand for agriculture determines the quantity disposed of by the third method of disposal by dumping at Depôts up the waterways, the maximum in September when some 10,500 tons are so disposed of. In reality this method of disposal is the same as the first, for refuse dumped rarely remains long—it is usually used for filling and raising purposes. It is obvious that as the area used for residential and industrial purposes increases so will this method of disposal become limited. There is, however, still a very considerable undeveloped area outside the Settlement to the West and vast low level areas requiring raising along the Whangpoo River below the Point, which should provide a useful outlet for Shanghai's surplus house refuse for very many years.

There is another method of disposal which may in the future pay to develop. This is pulverization with or without admixture of chemical fertiliser (locally produced) such as ammonium sulphate and dried activated sludge from water-closet drainage.

In other countries sorting of the refuse is often resorted to; separating paper, tinned iron, bottles, cinders, etc. In Shanghai the refuse is picked over for anything of value by some 2,000 ragpickers early in the morning before removal by the refuse coolies, who themselves also make a picking. At the dumps also a number of people are usually seen picking out cinders, etc. The fat content of Shanghai refuse is so low that fat extraction processes used in certain home cities would not pay. This is partly due to food refuse from hotels, restaurants, cookshops, etc., being collected privately for pig swill.

Disposal by Refuse Destructors would probably not solve the difficulty in Shanghai. At home this method is being replaced by salvage methods. The results as to production of steam power by the heat of combustion have been disappointing—little more than the energy required for the forced draught, driving the sorting apparatus and pulverizing the clinker produced. It should also be remembered that destructors leave some 30 per cent. clinker still to be disposed of. This can

always be used for filling and raising, road making, or may be used for making concrete slabs, etc. It may be noted that the oxidation of the dumps in Shanghai is so rapid as to be to a large extent equivalent to combustion, in many cases spontaneously bursting into flame. A legitimate use for refuse destructors would, however, be to reduce the September maximum. It would, perhaps, be advisable to locate a destruction plant in a convenient central neighbourhood, so as to establish a right to so use a locality and prevent a process of injunction. As a rule there is little nuisance from a refuse destructor from smell and dust. In large towns at home they are often situated in populous neighbourhoods.

The disposal of refuse brought to the shoots is effected by the contractor. (That used for filling and raising is usually taken direct to the locality to be raised by the Municipal refuse coolies). The contractor's duty is to supply boats of 30 tons capacity and less, sufficient to meet the daily maximum load of refuse. During the September maximum load there is often trouble in getting a sufficient number of boats and coolies and complaints of dumping in the creek are apt to arise. The contractor also has to provide dumping sites and coolies to carry the refuse ashore. The contractor has the privilege of sale of refuse to boatmen for the farmers. The price varies as the demand; a usual charge is half-a-dollar per five-ton boatload. The contract is so arranged that it is in the interests of the contractor to dispose of refuse in the best way, namely, by selling to the farmers.

The following indications for the future may here be recorded :—

1. Disposal of House Refuse to farmers for agriculture is the best of all methods and should be encouraged as much as possible.
2. Disposal by raising low ground within the Settlement should be continued. Such dumping sites are becoming less, so that this method cannot be continued long. It is inadvisable to dump into water or below the ground water level as oxidation is prevented and offensive and soft organic matter remains undestroyed.
3. Disposal by dumping outside the Settlement close to the banks of the Soochow Creek and the Whangpoo River. If motor transport is used, places away from the waterways can be filled in, such as the insanitary dugouts along the railway between Shanghai North and South stations, and in many other outlying districts from which mud is taken to raise building sites. These dugouts are a source of mosquitoes and malaria. The Soochow Creek is more suitable than any other waterway for the transport by boats from the shoots of refuse from the Central, Western and the west half of the Northern district. Both banks are, however, so rapidly being built up that few sites remain available and procurable near enough to permit of boats discharging their load of refuse and returning to the refuse shoots in time for the next day's collection of refuse.

For the east half of the Northern district and the Eastern district it would be better, in order to lessen the load on the Soochow Creek, to find a dumping site on the Whangpoo. There is much low-lying land near the Point, while between the Baptist College and the Flour Mill is a still larger area within the Conservancy Line which will require raising. Disturbance by the tides would be preventable by dyking and protection for the boats unloading in stormy weather would be required. These areas below the Point should provide suitable dumping sites for 50 years or more.

4. Disposal by Refuse Destructors is an alternative to dumping or as a relief during the maximum in August, September and October, when little or no refuse is disposed of to the farmers. This throws a heavy load on the boats and leads to dumping in the waterways. To save transport, destructors should be central as regards the districts furnishing the refuse. It is not to be expected that any considerable power could be generated from the combustion of Shanghai refuse. It must also be remembered that destructors leave some 30 per cent. of clinker to be disposed of. If Municipal dumping sites are provided, destructors will not be required for some time, if at all. There is a reversion of feeling at home against destructors and in favour of salvage methods, including conversion into fertiliser. Return to the soil is certainly the slogan for dealing with house refuse. Except as regards dealing with the August, September and October peak, the question of destructors might stand over.

5. Barging outside Woosung may be looked upon as the last resort. The quantity of silt brought down by the Yangtze is so enormous that the refuse of Shanghai would be relatively infinitesimal. It is not to be expected that any material objection would be raised, provided conditions of tide, current and place of dumping were observed.

House Refuse Receptacles.

Primarily as a plague preventive measure, in order to limit the food supply of rats, 6,039 house refuse receptacles, rat-and-fly-proof, have been erected during the past nine years. After years of experiment, the form of receptacle now erected appears to fulfil its object best. The Chinese like them and mostly use them instead of throwing their garbage outside their doors; so that in all save the worst neighbourhoods a marked improvement in the cleanliness of alleys is found. It is apparent that rats will thus be deprived of a vast store of nourishment and, as the rat population is to a large extent regulated by the amount of the available food supply, this is held to be a radical plague preventive measure. There are, however, too many cases where the Chinese fix open the self-closing lids and will not take the trouble to place their house refuse within the receptacle. This entails a large number of prosecutions; but the punishment inflicted by no means puts a stop to the insanitary practice—insanitary both from the point of view of fly-carried disease and of Plague. A notice in Chinese has been stencilled over these receptacles on the wall telling people to put refuse inside the receptacle and to keep the lid shut. The cost of the materials used for erecting these receptacles during the year was \$7.50 each; and three dollars for replacing worn out door and lid by new ones. It is the practice for the property owner to sign a requisition for the work, the cost being collected by the Revenue Office. Beggars give much trouble during the night by strewing refuse about and leaving the door open, thus encouraging dumping outside the receptacle.

Creeks.

Regarding these important natural tide-flushed drains, the object has been the abolition of stagnant water and the maintenance of tidal channels open, clean and clear. When a creek gets into such a condition that a daily tidal flushing is not obtainable, its conversion into a covered sewer is, if it is in a residential district, generally desirable; but the filling-in or culverting of creeks that are accessible to all tides is seldom advisable from a sanitary point of view.

Mosquito Reduction.

A special staff was organised which worked from the middle of March until the end of October. The work of the Chinese staff required very careful foreign supervision, as the results of good work were not directly apparent and the detection of bad work required assiduous care on the part of the foreign Inspector. As good a class of coolie as possible was obtained, and fines inflicted on finding mosquito larvæ in places recently worked through. The coolies worked in couples in an area exactly delimited. Each area was further sub-divided into seven for each day in the week and a time-table kept so that it could be known exactly where each mosquito couple was working at any time. The Inspector accompanied and gave detailed instructions to each pair of coolies early in the season and made written notes of those unusual places where stagnant water was likely to be found, such as Chinese gardens, empty houses, defective paving, gullies in unfrequented places, etc., *i.e.* those places which were likely to be beyond a coolie's intelligence to think of or beyond his courage to enter; these places subsequently received the special attention of the Inspector. Practical roadside demonstrations were given of the way mosquitoes develop and how to prevent them developing by getting rid of all collections of stagnant water. With greater attention to detail and increased foreign supervision further improvement is expected. But though persuasive methods are theoretically very excellent, it is found in practice that nothing short of making mosquito breeding a punishable offence will succeed in making mosquito reduction work in Shanghai quite satisfactory.

MOSQUITO NOTICE.

NO STAGNANT WATER—NO MOSQUITOES.

Mosquitoes carry *Malaria* and other diseases.

Mosquitoes cannot multiply except in *stagnant water*. Where stagnant water cannot be *abolished* the use of kerosene sprinkled on the surface so as to form a film will kill mosquito "wrigglers," as it prevents them breathing when they come to the surface.

Old tins and bottles, broken crockery, flower-pots and unconsidered articles of this kind capable of holding rain water should be carefully collected from the garden and backyard and placed in the house refuse receptacle for removal.

Tubs, kongs, water plants, flower pots, saucers or other vessels of water which cannot be dispensed with, should be emptied or sprinkled with kerosene once a week.

Gardeners' kongs, dug-outs, wells, and water barrels should be done away with, water for the garden, etc. being derived directly from the tap or, if that be impossible, the kongs, etc., should be oiled once a week or kept securely covered so that mosquitoes cannot get to the water to lay their eggs.

Have the water from kennels, chicken coops, etc., regularly emptied out.

Keep drains and rain water roof channels clean and clear and in good repair. Gully traps that are not frequently flushed should be oiled weekly.

Shallow rain water pools and slushy places can generally be obliterated by a scratch drain or levelled with house ashes, ponds and ditches by filling-in with house refuse covered with a little earth or ashes.

Ornamental ponds may be kept free from mosquitoes by small fish but, if mosquito "wrigglers" be found, the water should be oiled weekly preparatory to filling-in.

A weekly inspection of house and surroundings should be made. It may be remembered that a small unheeded pot of water will suffice to breed sufficient mosquitoes to irritate a whole neighbourhood.

Flies.

The fly contaminates food with his feet and is a germ carrier of the most pestilent kind. Against what has been truly described as "the deadly house fly," the careful collection and disposal of house refuse is a measure of primary importance. Among other public measures has been the requirement as one of the conditions of licence, in premises licensed for the purpose of safeguarding the food supply, of adequate means being taken to prevent the access of flies to foodstuffs by the use of perforated zinc in windows and spring slam doors. This screening against flies is also an important individual measure and should be applied to the serving room, kitchen and servants' latrine; while cleanliness should be maintained in and about the house, so as to deprive the insect of food and of breeding-places. The provision during recent years of 6,039 fly-proof cement and iron refuse receptacles throughout the Settlement had for one of its objects the diminution of flies.

Laundries.

All the laundries within the Settlement are licensed and regularly inspected. The system of sanitary control has been one of frequent inspection, so as to make the licensees reluctant to transgress the terms of their licences, rather than one having for its object a large number of prosecutions.

Lodging Houses.

The native lodging houses and hotels have been regularly inspected and those of the lower class periodically disinfected, and permanently rat-proofed.

Lime-Washing.

During the year all the premises licensed for Public Health purposes have been lime-washed and cleansing operations of the nature of disinfection have been carried out in insanitary property in many parts of the Settlement.

Ordure Removal.

The removal of ordure continues to be done with a moderate degree of efficiency and is a source of considerable profit to the community. The amount paid monthly by the contractor in the sequence of agreements was in 1899 \$3,200, 1902 \$4,100, 1905 \$5,300, 1908 \$6,000, 1910 \$7,500, 1913 \$10,050, 1916 \$14,800, 1919 \$15,050, and for 1920 \$16,200 with a deduction for emptying water-closet cesspools at the rate of one dollar per mensem per watercloset, which reduced the monthly payment by approximately \$800.

As regards the disposal of watercloset cesspools, the contractor is under agreement to empty and dispose in the same way as nightsoil. Diaphragm suction pumps and hose have been supplied by the Health Office while the contractor supplied hand tank carts. These latter should be replaced by motor tank wagons operated by the Public Works Department, into whose hands this work is being turned over. In the Central district the volume of watercloset effluent dealt with is to nightsoil as 3 to 4, which calls attention to the urgent need for pipe drainage and treatment of watercloset effluent.

Swimming Bath.

The public Swimming Bath was open from May 15 to October 31. The number of persons admitted in sequence of years was 11,327, 9,124, 9,831, 13,592, 14,104, 12,202, 14,321, 14,751, 14,674, 12,279, 16,654, 15,800 and 19,595 during the year under review. 2,072 women and children, and 3,324 boys used the bath during the year. There were 1,966 free entries during specified hours by arrangement with schools.

USE OF SWIMMING BATH AFTER ORDINARY HOURS.		
	Evenings	Admissions
Shanghai International Swimming Club	22	632
" " (Gala)	2	898
Municipal Police Swimming Club	18	461
Japanese Amateur Swimming Club (including Gala)	1	198
Private parties	44	1,991

3,000,000 gallons of water were used and purification maintained by the nightly addition of one pound of calcium hypochlorite, aeration of the water being also improved by frequent use of the spray at the end of the bath. The effect of the chemical is to make the water slightly milky. Calcium hypochlorite was also copiously used after the complete emptying of the bath, when cleansing is done under the immediate supervision of the foreign Health Inspector in charge. The highest temperature reached by the water was 88° on August 12.

General Sanitary Work.

	District.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Vaccination against Smallpox	2,558	3,554	3,192	3,633	12,937
Enquiries after notification of Foreign cases of Infectious Disease	17	176	79	68	340
Enquiries after notification of Chinese cases of and deaths from Infectious Disease	363	1,065	956	406	2,790
Rooms disinfected after Infectious Disease	1,073	1,281	5,525	3,657	11,536
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	12,665	12,960	32,909	22,045	80,579
Houses cleansed and limewashed	144	1,129	5,824	915	8,012
Ventilation and lighting amended	0	7	361	1	369
Defective drainage amended	325	264	484	302	1,375
Insanitary wells abolished	0	0	3	1	4
Proper water supply provided	0	0	1	0	2
Cement refuse receptacles provided	21	60	10	86	177
Cement refuse receptacles repaired	386	755	474	622	2,237
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	41	43	200	26	310
Ordure pits and kongs abolished	0	6	2,063	5,102	7,171
Exposed coffined corpses removed and buried	0	168	211	41	420
Smoke nuisances suppressed	1	9	2	2	14
Offensive trade processes amended	0	0	2	5	7
Beggar-boats removed	0	0	176	380	556
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the Public	242	154	129	230	755
Insanitary conditions reported by the Health Office	632	707	804	610	2,753
Written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	7	57	38	31	133
Second written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	1	7	0	4	12
Notices of intention to proceed served	0	0	0	2	2
Samples taken for analysis	57	148	236	296	737
Pounds of unsound food destroyed	3,540	10,533	15,860	7,331	37,264
Outside hawkers licensed	7,660	8,641	7,310	4,932	28,543
Food prosecutions	44	462	152	91	749
House refuse prosecutions	44	555	172	17	788
Laundry and other prosecutions	4	49	132	32	217
Tons of ordure removed	45,715	50,912	38,174	40,458	175,259
Tons of W. C. cesspool contents removed	31,662	8,294	3,626	6,609	50,191
Tons of house refuse removed	74,998	49,148	29,059	30,026	183,231

Variation in Price of some Common Domestic Things.

		1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Beef	lb. \$	.07	.08	.07	.07	.08	.13	.17	.19	.18	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19
Fowls	lb.	.11	.11	.12	.10	.10	.14	.16	.16	.19	.19	.20	.20	.20	.22
Eggs	doz.	.07	.07	.08	.08	.09	.12	.14	.15	.17	.18	.18	.18	.19	.21
Snipe	each	.10	.11	.12	.12	.12	.14	.17	.19	.16	.15	.15	.15	.15	.16
Samli	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.14	.16	.20	.40	.40	.35	.37	.42	.45	.40	.37
Potatoes	picul	1.60	.90	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.15	2.08	2.09	2.40	2.20	2.32	2.72
Milk	bottle	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11	.12	.14	.18	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Rice	200 lbs.	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.50	4.80	7.50	7.98	7.78	7.10	7.34	7.48	10.26
Barley	114 lbs.							2.40	3.45	3.00	2.87	2.66	2.76	2.65	3.13
Laundry	100				2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
House Coal	Ton	Tls. 9.00	9.25	9.25	11.00	11.00	12.50	9.00	9.70	9.75	9.70	14.83	19.30	19.00	18.00
Exchange	Tael =	5/7 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	4/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/11	3/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6/6 $\frac{1}{2}$

VII.—FOOD.

As the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food, food inspection has been considered of paramount importance. The foreign food supply is under complete sanitary supervision and the same is gradually being done for the Chinese, premises being licensed as soon as the necessary conditions have been met.

Water Supply.

The periodic analyses of water supply by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. show that filtration is as a rule carefully done. In view of the greater possibilities of contamination of the water supply, more attention is being given to biological tests of the water in the Laboratory. A period of sea water contamination occurred in January.

Milk Supply.

There has been a progressive improvement in the quality of milk supplied, as is shown by the analytical figures to be found under the heading of Laboratory. The standard of cleanliness in dairies has been maintained. The windows of the milk rooms are required to be unopenable and provided with perforated zinc instead of glass and the door with a spring slam to prevent ingress of flies. Cattle Plague is dealt with under that heading. Water supply from deep wells giving an approved supply of sterile water is now permitted in dairies in outlying districts. The cost of such wells is about \$2,000 but great care is required in their construction to secure absence of contamination from the surface. It is necessary to have a motor delivery for the milk, however, where distances are great.

Aerated Waters, Ice-Cream, etc.

Close supervision has been exercised over aerated water factories and places where ice-cream and iced drinks are made. A large number of samples were submitted to examination in the Municipal Laboratory and, especially in the case of ice-cream, a large proportion were found unfit for consumption. The sale of these articles by itinerant hawkers should not be permitted. The making of sterile or safe ice-cream is a matter of careful supervision. There has been an improvement in the purity of aerated water since this supply has been mainly in the hands of foreign manufacturers.

Fresh Food Shops.

The licensed butchers, poultry, game and vegetable shops have been kept in good sanitary condition. The regulation of fruit shops has presented great difficulty. Endeavour has been made to get the dealers to keep thin skinned fruits in fly-proof cases, but with indifferent success. It is considered best to rely on the public, both foreign and Chinese, to sterilise fruit, as it is impossible to ensure that fruit is not exposed to infection by flies at some stage of its journey from the plant to the consumer. The imposition of a licence fee of \$10 each quarter effected a satisfactory reduction in the number of dangerous fruit shops and stalls.

37,254 lbs. of unsound fruit, vegetables, etc., were seized, and destroyed after confirmation by a Magistrate and the Health Officer, or given to the Little Sisters of the Poor, when left in the hands of the Police to escape prosecution. The native ice-cream and cool drink dealers have received the attention of the Inspectors. The sale of cut melon has been discouraged. In every case where the sale of bad food was detected the vendors were given the option of prosecution at the Mixed Court or confiscation.

Residents are requested not to patronise hawkers of fruit and other foodstuffs who come to their houses.

Food Hawkers.

The greatest number of food hawkers are licensed during August, when the foods sold are most endangered by atmospheric conditions and by flies; the smallest number in February.

Meat Supply.

The examination of cattle and carcasses at the Municipal Slaughter House affords adequate protection of the meat supply. Good meat is stamped with a circular stamp for beef and a triangular stamp for mutton, pork and veal, with the words "KILLED MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER HOUSE" and the date of slaughter. Meat inferior in quality, but free from disease, passed for sale on stalls only, is marked "2nd QUALITY." No meat for foreign consumption is allowed to be sold from any shop or brought into the Settlement unless it bears a Municipal stamp.

There was a considerable increase in the kill during the year under review. The supply of cattle was plentiful until December, when, owing to the introduction of railway permits by the Chinese Government, the supply fell off; on some occasions there being only one day's supply in the sheds. If the increase in the kill continues it will soon be necessary either to enlarge or rebuild the Slaughter-house and Cattle-sheds. If removed from the present site the new site should be as near the present site as possible as the butchers and dealers prefer a site in close proximity to the Hongkew Market where they conduct most of their business. A new site should be large enough to accommodate both Slaughter-house and Cattle-sheds, together with provision for boiling down condemned carcasses, housing for Chinese staff, etc.

Such grease-shops as are within the Settlement are under frequent inspection so that no nuisance or danger to Public Health is caused by them. 811 oxen, 954 buffaloes, 231 sheep and 130 ponies were dealt with at these places.

Rejections at Slaughter House.

	Oxen.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Cattle Plague	2	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	5	0	0	1
Liver flukes	0	0	0	0
Swine fever	—	—	—	52
Bruising	4	9	0	1
Poor condition	46	0	1	0
Total	57	9	1	54

Slaughter House Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds
Oxen	23,994	57	16
Sheep	36,516	9	129
Calves	5,224	1	0
Pigs	5,009	54	0

Markets.

The old section of Hongkew Market requires reconstruction so soon as circumstances permit.

		1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Maloo	stalls	380	395	387	391	393	413	398	400	397	385	393	381
	spaces	380	414	459	430	413	390	376	368	345	355	355	350
	shops	19	31	26	25	26	24	25	26	22	22	22	22
Hongkew	stalls	380	564	568	573	614	897	1083	1073	1086	1102	1126	1166
	spaces	500	430	444	457	515	647	61	76	115	106	116	112
Elgin	stalls	70	106	109	101	113	124	130	140	152	146	152	151
	spaces	180	337	360	342	398	337	241	258	276	264	267	273
Sinza	stalls	56	115	112	133	176	176	168	174	226	219	220	215
	spaces	80	328	363	318	321	350	318	319	224	224	229	230
Wayside	stalls	30	30	27	26	30	35	38	41	49	50	53	55
	spaces	45	115	80	84	90	78	64	63	58	70	84	84
Mohawk	stalls	16	24	22	31	32	37	71	74	70	71	70	70
	spaces	32	66	71	94	86	88	42	53	45	43	47	43
E. Hongkew	stalls	—	72	69	70	77	80	81	88	91	106	120	119
	spaces	—	202	202	217	204	191	158	155	155	159	162	165
Yangtsepoo	stalls	—	33	22	23	26	28	28	29	32	33	30	30
	spaces	—	130	90	92	90	79	79	84	72	71	73	59
Quetta	stalls	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	34	30	27	24	21
	spaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	93	67	47	38	31
Wuchow	stalls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	33	33	38	45
	spaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	33	45	46	41
Purdon	stalls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	152	133	139
	spaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	565	10	16	15
Average Number of Street Hawkers Licensed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1207	1545	1908	2036	2380

Prosecutions.

Offence.	No.	Penalties.
CENTRAL DISTRICT.		
Selling unsound Ice-cream etc.	23	Fined \$5—\$20 and ordered to close premises.
Dumping house refuse	44	Fined \$1—\$3.
Hawking unsound fruit	16	Fined \$1—\$10.
Miscellaneous	10	Fined \$1—\$3.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.		
Breach of Market regulations	4	Fined \$1—\$15.
Breach of food shop regulations	13	Fined \$2—\$20.
Breach of laundry regulations	1	Fined \$20.
Selling Ice-cream unfit for human consumption	1	Fined \$3.
Pouring ordure down drains	2	Fined \$2—\$3.
Contravention of Bye-law XXXIV	448	Fined \$0.30—\$2.
Dumping house refuse	555	Fined \$1—\$5.
Miscellaneous	4	Fined \$5.
EASTERN DISTRICT.		
Breach of Dairy regulations	2	Fined \$50.
Breach of Laundry regulations	11	Fined \$5—\$25.
Breach of food shop regulations	1	Fined \$5.
Pouring ordure down drains	4	Fined \$1—\$10.
Unlicensed hawkers (foodstuffs)	146	Fined \$0.50—\$2.
Dumping house refuse	172	Fined \$1—\$2.
Miscellaneous	3	Fined \$1 and 3 months' imprisonment.
WESTERN DISTRICT.		
Breach of food shop regulations	12	Fined \$10—\$50.
Retailing unsound Ice-cream, etc.	3	Fined \$10—\$20.
Selling Milk from unlicensed dairies	16	Fined \$1—\$2.
Dumping house refuse	20	Fined \$0.30—\$1.
Hawking unsound fruit	55	Fined \$0.30.
Unlicensed Hawkers (foodstuffs)	14	To pay cost of work.
Defective Drainage	18	Fined \$0.30—\$1.00
Miscellaneous		

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

Bubbling Well Cemetery and Crematorium.—This Cemetery will be filled, except for reserved spaces, in about two and a half years. The large circular plot at the west end, used at present as an ornamental shrubbery and children's airing ground, will, when required, provide 250 additional burial spaces. The crematorium has functioned well. Further columbaria are required.

Pahsienjao Cemetery.—This fine old cemetery has been satisfactorily maintained, but is now closed for interment except in spaces previously reserved.

Shantung Road Cemetery.—This cemetery, which contains the mortal remains of many of the earliest residents of the Settlement, has been appropriately cared for.

Pootung Cemetery.—The upkeep of this cemetery is a matter of some difficulty in the absence of a permanent fence or wall round it.

Soldiers' Cemetery.—This Cemetery, which holds the mortal remains of those British soldiers who died in the early strenuous years of the history of the Settlement, 1862 to 1865, during the foreign military defence of Shanghai against the Taiping rebels, has been maintained in proper order.

Proposed New Cemetery.—A new cemetery should be readily accessible by street car and it would be inadvisable to place it further from the residential area than is absolutely necessary. The Western District seems preferable to any other, as the increasingly predominant foreign residential district. An area of 60 mow would, allowing space for pathways, etc., provide 7,200 burial spaces, say 20 years' accommodation: as compared with the Bubbling Well Cemetery, including corner land, which provides 5,500 burial spaces. The need for a new cemetery is becoming urgent.

Cemeteries.

	Year Opened	Year Closed	Total Burials	Burials 1920	Spaces available for Burial			
					Reserved		Unreserved	
					1st class	2nd class	1st class	2nd class
Soldiers	1862	1865	305	closed				
Pootung	1859	1904	1,783	closed				
Shantung Road	1841	1871	469	closed				
Pahsienjao	1869		3,219	17	292	44	0	0
Bubbling Well	1898		3,222 and 312 cremations	192 and 24 cremations	590	56	340	395

Public Mortuary.

Month.	Foreign bodies	Chinese bodies	Autopsies	Inquests
January	7	19	1	1
February	2	21	1	9
March	5	19	0	2
April	6	12	1	3
May	4	13	2	4
June	4	11	4	6
July	4	19	0	12
August	7	31	6	13
September	4	15	1	6
October	5	19	3	10
November	17	25	6	14
December	3	15	3	5
Total	58	219	28	85

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

PAULUN HOSPITAL.

Letter from the Honorary Secretary forwarding the accounts for 1920:—

Shanghai, February 2, 1921.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith Statement of Hospital accounts for 1920 together with the Medical Report.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. N. CHOW,

Hon. Secretary, Dong Che (Paulun) Hospital.

To the Secretary, Municipal Council.

MEDICAL REPORT.

DONG CHE (PAULUN) HOSPITAL, 1920.

During the year 1920, 17,020 patients have been treated at the hospital's polyclinic, of whom 1,220 were admitted to the hospital. The corresponding numbers for the preceding four years were:—

1916— 9,568 and 1,039

1917—10,075 and 892

1918—10,468 and 1,199

1919—11,304 and 1,380

Regarding frequency, the cases ranged as follows:

Diseases of the eye	3,399
Venereal diseases and skin diseases	4,152
Surgical cases	4,864
Internal diseases and gynecological cases	4,073
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat	532

60 patients being indigents had free treatment during 1,852 days.

There were 739 operations, 138 of which were major ones. In 18 cases were major gynecological operations performed.

To meet the high prices of drugs and dressings, the patients of the 1st and 2nd classes had to pay a certain percentage of such hospital expenses.

There were 102 cases of death, 30 of which were delivered in a dying state.

C. N. CHOW,

Hon. Secretary, Dong Che (Paulun) Hospital.

Shanghai, January 1921.

WORKING ACCOUNT**RECEIPTS.**

Donations	\$ 174.84
Municipal Council Grant (incl. 1919.)	5,465.14
Receipts at Hospital from Patients	18,175.73
Receipts at X Ray Department	313.03
Loss in working account	4,953.46
	\$29,082.20

Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1920.

EXPENSES.

Instruments, Drugs, Bandages and Cotton	\$ 3,541.40
Household requisites, Furniture	3,424.05
Land and House Taxes	652.67
Fire Insurance	162.27
Telephone	89.17
Expenses at X Ray Department	161.00

EXPENSES AT HOSPITAL :

Wages	\$ 4,009.98
Salaries	5,225.00
Food supply	3,168.49
Washing, Soap, etc.	959.25
Repairs	1,938.12
Stationery	122.63
Coal, Ice and Water	916.79
Gas and Electricity	4,049.78
Miscellaneous	661.60
	<u>\$21,051.64</u>
	<u>\$29,082.20</u>

BALANCE SHEET PER DECEMBER 31, 1920.

LIABILITIES.

Various Creditors	\$20,094.08
	<u>\$20,094.08</u>

ASSETS.

Capital short January 1, 1920	\$15,140.62
Loss in working account 1920	4,953.46
	<u>\$20,094.08</u>

CHINESE CHOLERA HOSPITAL.

In recognition of the Hospital's excellent services to the Chinese community, provision for a grant-in-aid of Tls. 5,000 towards the cost of building a new hospital in Thibet Road was included in the Budget for 1920, as recorded in the subjoined interchange of letters between the Council and the Hospital Governors:—

Shanghai, March 15, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—We shall be grateful if you would bring before the Municipal Council the urgent need of funds for the Chinese Cholera Hospital.

It is not necessary for us to explain in detail to you the need it has filled and the services this Hospital has rendered to the community, as since its start in 1908 its working has been carried on in close collaboration with your Health Department.

We think you will not question the justice of our claim that the Hospital has been the means of saving many thousands of lives of Chinese citizens, and that in treating and isolating disease it has contributed largely to the efforts of your Health Department in preventing its spread to the Community generally. During last year the Hospital dealt with in this way no less than 6,149 cases at no cost to the Municipality.

As you are aware in the past, from motives of economy, it has been our custom to constitute our Hospital in Chinese houses leased each year for the summer months. This year we find it is impossible any longer to continue this procedure, owners claiming that their property was subsequently depreciated in value and difficult to relet. It is, moreover, questionable if it is desirable to continue this procedure any longer, as the non-special character of these buildings and lack of essential facilities prevents the attainment of the best results. We thus came to the conclusion that an institution of such proved efficiency, and which filled so crying a need, deserved to be permanently housed. We endeavoured, therefore, to obtain a suitable site on a lease proportionate to the life of the Chinese building we purposed to build. This plan also we found impossible, owing to the very high rental asked for the few sites suitable. We had, therefore, to consider the only other alternative to the cessation of our work, namely, to buy suitable land and to build on it as best we could with the financial support we hoped to receive.

We consider we have been fortunate in obtaining a most excellent site in Thibet Road. Lot (B.C.) 9947 for Tls. 15,000. in three payments of Tls. 5,000. each, and in leasing the adjoining Lot (F.C.) 899 for thirty years at a rental of \$2,000 per annum, both in the International Settlement. On this site we are now preparing to build our Hospital, the plans of which have been submitted to you.

We have been told that it will require \$18,000 to \$20,000 to erect the Hospital we require. Our total funds amount to \$20,000 less the first instalment of Tls. 5,000 in purchase of the new site, and less \$2,000 the first year's rent of the leased adjoining site, both of which have been paid already.

The remaining two payments of Tls. 5,000 each have to be made in the immediate future, and in order to accomplish this, we intend to mortgage the land.

These necessary payments have depleted our building fund by almost one-half, and we cannot hope, without the Council's help, to raise sufficient funds by voluntary contributions to make good the deficit and complete our Hospital in time for the expected renewed outbreak this summer.

In conclusion, we ask you to remind the Council that this is the first time in our twelve years of working that we have made any request of this kind, and that it is now with the greatest reluctance that we do so, in preference to extreme curtailment if not complete cessation of our work this year, and, as already stated, our justification for doing so lies in the fact that any financial assistance you are able to render is unquestionably in the very best interests of the whole community of Shanghai. We wish to make it quite clear that our appeal for assistance at this time is to meet a contingency we could not foresee and which in all probability will not recur.

CHU PAO-SAN,
SHEN TUN-HO,
STAFFORD M. COX,

Governors, Chinese Cholera Hospital.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 25, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 15, requesting a grant towards the expenses of building a new hospital to be used mainly for the treatment of choleraic cases by the saline transfusion method, and in reply to inform you that in recognition of the services rendered by the Hospital to the Chinese community, the Council has been pleased to include an appropriation in the Budget to be submitted for the Ratepayers' approval at the forthcoming Annual Meeting, for a Grant-in-Aid of Tls. 5,000.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

The GOVERNORS, The Chinese Cholera Hospital.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

PERMANENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Upon his election as Chairman of the Foreign Educational Committee on August 3, Dr. S. A. Ransom filled the seat vacated by Dr. R. S. Ivy; and the Rev. Dr. D. MacGillivray upon his election as Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee on November 23, succeeded Mr. H. P. Phillips, O.B.E. In view of his projected absence from Shanghai, Mr. W. P. Lambe, the Council's representative, resigned his seat on the Committee on November 18; Mr. H. G. Simms, declared elected as a Councillor on December 3, was chosen to serve in his stead. The constitution of the Committee on December 31, stood as follows:—

Mr. H. G. SIMMS, *Member of Council.*

Dr. S. A. RANSOM, *Chairman, Foreign Educational Committee.*

Rev. Dr. D. MACGILLIVRAY, *Chairman, Chinese Educational Committee.*

Mr. E. C. PEARCE } *Elected at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.*

Mr. E. I. EZRA }

Mr. Pearce was elected Chairman of the Committee and retained the chair throughout the year under review.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AND GRANTS-IN-AID.

The annual inspection of Municipal Schools and of those in receipt of grants-in-aid was commenced in December and will be concluded early in 1921.

SUGGESTED UNIVERSITY FOR SHANGHAI.

Whether the Council should provide higher education at the public cost, by the establishment of a University in Shanghai, was a question which received the Committee's consideration during November, following upon the return of Mr. A. J. Stewart, Headmaster of the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, from a tour of inspection of schools in India, Ceylon, Singapore and Hongkong, with a view more particularly to studying the conditions of education and early employment of Eurasians in India and ports eastward, as compared with those obtaining in Shanghai.

In his report on his tour, Mr. Stewart referred *inter alia* to the desirability of linking up the Council's Schools with a University, and of making the Matriculation of that University the aim of the scholar upon completion of his school course; and he expressed the opinion that the Hongkong University did not meet the needs of the case, in view of the absence of any suitable residential provision for Europeans. For this reason, apart from the expense involved in sending local children to Hongkong or to other universities abroad, he favoured the establishment of a University in Shanghai.

With respect to the example set by India in this matter, cited by Mr. Stewart, the Committee recognised that a very material difference exists between the conditions obtaining in India and those obtaining in Shanghai, in that in India there is a large Government Service open to those who pass through a University, whilst in Shanghai this is not the case, and generally speaking, as soon as a boy attains a certain standard of education, he leaves school to take employment in local business firms, to satisfy a demand which is normally a keen one. Moreover, in the Committee's opinion, the provision of a university education cannot be held to rest with a Municipality as distinguished from the State. Apart from these considerations it was apparent that the cost of a university, both in construction and running expenses, would undoubtedly be great and inevitably fall upon the rates, supplemented possibly to a certain extent by private endowment. For these reasons members were unanimous in the view that it is far more important to increase the existing educational facilities than to consider the question of higher

education, and accordingly, after careful deliberation, the view was recorded that the Council should confine its educational programme to the provision of education to the present standard only.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR CHINESE GIRLS.

In the latter part of the year, the Chinese Educational Committee gave consideration to the question of whether educational facilities for Chinese girls should be provided by the Council. The views of the Committee were referred to the Permanent Education Committee whose recommendation was endorsed by the Council, that the question was one which might fittingly be referred in the first instance for the views of the Chinese Advisory Committee to the Council on its appointment.

THE FUTURE OF THE THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The view of the Cambridge University Local Examinations Syndicate that, as the school curriculum does not cover effectually the range of subjects now required for the Senior Local Examination, it did not appear desirable at present to approve the Thomas Hanbury Schools for Senior Certificate A, was communicated to the Council in October. Commenting upon this view, the Headmistress of the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls pointed out that the present school building is inadequate for its purpose, is ill-constructed from the point of view of light and access, etc., and that, due to these adverse conditions, no satisfactory change in the school syllabus could be made, such as would secure approval by the Syndicate, until a new school building is provided. Under these circumstances, the question of re-building the school was again the subject of the Permanent Education Committee's earnest consideration.

The view recorded by the Committee in January 1918 was—

“that neither the Public School for Girls in Boone Road, nor the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, is suitably adapted for its purpose; that the fact that the success of the Western District Branch of the Public School for Girls in Avenue Road had not affected the attendance at the School in Boone Road indicated that it would be necessary *either* to retain the site of the latter school, re-building so as to provide for those children at present in attendance, who would not attend the new school to be erected in the Western District, and for such of the day pupils in attendance at the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls as would not attend a suggested new Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, to be built primarily as a boarding school on a site further out in the Northern or Eastern District, *or* to construct a new school with the like provision on a site situated somewhere in the neighbourhood of Dixwell Road; but, that no definite action in the matter should be taken until the new school for girls to be erected in the Western District had been opened, and its effect upon the other two schools for girls could be accurately gauged.”

After careful reconsideration of this view, it appeared to the Committee that any further discussion of the subject would prove unproductive of useful result until the new Public School for Girls in the Western District had been erected and its effect upon the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls and the Public School for Girls in Boone Road had been ascertained. Under these circumstances, and in view of the heavy expenditure involved in the construction of the new school for girls in the Western District, for which provision will be made in the Budget for 1921, members were unanimous in the view, which was confirmed by the Council, that reconstruction of the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls should not now be undertaken.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTION.

Statement of Accounts for 1920.

Translation of letter from St. Joseph's Institution, dated January 20, 1921.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you herewith enclosed the accounts of the Providence Orphanage for the year 1920, and I take this opportunity to express to you, as well as to the members of Council, our gratitude for the help

which is given to us yearly for the education of the children confided to our care, who, moreover, satisfy us by their good conduct as well as by their application to their studies.

With a renewed expression of our thankfulness.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

I am, etc.,
M. DE ST. PHILOMÈNE,
Mother Superior.

WORKING ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS

Grant : English Municipality	\$4,100.65
French Municipality	3,840.00
Fees received	2,280.00
Donation	1,300.00
Revenue of the Work room	1,015.80
	<u>\$12,536.45</u>
Expenses	\$23,569.69
Receipts	<u>12,536.45</u>
Difference	<u>\$11,033.24</u>

EXPENSES

120 Pupils at \$9 per month	\$12,960.00
Location (part)	5,141.16
Washing	2,880.00
Water	104.00
Fuel and Light	541.95
Medicines	83.75
Outside Teachers (part)	350.00
Servants (3)	240.00
Books and Stationery	108.50
Shoes	159.50
Houselinen and Clothes	587.43
Excursions and Rewards	163.40
Whitewashing and Repairs	250.00
	<u>\$23,569.69</u>

87 Pupils entirely free of charge
33 Paying on an average \$5 per month

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Statement of Accounts for 1920.

Shanghai, January 20, 1921.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to forward you, herewith, the Financial Statement of the Orphanage, attached to the College, for the year 1920.

During the year 218 pupils attended, viz. :—

Boarders :—

24 at an average pension of \$8 per month = \$1,920	} Rec. \$1,765
44 entirely free	
5 half-boarders at \$4 per month = \$200	

Day Scholars :—

57 at \$2 per month = \$1,140	} Rec. \$1,112
14 at \$1 per month = \$140.00	
74 entirely free	

As regards the expenses, you will notice that they are higher than those of 1919. This was due to the enhanced cost of food, etc.

I am afraid that the cost maintenance will be still greater in the coming year, for we have been lately notified of further increases in the prices of food-stuffs, etc.

Will you kindly convey to the Members of the Municipal Council our sincerest thanks for the great help they give us in the education and support of the poor children of Shanghai.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
BROTHER ANTONIN,
Director.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS

Municipal Grant, Tls. 2,500	\$ 3,424.72
<i>Fees</i> : Day scholars	932.00
Boarders	1,765.00
Half-boarders	200.00
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	300.00
Debit Balance	16,735.28
	<u>\$23,357.00</u>

EXPENSES

Board of 68 boys at \$15 per month during 10 months	\$10,200.00
Board of 30 boys at \$15 per month during 2 months (holidays)	900.00
Half-boarders	560.00
Washing and Mending	1,964.00
New Clothes	860.00
Games	100.00
Medical attendance	115.00
Medicines	30.00
Stationery and books supplied	724.00
Fuel, light and water	1,560.00
Shoes and boots supplied	994.00
Repairs to premises, etc.	500.00
Servants Wages	350.00
Salaries of Teachers	4,500.00
	<u>\$23,357.00</u>

BROTHER ANTONIN,
Director.

INSTITUTION OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

Statement of Accounts for 1920.

Shanghai, January 22, 1921.

SIR,—I beg to enclose the Financial Statement of our Institution for the year 1920.

May I avail myself of this opportunity and thank you most sincerely for the help so kindly given, which enables us to continue our work.

With the renewed expression of our gratitude.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
M. DE ST. SIMON,
Mother Superior.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS

Grant : Tls. 1,800.00	\$2,465.98
School Fees : Day Scholars	3,654.85
	<u>\$6,120.83</u>

EXPENDITURE

Salaries to Teachers	\$11,340.00
Salaries to Extra Teachers	2,909.00
Hospital Fees to Teachers	154.56
Food, Boarders	7,920.00
Food, Half-Boarders	1,678.00
Washing	2,112.00
Water	145.80
Lighting	356.76
Fuel	1,655.52
Repairing of Buildings	5,389.39
Infirmary	90.00
Linen, Clothes and Shoes	2,263.87
Books and Stationery	275.82
Servants	1,740.00
	\$38,030.72

Loan for Buildings and Interest for the Loan:

\$27,936.26

44 Boarders.—

19 gratis, 52 at very reduced fees equivalent to
25 gratis

62 Half-Boarders

181 Day Scholars

317 Day Scholars at very reduced fees.

} Gratis

FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Owing to his departure from Shanghai on home leave, Mr. C. P. Dawson resigned his seat on the Committee on April 8. In view of their projected absence from Shanghai, Dr. R. S. Ivy, and Mr. C. M. Bain, the Council's representative, tendered their resignations on May 8 and 26, respectively; to fill these two vacancies, the Very Rev. Dean C. J. F. Symons, M.A., and Dr. S. A. Ransom, were invited and consented to serve in their stead, the latter as the Council's representative. The remaining members of the Committee were re-nominated by the Council and consented to serve for a further year as follows:—

Mesdames W. B. Billinghamurst

W. L. Merriman

Mr. P. W. Massey.

At its meeting on August 3, upon the proposal of Mr. Massey, seconded by Dean Symons, Dr. S. A. Ransom was elected Chairman of the Committee. Four meetings of the Committee have been held during the year.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

In continuation of the article on this subject published on pages 172A to 175A of the last Annual Report, the following interchange of letters between the Council and the Cambridge Local Syndicate is included herein for convenience of record. Therefrom it will be noted that the Syndicate recognised both the Public School for Boys and the Public School for Girls as approved schools for the award of Certificate A in the Senior Local Examination, but withheld its recognition in the case of both the Thomas Hanbury Schools for the present:—

Council Room, Shanghai, June 18, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to refer you to your letter of June 28, 1917, wherein you informed the Council of the willingness of the Cambridge University Local Examinations Syndicate to grant approval to schools favourably reported on by the Hongkong University. Mr. Holman, Lecturer on Education at the University, inspected the

Municipal Schools in the early part of 1919 and in a letter from the University Authorities dated March 24, 1919, the Council was notified that, as a result of Mr. Holman's favourable report, the four schools for Foreign Children had been recommended to the Syndicate for recognition. Would you be so good as to inform me whether the Syndicate has, as a result of this recommendation, approved the schools for the issue of Certificate A to successful candidates.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

J. H. FLATHER, Esq.,
Secretary,
Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate,
Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

Cambridge, August 26, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 18, and to inform you that the Syndicate have had under consideration the report of Mr. Holman on his inspection of four schools at Shanghai in the early part of 1919. The Syndicate have no hesitation in recognising the Public School for Boys and the Public School for Girls for the award of Certificate A in the Senior Local Examination. In giving their recognition to the Public School for Girls, the Syndicate would wish to support strongly Mr. Holman's view as to the urgency of the need for the provision of new buildings.

It does not appear to the Syndicate desirable at present to approve the Thomas Hanbury Schools for Senior Certificate A. We gather from Mr. Holman's report that the School curriculum does not cover effectually the range of subjects now required for the Senior Local Examination, and we understand that these two schools do not in fact present candidates for the Senior Local Examination. Should it appear that these two schools are actually presenting candidates for this examination, the Syndicate will of course be glad to consider their recognition.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. NALDER WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary, Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—The School closed in December 1919 with 255 names on the books. After re-opening, by the end of January 1920 this total had risen to 268 of whom 24 were new boys, while 11 boys had left, most of them to enter employment. By the end of the year 1920, the Roll contained 283 names as against 255 in December 1919, thus shewing an increase of 28 names for the year. It is interesting to note that whereas in December of 1914—the opening year of the new school building—the roll contained 114 names, the roll at the end of the year 1920 was 283. The number of new pupils admitted in 1920 was 127, this being 23 in excess of the number for 1919 and 47 in excess of that for 1918.

A list shewing the age of boys admitted is given with Table C. It is satisfactory to note again that a large proportion are young boys beginning school life; it is most desirable that boys should enter the school young enough to go through the proper grounding.

During the year, 99 boys left the School, 16 to enter employment, and 63 on their families leaving Shanghai. The percentage of attendance is satisfactory and compares very favourably with the figures of schools in Europe and America; this is not a little surprising in view of the distance of the school from some of the residential districts, and the large number of boys of 7 to 12 years of age attending the school.

There has been a large increase in the number of boys leaving to enter schools at Home.

Tables of Attendance, etc., follow:—

TABLE A.

Attendance:—Number on Roll during 1920:—

Form	Average age at beginning of year		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Yrs.	ms.										
VI	16	7	21	19	17	13	10	10	9	9	8	8
V Upp.	15	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	7
V Low.	14	10	21	20	19	19	18	18	18	20	20	19
IV Upp.	14	4	34	34	33	34	32	32	32	33	30	29
IV Low.	13	4	37	35	35	36	36	34	43	40	39	39
III	12	2	37	38	38	37	39	39	44	45	43	43
II Upp.	10	3	40	38	37	37	36	36	36	35	34	33
II Low.	9	6	26	25	24	25	24	23	27	26	26	26
I Upp.	8	9	25	25	28	27	24	25	30	31	35	35
I Low.	7	10	19	20	21	20	18	19	32	42	44	44
	Total		268	262	260	256	245	244	280	290	287	283

TABLE B.

Comparative Table for 1918, 1919 and 1920:—

	Total on Roll			Percentage Present		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
January	210	224	268	90.3	94.4	91.1
February	213	243	262	91.1	96.9	90.2
March	215	239	260	90	81.7	91.3
April	214	241	256	90	91.7	89.4
May	210	240	245	94	93.7	94.8
June	209	240	244	90.5	88.5	88
September	220	241	280	81.4	85.3	83
October	221	249	290	89	90	90
November	223	256	287	88.3	91	96
December	226	255	283	91.3	91	94

TABLE C.

New pupils admitted:—

	1918	1919	1920
January	23	33	24
February	3	3	4
March	3	5	6
April	4	6	8
May	4	7	4
June	1	1	2
September	16	24	55
October	7	16	17
November	3	8	7
December	3	1	2
Total	70	104	127

Ages of boys admitted in 1920:—

6—7 years	3
7—8 "	20
8—9 "	28
9—10 "	16
10—11 "	10
11—12 "	11
12—13 "	5
13—14 "	7
14—15 "	12
15—16 "	7
16—17 "	4
17—18 "	3
18—19 "	1
	127

TABLE D.

Number withdrawn:—

To enter employment	16
Transferred to other schools	4
Withdrawn owing to parents leaving Shanghai	63
Deceased	2
Illness	5
Left without reason given	9
	99

Health.—Table E gives in clear form the particulars of cases of notified sickness which occurred during the year.

The school health-sheet, when one takes into consideration the prevalence of sickness in Shanghai, is nothing less than remarkable for a school of nearly 300 boys, most of them between 7 and 12 years of age.

A careful watch is kept on the health of the school, the system being, briefly, as follows:—The attendance register is marked every morning and every afternoon and notices are promptly sent to the parents of all absentees, asking for the reason for absence and, if such is due to sickness, the nature of the sickness. The result of this enquiry is noted in the register and, in the case of infectious disease, proper steps are taken. The Health Officer also notifies the Headmaster of any dangerous illness among children as soon as it comes to his knowledge.

TABLE E.

Shewing cases of sickness of a more serious kind:—

	Fever		Scarlet Fever		Typhoid Fever		Influenza		Measles		Chicken-pox	
	Family	Children	Family	Children	Family	Children	Family	Children	Family	Children	Family	Children
January	7	10					3	5				
February	1	2			1	2	1	2			2	3
March					1	2						
April	4	6	1	3					4	5	1	1
May												
June												
September					3	3						
October	4	5										
November	1	3					1	1				
December												
Total	17	26	1	3	5	7	5	8	4	5	3	4

Work.—The new Prospectus and syllabus is being printed; the actual syllabus is kept up to date in practice, though it is re-printed only once in three years.

While most of the new boys who enter are young and thus able to avail themselves of the grounding offered in the lower forms, yet there are a considerable number of older boys admitted, many of whom have little or no groundwork to build on, and who are therefore in attainment, fitted only for a form much lower than their age and size would indicate.

Many of the boys who have more recently entered the school have not been accustomed to the routine and discipline of a big school, so that a period of settling-down has had to be gone through. It is for this reason that parents are urged to enter boys at as early an age as possible, say $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 years.

Notwithstanding this, it may be said that the standard of work of the school, as judged by the work of the upper forms, comprising mostly boys who have passed up the school, and the standard of the attainment reached by boys who leave from the Sixth Form after passing through

the school, is rising. Indeed, a Sixth Form boy may be regarded as well able to hold his own in attainment, training, and general fitness, with boys of the same age leaving school at Home. The increasing demand for boys to enter business houses, seems to indicate that this is becoming more and more appreciated by Shanghai business men.

The school examinations have been held as usual and the results on the whole have been encouraging.

The school is examined during each term by means of papers set week by week throughout the term, instead of by end-of-term Examinations conducted in the last fortnight of the term. In this way, scholars are examined in each subject, at regular intervals, not less than four times during the year.

Prizes are given in December on the work of the year and on the results of the Examinations; additional prizes are given for the encouragement of special studies. Certificates of honourable mention are given to those boys whose work is judged to be almost worthy of a prize.

The study of languages has again received special consideration during the year; Chinese, Mandarin, is now a regular class subject, taught under the direct supervision of two experienced masters with a knowledge of Chinese, and a qualified Chinese Teacher. It is hoped that by means of a carefully arranged scheme of work, boys who take the school course will acquire a very fair working knowledge of the language. Arrangements have been made whereby boys may be allowed to sit for the examination held by the British Chamber of Commerce, and during the year eight boys gained the British Chamber of Commerce Preliminary Certificate. The school is indebted to Mr. Kliene of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service for valuable help and criticism. His report on the latest examination held by him is given below and his valued suggestions and criticism are being acted on. Mr. Kliene's Report:—

"A distinct improvement is noticeable in the Chinese Classes since the discontinuance of the local dialect in the Public School. As I have always maintained, the teaching of Mandarin Chinese is all that the School needs to concern itself with, since it is the most useful and most important of all Chinese dialects, and children born and bred locally generally pick up the local colloquial without any teaching. I attribute the improvement chiefly to better control and to the more efficient plan now adopted, due, no doubt, to the personal interest taken in Chinese studies by the Languages Master, Mr. Fardel, and the support given him by Mr. Billings. Nevertheless, I am still of opinion that two hours a week is not sufficient time for anything like serious study. The more advanced pupils I understand have private teachers and study privately at home; this certainly is a great advantage and one that must help the student on very considerably; but at the same time, since Chinese is now a compulsory subject in the School curriculum, it would be well to extend the time for Chinese study to at least half an hour every day.

"I still strongly recommend dividing up the whole school into three Chinese classes according to the degree of proficiency attained, as advocated in my last report. Such a plan not only gives the boys a better chance, but it also materially facilitates the work of the teacher, which is a very important point to consider. The advantage is obvious, and as the plan is adopted for other subjects it seems to me that it should be adopted for Chinese.

"I have nothing to say against the present text-book in use; it is a great improvement on Whitewright's *Shantung Chinese*. But after the student has acquired some knowledge of 'set phrase' and is able to read some 300 characters, he should be introduced to some native works, particularly the 'Sacred Edict,' the 'San Kuo Chih' and 'Lieh Kuo Chih,' which are written in easy language, are standard works, and at the same time give much useful information regarding historical personages and their doings. The historical works I mention are voluminous, and boys should not be expected to wade through every volume from beginning to end; but the teacher could select such chapters or episodes as are most popular among the Chinese people, and have become the themes of story-tellers, or have been dramatized. From the reading of such books, apart from merely learning the language, much useful knowledge can also be acquired of Chinese modes of thought, of Chinese Literature, of historical plays, legends, etc., not to be found in ordinary text-books. I am of opinion that the introduction of such work into the school will make

the study of Chinese pleasanter, and will foster a keener interest among the more intelligent boys.

"With regard to writing, I would also suggest that some time be devoted to the writing of Chinese characters with the brush after the Chinese manner. It is quite an interesting occupation and helps greatly to fix characters in the memory.

"With regard to translation work, more advanced pupils should be required, to begin with, to make translations from Chinese into English of easy commercial letters, and specimens of such work should be submitted to the Examiner.

"The school should possess a copy of Giles's Dictionary. The first edition, which can often be picked up at sales for a moderate sum, is quite good enough for the purposes of the school.

"I would also suggest that a small sum of money be set aside annually for the purchase of books on China of general interest; a useful library would in time be formed in this way, which it is desirable for the school to have.

"Appended is a list of the boys examined by me, and in view of the fact that no prizes were given last year for Chinese, I recommend that the first three boys in each group be now given prizes.

Shanghai, May 10, 1920.

(Signed) CHAS. KLIENE."

French and Chinese form part of the regular class work, and it is hoped that parents will help the staff of the school by discountenancing any efforts on the part of boys to evade the study of a subject which may be at first a little difficult. The staff are already heavily taxed to meet the calls of the different classes and it adds to their difficulties, and seldom benefits the boys themselves, to have to deal with exemptions from, and alternatives to, the regular time-table work.

It may be well to state here the objects which those responsible for the direction of the school have in view. First, it may be stated that great importance is attached to the physical side of the boys' training; not only because it is hoped to turn out young men with sound and clean bodies, but also because the moral and mental development must in a great measure depend on the physical. Ill-directed exercises as practised by some, the result of which is to produce muscled monstrosities, should not be confused with that properly supervised and expert training in physical exercise, the object of which is to produce a strong, well-balanced, active and efficient body.

It is remarkable how often it happens that in a school of, say, 200 boys, there will be found a staff of 12 or more experts to deal with the needs of the mind, yet seldom more than one, often not even one, master qualified, and whose business it is, to train the boys to look after their bodies.

The school work of the Public School, as the term school work is usually understood, is directed to giving boys a good groundwork of English, Mathematics and Science, with the ordinary school subjects which go therewith. French and Chinese languages are class subjects, and every boy takes Natural Science-Physics and Chemistry both in the Lecture Room and, practically, in the respective laboratories, where each boy works at a separate bench and conducts his own experiments. In the Upper Forms commercial subjects, Book-keeping and Shorthand are added to the time-tables of those boys who desire to take them. Nature Study, with an abundance of practical work, occupies a prominent position in the new time-tables. In connexion with this and with other matters, the school is much indebted to the Health Officer, the Public Works Department, and the Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces for their unflinching interest and help.

The system of prefects and authority by seniority and merit among the boys themselves, and the regular and frequent practice of co-operation and loyalty to school and leaders called for in the games, cannot fail to instil into the minds of the boys the principles of responsibility and public spirit on which good citizenship depends. The result hoped for from the full school course is that a boy shall leave the school with a well-trained mind and body, prepared to develop into a gentleman and a good citizen, with a sense of responsibility and public spirit.

Details of the class work are to be found in the printed syllabus and in the time-tables. The complete School Syllabus of Work may be obtained on application to the Headmaster.

Staff allocation and Forms:—

	No. of boys	Average Age		Form Masters or Mistresses
Form VI	8	18 yrs.	1 ms.	Mr. Ross
V Upper	7	16	5	} Mr. Hore
V Lower	19	16	0	
IV Upper	29	15	9	Mr. Bennett
IV Lower	39†	15	3	Mr. Fardel
III	43†	13	7	Mr. Matthews
II Upper	33†	11	10	Miss Philip
II Lower	26	11	2	Mr. Pope
I Upper	35†	9	11	Mrs. Hunter
I Lower	44†	7	2	Miss Ware
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Director of Physical Training	Mr. Giaque
Art Mistress	Mrs. Tyrer
VI Mathematics, Physics	} Headmaster
V Physics	
IV English, Physics	
III English	
II Upper II Lower	
I Upper I Lower	} Mental Arithmetic

Summary:—No. of boys: 283.

No. of Forms: 10.

Teaching Staff for class work: 10, and 1 Art mistress for half the day.

Average number per master or mistress, including Headmaster: 25.8.

*Note:—*Masters and Mistresses are here shewn with the Forms they have charge of as Form Masters and Form Mistresses. In work, Masters and Mistresses have their own special subjects which they teach to a number of Forms.

The system of classification for class work in the Upper Forms—above Form III—is as follows:

Boys are grouped in Forms for general standing and seniority in the school according to their general all-round standard, influence and public-spirit, but instead of their taking all subjects in that grouping, regardless of their particular attainments in different subjects, they are classified for work in three subject-groups of five sets each.

Thus, for English Subjects there are five Sets, A, B, C, D, E, in which boys are placed according to their standard of work in English Subjects and General Subjects. The same plan is followed in the case of Mathematics and Science and in the case of Languages, there being altogether three Groups of five sets each.

There are many points of advantage in this system, not the least of them being that it allows of a boy being promoted to higher work as soon as he is fit in the Group, instead of his promotion in any one Group being dependent on his standing in all.

Conduct and Discipline.—A prominent feature of school life during the past year has been the excellent work of the Sixth Form and the Prefects, led by the School Captain, P. Madar. These boys have been a most valuable help to the staff and by their precept and example have established the Sixth Form and Prefect system of school influence as a real factor for good in the

†These totals are much in excess of the proper number of boys for one Form, and steps have been taken to provide additional classes with the necessary increase of staff.

school. They have played a big part in creating the strong and wholesome public opinion which now prevails, and it is a source of much satisfaction to the staff to feel that so many of the boys under their charge promise to develop into responsible and public-spirited young men. This year P. Madar has held the office of School Captain and I feel that he deserves honourable mention for the work he has done for the school; both in the class-room and elsewhere, his influence has been great, and he has won an enviable reputation as a fine scholar, an athlete and a public-spirited young gentleman.

The system of punishment in force at the school is such as to bring every serious delinquent before the notice of the Headmaster. Each form is supplied with a Detention Register in which the names are written; this is ruled off in such a way that detention may be recorded against any boy on any day throughout the term by any master. At the end of each school day the boys in detention are sent by their form masters to the Detention Master, by whom they are kept occupied for half-an-hour. Detention is taken week by week by members of the staff in turn. Every Friday afternoon the Headmaster inspects all registers. Boys who have been too frequently detained are then dealt with by the Headmaster himself; they are placed "On Report," in which case they are supplied with ruled sheets on which each master concerned makes notes daily as to their work and conduct. The sheets are brought by the pupils themselves to the Headmaster at the end of the afternoon, for his inspection and signature, after which they are taken home for signature by the parents. In extreme cases the cane is used, but by the Headmaster only. None but refractory cases of laziness and vicious or dishonourable acts are dealt with by means of the cane and then only after a sufficient acquaintance with the boy's disposition and a full consideration of the probable effect of the extreme form of punishment. Once the need is established the punishment is inflicted with a full measure of severity.

Cambridge Local Examinations.—Held in December 1919.

The list of successful candidates from the School is as follows:—

Senior:—

Passed (under 18)	Mark of Distinction
Moosa, M.	
Perry, S. M.	
Schneider, T. A.	German
Soyka, C.	
Weill, F.	

Junior:—

Honours, Class II	
Stanley, B.	
Passed (under 16)	
* Focken, F. J.	
Milligan, J. R.	Geography
Petersen, E. W.	
Passed (over 16)	
Petersen, K. W.	
Remedios, A. A.	
Zellensky, L.	

Preliminary:—

Honours, Class II	
Noblston, R. M.	Algebra
Wilhelm, O.	Religious Knowledge
Honours, Class III	
Joseph, B. B.	Algebra
Stanley, R.	

Passed (under 14)

Baxter, R.

Religious Knowledge

Haimovitch, N.

Noblston, A.

Petersen, H. C. W.

Passed (over 14)

Deitz, G. C.

Levis, J. H.

Tuttleman, M.

It is to be noted that no selection is made of candidates to enter from the school; boys of the required age being entered without regard to the probability, or otherwise, of their passing.

Summary:—

	Senior	Junior	Preliminary	Total
Entered	8	10	15	33
Passed	5	7	11	23
Honours	—	1 (Class II)	4 (2, Class II) (2, Class III)	5
Mark of Distinction	1	1	4	6

Of the candidates entered, 70 per cent. passed, and of the successful candidates 40 per cent. gained honours and marks of Distinction.

There were entered for the examination held in December 1920:—

6 Seniors
13 Juniors
32 Preliminaries
—
Total 51
—

St. Andrew's Bursaries.—Two Bursaries are offered each year, each of the maximum value of One Hundred Dollars, tenable for one year, and open to Shanghai children of Scottish parentage. They are awarded by the St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai on the result of a competitive examination held by the Society. One Bursary is awarded to a boy and one to a girl unless otherwise decided.

A Bursary of Sixty Dollars, open to boys, for 1919 was won by
John Milligan of the Public School.

A Bursary of Forty Dollars, open to boys, for 1919 was won by
Chamley Duncan of the Public School.

"Engineering Society of China" Prize for Mathematics, value Fifty Dollars, founded 1912, awarded on the recommendation of the Cambridge examiners to the candidate whose papers in mathematical subjects are judged to be the best among the Junior candidates from Shanghai, and open to all Junior candidates entered from Shanghai. The Prize for 1919 was awarded to M. Moosa.

This is the third year in succession and the fourth in all that this prize has been won by the school.

Art.—The Royal Drawing Society of the British Empire: Awards to boys of the Shanghai Public School on the recent Exhibition held at the Guildhall.

The awards are of four degrees of merit: First Class, Second, Third and Fourth; from the First Class the best drawings are selected. These are awarded Gold, Silver, Bronze Stars, or Highly Recommended. Altogether five stars were awarded by the Society, 4 Bronze, 1 Gold, and of these, 2 Bronze were won by boys of the school.

The list is as follows:—

Senichenko, L. Age 14, Bronze Star.
 Zellensky, L. „ 16, Bronze Star.
 Mendelsohn, P. „ 16, First Class.

This is the first occasion on which drawings from the school have been sent in, and the result is highly satisfactory. This work is in the hands of Mrs. Tyrer.

Speech Day.—Owing to shortage of staff it was found impossible to undertake the usual programme for a Speech Day.

The School Troop of Baden-Powell Scouts and Wolf Cub Pack.—The School Troop of Baden-Powell Scouts, under Acting Scoutmaster P. W. Bennett of the School Staff, has maintained an average strength of about forty. The aim of the Troop has been to develop the habit of taking responsibility, by its system of patrols, each of which is led and guided directly by a patrol leader and only indirectly by the Scoutmasters. This system allows for much pride, *esprit de corps*, and healthy rivalry. At the same time the scouts as individuals have been able to supplement their indoor education by working for proficiency badges. About one hundred and fifty badges have been gained during the year in such varied subjects as drawing, cooking, cycling, pathfinding, gardening, sick nursing, swimming, rescuing, ambulance work, fireman's work, signalling, and many others. The importance of camping out has been emphasised as providing the best opportunity of practising scoutcraft. There have been several camps; in particular, the Scouts spent the Easter week-end in a house-boat trip to Zo-Cé, where they were under canvas for three days. On this and similar occasions they have had the welcome assistance of various old members of the Troop who are resident in Shanghai; lastly they have been able to help the community from time to time at various functions held on the Race Course. It is some years since they ceased to use Jessfield Park as a camping ground. At present they have only a somewhat damp and low-lying patch of ground behind the school for their camps; is it too much to ask for a part of Jessfield Park to be set apart for the use of this and other troops? There must be recorded also the loss of that essential to the troop—a club-room; this loss is due to the increasing numbers in the School. The Scouts would be very glad if the Council would allocate a sum for building a new club-room behind the school.

The School Section of the 1st Shanghai Pack of Wolf-cubs has now a strength of 42 cubs. The boys are both keen and efficient. In November last they gave a display in the School grounds which was attended by many parents and visitors, and much enjoyed. The cubs in due course become Scouts and it is found that two or three years of wolf-cubbing are an excellent training for Scouting.

Mrs. Garner, the Cubmistress, left on long leave in June, and during her absence the cubs have been in the hands of Scoutmaster S. Hore, under whose guidance and interest they have well upheld their high reputation for work and efficiency.

The Cubs parade for exercise and work every Monday; they are, in addition to this, constantly preparing and under instruction for tests and promotion, so that with such a large number in the Pack it is easily to be seen that their requirements in work and attention are an ever-present tax on those in charge.

The School Magazine "In Uno."—This magazine is produced entirely by the school. The staff consists of five boys, and two masters who act as guide and censor. The literary and art contributions are done in the students' leisure, and not during class.

Its circulation is, on the average, 400 per issue; Christmas numbers have a larger circulation owing to the large number of complimentary copies sent out. There are six numbers per annum, though the last volume had seven; the yearly subscription is only one dollar. The first number had but 32 pages, of which 16 were of reading matter; in the course of six numbers the number of pages has increased to 68, of which 14 are advertisements.

The reading matter is of a surprisingly good standard, the youthful attempts at literature being full of life, humour and wit; while poems of some merit are to be found in its pages. The "Wit and Humour" column is well stored with original jokes, the editorials are written very well indeed, and the subjects for them are well chosen. The Magazine fund is in no way connected with the Amalgamated Sports Fund, and the magazine does not increase the expenditure of the school at all.

Games, Athletics and Recreation.—Boxing.—Boxing has become very popular; and though it is voluntary, we have every reason to be proud of the boys who represent us in this branch of sport. Boxing classes are held every afternoon at 3.30 and any boy who cares to do so may attend. At least 25 boys in the school know more than the ordinary rudiments of boxing; several are indeed very clever for their age. It is in some cases difficult to get boys to take up this branch of sport, and parents would do well to remind their sons of the advantages to be derived therefrom.

The School Championships, organised by the Boxing Instructor, were held in the School Hall on January 6, 7, and 8, and it is not too much to say that a few boys at least, shewed the skill, pluck and self-restraint of first-rate boxers.

Twenty boys entered the tournament and parents and other spectators present expressed astonishment at the smart display. The winners were:—

Johansson	Bantam Champion 1920
Cooke	Fly Weight Champion 1920
Noblston, R.	Midget Champion 1920

Young, Dietrich and Stanion were the runners-up respectively.

Siemsen, E., who was too heavy for school-boy boxing, met and won against Mr. F. R. Wittsack; this makes Siemsen's second win, apart from school-boy boxing, a very creditable performance when it is realised that two years ago he did not know how to defend himself.

On the occasion of the Championship contests, we were glad to welcome so many visitors, among them officers and men from H. B.M.'s. ships, and our thanks are due also to the gentlemen who gave prizes and who helped the staff in the official duties.

Donations in cash amounting to Fifty Dollars were received from those attending; this sum has been forwarded to Dr. Barnado's Home.

Cricket.—Interest in cricket is increasing each year and many matches were played during the season in spite of the long Summer Vacation. The following matches were played:—

	Result :	Score :
v. Francis Xavier's College	Lost	49—65
v. do do do	Won	66—33
v. Holy Trinity Cathedral School	Won	107—32
v. do do do	Won	84—36
v. S. P. S. Staff	Won	54—43
v. St. Francis Xavier's College	Lost	
v. Holy Trinity Cathedral School	Won	{ 1st. 41—31 2nd. 83—46
v. The Navy	Won	125—31
v. Recreation Club, 2nd XI	Won	123—61
v. The Navy	Won	46—33

The Annual Match with the Holy Trinity Cathedral School took place on the S. C. C. ground by kind permission of the S. C. C. Committee, and ended in a draw. The occasion was again a highly successful one; the game well contested and characterised by keenness and good sportsmanship on both sides.

Mr. Henry Lester very kindly invited the teams to lunch in the pavilion, as he has done in former years ; his interest is much appreciated.

Football.—The Senior and Junior XIs won the inter-school League Cups for 1919-20. This is the first time for nine years that they have done so. The Midgets contest resulted in a draw with the St. Xavier's Midgets.

This season (1920-21), the school football has much improved and growing keenness is displayed in this fine game. A team entirely made up of present boys for the first time in the history of Shanghai Athletics, entered the Second League and the Skottowe Cup Competition, and up to the present has done remarkably well.

The following are the matches played up to date :

	<i>Date :</i>	<i>Result :</i>	<i>Score :</i>
v. H.M.S. Alacrity	Nov. 4	Won	3—2
v. Recreation Club 2nd XI	— 6	Won	2—1
v. Jewish Recreation Club	— 13	Won	7—0
v. The Customs	— 20	Lost	2—5
v. Nanyang College	— 21	Won	4—1
v. H. M. S. Scarab	— 24	Won	5—4
v. Shanghai Waterworks	— 27	Won	22—1
v. St. Francis Xavier's College	Dec. 1	Won	6—1
v. The Navy	— 11	Won	5—2
v. Rangers	— 18	Won	5—1
v. †Police 1st	Jan. 7	Lost	1—5
v. Police 2nd	— 15	Won	9—2

Athletics.—The Inter-School Harrier Run took place on March 20, 1920. It was a cross-country event and four of the first seven men in were from the Public School, who scored only 18 points, thereby winning the cup. The American School finished second with 35 points.

On Friday, April 30, the thirteenth annual athletic meeting was held in the School Compound. There were many spectators and the meeting was quite a success. Prizes were presented to the winners of events by Mrs. E. C. Pearce, in the assembly-hall. The school has reached a very high standard on the track. We have to record again our appreciation of the help and interest of our Old Boys and of the members of the Police Recreation Club. The School Athletic Champion for the year was Caccia, S.

On Saturday, May 15, 1920, the first inter-school athletic meeting was held at the Hongkew Park. Four schools competed, namely, the Thomas Hanbury, American, Cathedral and Public. It would have been a great success, but, unfortunately, there was some mistake as to the eligibility of a competitor. Later, at a meeting of the masters of the Schools concerned, it was decided that this sports meeting be considered null and void and that the Challenge Shield, kindly presented by Messrs. E. C. Pearce and W. L. Merriman, be competed for on a date to be fixed in the Spring of 1921.

Swimming.—The Annual Aquatic Sports of the School were held on Monday, June 28, 1920, at the Municipal Swimming Bath and were quite a success. The standard of school swimming in Shanghai is very high. Ribbons were given to winners of the events.

The first inter-school aquatic meeting was held at the Municipal Bath on Monday, September 27, 1920. Only the Public and the Cathedral Schools competed. The Public School won most of the events, the Cathedral School putting up a very plucky show against stronger opponents.

Tennis.—A tennis tournament was arranged by the Physical Director, but owing to the large number of contestants and the lengthy Summer Vacation, it was impossible to complete

† Skottowe Cup Competition.

this competition. In June, the Public School played the American School and defeated them by three games to nil. Only three couples represented each of the schools.

Basket Ball.—Much interest has been shewn in this game and the Public School has, for the first time, entered a team to play in the Shanghai Basket-Ball League. The school team is aided by the presence of Mr. Giauque, the Physical Director, and has shewn very good form.

Library.—There are now 700 volumes in the library, of which at least 650 are well in circulation and being read by the boys. The remainder are mostly books of reference.

The library is under the charge of Mr. Fardel, with boys as assistant librarians, and the arrangements for the care and issue of books are in a very efficient state. There is an increasing demand for books, the younger boys being eager readers.

There is a great demand for the better class of books of travel, natural science, biography and history; contributions of books from parents would be greatly appreciated. It would be a great boon if the library had a representative selection of the best in the literature of travel, exploration, history and geography.

General.—The year closes with 283 boys on the school books, so that the number (250) for which the school was built has been exceeded. With extension, a considerable enlargement of the scope of the school may be contemplated, entailing, among other things, provision of woodwork and metal-work rooms, gymnasium, changing-rooms with baths, and suitable and adequate recreation rooms where boys can be accommodated on wet and cold days.

I desire, in conclusion, to express my appreciation of the very great devotion shewn by my colleagues on the Staff to the interests of the School and of the boys in their care.

I have long been in a position to value this and, while I have ample evidence that an increasing number of parents and of others directly interested in the school are fully alive to it, yet I venture to offer the following note for the information of the general public, to whom, perhaps, the great widening in the scope of School Life which has taken place since their own school days, is not fully apparent.

Inasmuch as it is at the Public School, to a very great extent, that the boys who are to be an essential part of the European community of the Settlement are being trained, and it is in the atmosphere of the school that these boys develop during the most impressionable part of their lives, therefore is it of vital importance that the masters and mistresses in charge of them, and on whom they will to a great extent strive to model themselves, should be worthy of their confidence and emulation.

If this is true of academic and scholastic qualifications, it is true to an even greater extent of other qualities, for if the boys of to-day are to grow into men of character, public-spirited, with sense of responsibility, and capable of taking their places as citizens in their own community and as examples to their neighbours, it is certain that the part to be played by the schoolmaster, under whose care the boy lives during the greater part of his waking hours, can scarcely be over-estimated.

It is a very general misconception that school work begins and ends within the four walls of the class-room.

It is true that the schoolmaster's working hours are too often measured in terms of the time spent in formal class teaching, but it might almost be said that not more than half his work is done in the class-room.

An assistant master begins class teaching at 8.30 and he remains till nearly 4.00, except for a 10 minutes break at 10.35 and at 2.25, and an interval for lunch from 12 to 1.15. During this time he has from 25 to 35 boys demanding his close attention and there can be no relaxation. It is a physical as well as a mental strain and not comparable with normal office work, where it is generally possible to relax at some part of the day, even if to do so entails working after office hours in order to finish the day's work. When the schoolmaster leaves the class-room it is generally with an armful of books and exercises to be corrected after school hours.

Some idea of the other calls on his time and energy may be gained from the following:

The Public School Troop of B. P. Scouts consists of six Patrols, in all 42 boys of from 10 to 18 years of age. These boys look to Scouting as one of their most important "out-of-school" forms of activity. The School Troop is, and has been for some years, the best in Shanghai in strength and efficiency. This is due to the enthusiasm of the boys, which, in its turn, is entirely dependent on the work and time given to the Troop by the Scoutmasters—who are schoolmasters on the school staff.

All scout work is done in "out-of-school" hours; in other words the masters do the work, voluntarily, after their full day's work in the class-room.

In addition to the Troop of Scouts, there is also a Pack of B. P. Wolf Cubs, of five patrols, in all 41 boys between the ages of 7 and 11 years, and what has been said of the Scouts applies with equal force in reference to the Wolf Cubs.

The ordinary games and athletics of the school—and we may attribute the healthy physical and moral condition of the boys in a very great measure to these—are all "out-of-school" pursuits, instruction being given by the staff after their day's work in the class-room.

The Library—about 200 boys take books out every week—contains 700 volumes, and the responsibility for its being kept in good order and able to play the important part it does play in the life of the School, is finally dependent on the masters in charge. Those who have had any experience of a librarian's work will appreciate that this alone makes a considerable call on the "out-of-school" time of the masters concerned.

The school is justly proud of the School Magazine, "In Uno," published six times a year, now firmly established and in its second year.

It is our intention to form, if possible, a School Cadet Corps as a training ground for Public School Boys as future members of the S. V. C.

These are some of many features of school life, all quite removed from the class-room, but all dependent on the devotion of the Staff and on the public-spirit of the boys, to develop which is itself one of the ends in view.

At the risk of wearying readers I have tried to set before them, briefly, a view of school life and its often unrecognised claims on the schoolmaster, which only a few outside the scholastic profession are in a position to appreciate, unless their attention is drawn to it.

I would ask those whom I am addressing to contrast a schoolmaster's work and obligations, as ordinarily accepted, implying duty confined to the class-room for so many hours a day—this alone being admittedly at least as arduous and exacting as any other professional man's—with his full work as it really is, and as it must be if the school is to play its proper part in the life of the community.

I would ask also that it be borne in mind that the schoolmaster is a trained professional expert, just as is a doctor, a lawyer, an architect or an engineer, and that he stands on the same plane with other professional men. He has confidence, moreover, that judged by its value to the world, the work of his profession will not suffer by comparison with that of any other.

G. M. BILLINGS,
Headmaster.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HEADMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Attendance.—The net increase on the roll was 24, but the comparative smallness of this number is due not to a decrease in demand but to the limits of accommodation.

Fifty children left in the Spring to accompany their parents to Britain, Australia, and America. Several have returned, and the places of the others have all been taken by new comers.

TABLE A.

Attendance: Number on Roll during 1920.

Form	Jan.			Feb.			March			April			May			June			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.		
	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.
VI.	9			9			9			8			7			7			6			6			6			5		
V.	19	12	19	12	19		12	19		12	19		11	18		11	13		10	13		10	13		9	11		9		
IV.	25	8	25	8	24		8	23		8	23		8	23		8	23		7	22		8	22		8	22		8		
III.	34	22	34	19	35		17	35		18	36		17	35		17	37		20	36		20	35		21	34		20		
II.	34	13	34	12	34		9	35		8	40		9	36		9	39		6	38		6	38		8	37		8		
I.	23	14	23	11	24		13	24		16	23		15	23		15	24		11	29		12	30		15	29		16		
U.T.	26	16	28	26	17	26	27	18	23	26	18	18	26	21	20	25	16	20	23	16	16	24	18	20	23	19	20	22	19	21
L.T.	22	15	25	22	17	19	23	18	20	24	20	20	24	21	20	23	21	20	30	18	16	33	20	23	33	20	21	32	20	22
K.G.	17	10	15	17	10	12	19	12	13	17	12	9	16	17	12	16	16	12	25	17	17	28	20	21	28	20	22	28	20	24
Total	209	41	137	209	44	119	214	48	115	211	50	109	214	59	112	206	53	112	220	51	103	229	58	120	228	59	124	220	59	123
Grand Total	387			372			377			370			385			371			374			407			411			407		

C.=28 Boone Road.

E.=24 Kungping Road.

W.=88 Avenue Road.

TABLE B.

Comparative Table for 1918, 1919 and 1920.

Month	Total on Roll			Percentage Present		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
January	323	355	387	83.0	89.0	80.6
February	337	355	372	80.0	87.0	77.2
March	336	350	377	78.0	71.0	83.0
April	335	373	370	83.0	86.0	84.3
May	329	366	385	85.0	87.0	87.59
June	326	363	371	83.0	82.0	80.0
September	355	383	374	74.0	73.0	76.48
October	368	386	407	82.0	87.0	83.0
November	363	394	411	88.0	88.0	87.6
December	361	390	407	90.0	83.0	85.0

New Pupils Admitted.

TABLE C.

Month	1918	1919	1920
January	31	38	32
February	14	6	10
March	3	1	13
April	12	25	13
May	5	10	22
June	2	4	0
September	58	63	58
October	18	33	31
November	7	8	18
December	6	7	3
Total	155	195	200

Staff.—Mrs. Irvin, who gave temporary service during the war, left in February for the United States.

Miss Hoodless, after 12 years' service as Language Teacher, was invalided.

Miss Rasmussen, after nine years as student and mistress, left to be married.

Miss Simon and Miss Manning went home on long leave.

The staff was strengthened by the arrival of Miss Firth (N.F.U.), Miss Hunter, B.A., and Miss Radcliffe (N.F.U.), while Mrs. Wheeler (for the second time), Mrs. Parrott, and Mrs. Mitchell gave temporary service.

Madame Zalsman was appointed to succeed Mrs. Drake (who left to accompany her husband to England) as music mistress at Boone Road.

Madame Rayot succeeded Miss Hoodless as teacher of French.

TABLE D.

The allocation of the staff at the close of the year is shown below:—

Form	Boone Road	Nos.	Avenue Road	Nos.	Kungping Road	Nos.
VI	Miss Ware, B.A.	5	Mrs. Murray, B.A. (in Charge)	9		
V		11				
IV	Miss Hunter, B.A.	22	Miss Harvey	8		
III	Mrs. Parrott	34	Miss Knight	20		
II	Miss Bate	37	Miss Balean	8		
I	Mrs. Mitchell	29	Miss Samson, N.F.U.	16		
U.T.	Mrs. Anderson, N.F.U.	22	Miss F. MacGregor	21	Mrs. Kirk (in Charge)	18
L.T.	Miss Sothcott, N.F.U.	32	Mrs. Wheeler	22	Miss Trueman, N.F.U.	21
K.G.	Miss Firth, N.F.U.	28	Miss MacNaughton	24	Student	20

Special Subjects:—

Miss Cardwell	Drawing and Shorthand
Mrs. Kirk	Cookery
Madame Zalsman	Pianoforte
Mrs. Taylor	"
Madame Rayot	French
Mlle, Probst	"

It will be seen from this table that while the classes at Boone Road are abnormally large, those at Avenue Road, particularly the Second and Fourth Forms, are abnormally small. This discrepancy will of course disappear in a year or two. Each mistress of these small forms has taught large classes at Boone Road, and Miss Balean visits there twice a week to teach drawing to the second and third forms—consisting of 37 and 44 children, respectively.

Western District Branch developed an Upper Fifth Form this year, all of whom (five) entered for the Junior Cambridge Local Examination.

To accommodate this extension the attic has been used as a Form Room.

One of the outhouses was converted into an Art Room, so that the Senior Forms will no longer have to take the long journey to Boone Road for drawing and painting lessons.

The Mistress-in-Charge of the Preparatory School reports thus:—

“Since the opening of the Preparatory Branch at 24 Kungping Road in 1917, 196 children have been admitted, the majority of whom have transferred to the Senior Boys' and Girls' Schools on completion of their Preparatory Course.

The accommodation has been taxed to its utmost during 1920, there being 59 children in attendance in December, and the increased demand for admission foreshadows an enlarged Kindergarten at an early date.

During the Spring and Autumn terms, much outdoor work is done in the spacious and shady garden, while the addition last year of a covered playshed, sandpit, chute and playroom, has provided wider scope for expressional activity.

During the Autumn term, transit by special car on tram and railway proved a rapid and novel means of reaching Jessfield Park, for nature rambles and picnics: these, followed by a Hallow E'en Party and a gay Christmas Tree, provided enjoyment for all.”

Cambridge Examinations and Prizes.—There were no Senior Candidates for 1919. Eight Juniors entered; six passed, viz:

L. Noblston	distinction in Religious Knowledge and Spoken French.
A. Pearson	
E. Soelberg	
J. Solomon	
C. Spiegler	
G. Williams-Rowland	

No detailed results were furnished by Cambridge this year, but the Certificates show that out of these six candidates, no one failed in Drawing, French, or Science (Physical Geography). Though all three Senior candidates last year passed in Science, our Junior passes have been hitherto merely sporadic.

Anna Pearson, Jessie Farquharson, and Gladys Pearson won St. Andrew's Bursaries, but we regret that there was not more competition for these prizes.

The St. George's Prize, presented by the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George to the “best English Scholar,” was awarded to Eileen Armistead for the third time.

The D. E. J. Abraham Prize (1919), given by D. E. J. Abraham, Esquire, for English Language and Literature, was awarded to Lily Noblston.

The Thorne Prizes for English Essay were awarded to Eva Irlar and Winifred Moses.

Athletic, Social and other Events.—The year has been characterised by “outings” for the Study of Nature and Geography. These outings are greatly enjoyed and act as a mental and physical tonic.

In the Spring Term, Miss Sothcott and Miss Elwin took the Lower Transition to the Hongkew Park. During the Winter Term, Jessfield Park was visited by the Upper Transition conducted by Miss Radcliffe and Mrs. Mitchell; by the First Form, conducted by Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Macgregor; and twice by the Preparatory Branch of Kungping Road, by the Staff there.

A Reading Party consisting of Forms VI and V (Upper) from Boone Road was taken by Miss Ware and Miss Hunter to Mokanshan by house-boat, where it spent an instructive and enjoyable 10 days at Miss Ware's residence.

The Fifth Athletic Meeting was held, by kind permission of the Headmaster, in the Boys' School Compound. Joyce Wheeler (Western District) won the running championship, and Edna Cock the greatest number of events.

The Captain of the School (elected by the pupils) was Miss Anna Pearson.

The tennis championship was won by Gladys Armistead (Western District).

In January, three public performances of "Peter Pan" were given in aid of local charities.

The prizes for 1918 were distributed by Mrs. Merriman in the Olympic Theatre.

Instead of the usual Lower School Entertainment at Boone Road, the parents were invited to see the ordinary daily programme of songs and games.

The First and Second forms gave a programme of songs, dances, and recitations to the rest of the school.

At the Avenue Road Branch, the Upper School gave an operetta, "Daisy Darling's Dream" and a farce "Our Aunt from California," while the Lower School gave a very pleasing entertainment to their parents.

The Permanent Education Committee visited the Avenue Road and Kungping Road Branches in December.

J. PATTERSON,
Headmistress.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—The total attendance for the year under review was greater than that for any previous twelvemonths. The average monthly attendance was over 183.

TABLE A.

Attendance:—Number on Roll during 1920.

Form	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
VI.	16	16	15	14	13	11	8	8	8	7
V.	17	17	16	16	16	16	14	13	11	11
IV.	16	20	20	20	20	18	18	18	18	18
Prelim.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
III.	21	21	20	18	19	19	18	16	16	16
II.	20	20	21	21	21	21	19	20	20	20
I.	20	21	21	20	22	22	27	27	26	26
English a	18	15	14	14	14	14	14	15	16	16
English b	20	19	15	17	15	14	16	17	16	16
English c	14	14	16	17	16	17	12	16	23	24
Indian	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	10	10
Total	190	191	186	185	184	180	175	179	182	182

TABLE B.

Comparative table for 1918, 1919 and 1920.

	Total on Roll.			Percentage Present.		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
January	156	165	190	94.1	95.5	93
February	161	172	191	90.3	93.8	92.6
March	154	173	186	90.5	85.1	92.7
April	154	170	185	90.2	91.1	93.8
May	153	172	184	90.3	94	96.1
June	151	170	180	91.3	91	92.3
September	161	202	175	92.2	88.7	84.7†
October	171	202	179	89.3	92.4	95.2
November	168	190	182	92.7	93.7	95.4
December	167	186	182	93	94	93.2

†Jewish New Year occurred in September.

TABLE C.

New Pupils Admitted.

	1918	1919	1920
January	9	7	9
February	2	12	2
March	0	3	2
April	10	2	9
May	1	7	2
June	2	0	0
September	25	43	20
October	6	7	2
November	2	3	8
December	0	2	1
Total	57	86	55

Boys withdrawn :—

TABLE D.

To enter employment	17
Transferred to other schools	12
Left Shanghai	20
Without reason given	16
	—
	65
	—

Health.—The general health has been better than last year. The ailments of the boys have, with few exceptions, been of a minor nature. One pneumonia and pleurisy case looked very serious at one time, but the patient made a very successful recovery. Of the staff, it is not possible to present so favourable a statement. One master was incapacitated by an affection of the eye which threatened to deprive him of his sight. He has fortunately made very satisfactory progress towards the normal. One matron was sick in hospital from April 12 to 30 and again from October 13 onwards to the end of the year.

During the time our only diphtheria case was under observation, all boarders were supplied with a mouth wash and gargle each morning for a week, to prevent the spread of infection. The regular vaccination of new boarders against small-pox is part of the ordinary routine. Twice in each year the dentist examines the boys' teeth and undertakes whatever work may be necessary for their preservation. The number of cases undergoing treatment in the autumn was 24.

Sickness :—

TABLE E.

Pupils.		Staff.		Days off duty
Fever	3	Bronchial cold	headmaster	1
Chickenpox	1	Eye affection	master	132
Diphtheria	1	Heat stroke	master (died 23.8.20)	
Biliousness	3	Gastric ulcer	matron (still absent)	98
Jaundice	1	Neuritis	mistress	24
Bowel disorder	4	Malaria	master	5
Cold in head	2	Influenza	mistress	2
Swollen glands	2			
Tonsillitis	1			
Pneumonia and pleurisy	1			
Cough	1			
Splinter	1	(operation)		
Broken arm	1			

School Work.—The syllabus for the year included the requirements for the Cambridge Local Junior Examination and those for the Hongkong Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations. These courses covered a very wide field of teaching in Literature and in Geography.

The school syllabus is designed to cover the requirements of four distinct and separate divisions in operation. The normal school as represented by Forms I to IV presents a fairly uniform gradation from the elementary to the upper. The classes above these, namely Forms V and VI, are expected to sit for either the Cambridge Locals or the Hongkong Locals. The English Classes A, B and C, present their various acquirements in a foreign tongue, while their status in the school depends upon ability to use the English language. This course is characterized by a complete elasticity. That the Indian School requirements are different again, is obvious. The course here is trilingual. The boys are first required to master the rudiments of their own language, Gurmukhi, whence they proceed to the study of Urdu, and when sufficient

acquaintance with these scripts has been made, they are permitted to proceed to the study of English.

All classes are taught freehand drawing and the use of simple drawing instruments. All classes are taught to sing one or two songs. Certain easily attainable features of nature study are part of the daily routine throughout the school.

A very full course of Business Subjects, *i.e.*, Book keeping, Shorthand and Business Method, occupies all classes above Form III in the normal school and also in the highest of the English Classes. Mandarin Chinese is taught to boys over eleven years of age.

The syllabus for physical exercises, which was a very successful feature of last year's work, was discarded in the new year and no satisfactory scheme has been instituted in its stead. The apparatus for this work has remained unused throughout the year. I propose to institute a change in January next which will, I hope, restore this subject to something of its old importance.

The Subjects in the Curriculum are :

English :

Composition.
Literature.
Grammar.
Recitation.

Mathematics :

Arithmetic.
Algebra.
Geometry.
Mensuration.
Trigonometry.

Geography :

Physical.
Political.
Commercial.

Business Subjects :

Shorthand.
Book-keeping.
Business Method.
Typewriting.

History .

Scripture :

Old Testament.
New Testament.
Recitation.

Chinese :

Mandarin.

Drawing :

Freehand.
Model.
Geometrical.

Class Singing.
Nature Study.
Object Lessons.
Handwriting.

As an aid to Nature Study and general observation, the boys are required to keep charts of the daily temperature, the state of the weather, the barometer reading, and the direction and force of the wind. The lower school have had the use of window boxes, in which seasonal growths and changes have been observed.

TABLE F.

Allocation of Staff:—

I.—Responsible teachers.					
Form	Spring Term	Service Terminated.	Summer Term.	Winter Term.	Average Age.
VI.	Mr. H. Standring, B.A.	—	Mr. H. Standring, B.A.	Mr. W. D. Anderson	16.5
V.	Mr. J. G. Moore, B.A.	August	Mr. J. G. Moore, B.A.	Mr. H. Standring, B.A.	16.9
IV.	Mr. W. C. Divers	—	Mr. W. C. Divers	Mr. W. C. Divers	16.1
Prelim.	Mrs. M. G. Stuart	May	Mr. H. G. Huckstep, B.A.	Mr. H. G. Huckstep, B.A.	13.5
III.	Mrs. R. L. Peach	—	Mrs. R. L. Peach	Mrs. R. L. Peach	12.7
II.	Miss A. Lawrie Smith	—	Miss A. Lawrie Smith	Miss A. Lawrie Smith	12.2
I.	Mrs. F. J. Baker	—	Mrs. F. J. Baker	Mrs. F. J. Baker	9.5
English A	Mr. G. C. Stockton, M.A.	—	Mr. G. C. Stockton, M.A.	Mr. G. C. Stockton, M.A.	16.9
B	Mr. C. N. de Trafford	September	Mr. C. N. de Trafford	Mrs. E. J. O'Toole	16.5
C	Mr. C. N. de Trafford	—	Mr. J. A. Jackson	Mr. J. A. Jackson	13.5
Indians	Bhai Gajjan Singh	—	Bhai Gajjan Singh	Bhai Gajjan Singh	10.2

II.—Teachers of Special Subjects.	
Headmaster Mr. W. D. Anderson, F.C.I. Mr. H. Standring, B.A. Mr. J. G. Moore, B.A. Mr. W. C. Divers, A.C.I. Mrs. M. G. Stuart Mr. H. G. Huckstep, B.A. Mr. J. A. Jackson Mr. T. U. Long Mrs. R. L. Peach	Algebra, Geometry, Physical Geography, Drawing. English Literature, Grammar, Composition, Geography, Drawing, Singing. Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Arithmetic, Drawing. English Literature, Grammar, Composition, Geography. Book-keeping, Shorthand, Business Method, Drawing, Typewriting. Cambridge Local Preliminary Subjects. Cambridge Local Preliminary Subjects. Mandarin Chinese (oral and written). Mandarin Chinese. Singing.
Bhai Gajjan Singh	Gurmukhi, Urdu.

III.—Household.	
Mrs. A. Thompson	Matron
Miss L. Hiron	Matron

IV.—Extra Class Organization.	
Mr. W. D. Anderson Mr. J. G. Moore Mr. J. A. Jackson Mr. H. G. Huckstep Mr. G. C. Stockton	School Orchestra. Scoutmaster, Librarian and Stock Keeper. Librarian and Stock Keeper. Football, Cricket and School Sports Meeting. Baseball.
All Assistant Masters	Swimming.

Discipline.—The conduct of the boys has been entirely satisfactory, with one exception. The senior boys who possess sufficient force of character to merit promotion are appointed monitors. At the end of the year there were eight. These boys take duty in turn in the classrooms during preparation and in the dormitories. They have certain privileges beyond those of the ordinary, and in the main fully respond to the requirements expected of them.

The tone of the school continues good. It has been visibly enhanced by the allotment of every pupil and every teacher to one of the school Houses. The rivalry thus engendered in sport, has a quickening influence, which we see every reason to foster, in the corporate life of the school. In this connection it is manifest that the attitude of the staff is of paramount importance, and Lam very glad to say that the Committee are able to assure themselves of the whole-hearted support of a very sporting set of colleagues, both men and women.

Inspections and Examinations.—The routine examinations of school work in all subjects were held in June and in December. Report Forms, giving the detailed results of these tests, are compiled and posted to the parents at the close of the Summer and the Winter Terms.

The University Local Results received in 1920 were:—

Hongkong Local, 1919.		Mark of Distinction.
Junior Pass	V. F. Viccajee	Stenography, Book-keeping.
Hongkong Local, 1920.		
Senior Pass	W. Naughton	Arithmetic.
	V. F. Viccajee	
Matriculation Pass	V. F. Viccajee	
Cambridge Local, 1919.		
Junior Pass	W. Naughton	Book-keeping.

The H. O. White Bursary for 1920 was awarded by the Foreign Educational Committee to V. F. Viccajee.

The Council's Leaving Certificate, issued on completion of the prescribed course of study, was awarded by the Foreign Educational Committee to V. F. Viccajee. Of other competitive essays, there were those of the Shanghai Horticultural Society, whose results were announced in February:—

Seniors	J. Guzdar	1st Prize.
	H. Klyhn	2nd „
Juniors	J. Peach	1st „
	A. Phillips	2nd „
	S. Harvey	3rd „
Intermediate	J. A. L. Peach	3rd „

The Permanent Education Committee visited the school on December 10 and inspected all classes at work as well as the details of household routine.

Games and Athletics.—School Football received a fillip with the arrival of two new masters from home, who carried their followers with enthusiasm right through the cricket season also. Baseball was not without a large share of enthusiastic followers and several inter-school games with the Japanese Public School were played by our Juniors.

A sports meeting was held in the Hongkew Recreation Ground on October 16th. Swimming has occupied a large share of attention and the attendances at the Swimming classes have totalled 1,042. Certificates of proficiency were awarded as follows:—

1½ miles	4 boys	} Swum in open water in Pagoda Reach of the Whangpoo River on a flood tide.
1 mile	1 „	
¾ mile	2 „	
½ mile	1 „	
660 yards	1 boy	} Swum in the Municipal Swimming Bath.
297	1 „	
165	1 „	

132 yards	5 boys
100	1 „
91	1 „
84	3 „
66	4 „
33	7 „
17	6 „

An aquatic sports meeting was held in September.

The school has been organized for games into four Houses, named Browning, Carlyle, Ruskin and Tennyson, and points have been awarded for wins at the School Sports. The leading House was Tennyson with a score of 93 points, the order of the others being Carlyle, Ruskin, Browning. The winners are the holders for the next twelvemonths of a silver shield.

Scouting.—Scouting threatened to languish for want of a Scoutmaster after the death of Mr. J. G. Moore, but the Troop was organized again in September under Patrol Leaders, and regular meetings instituted. Weekly lectures have been given in the evenings and field work has occupied the patrols on Saturdays. The boys were out with the Volunteers three times in the course of the Autumn.

General.—The Headmaster went on Long Leave on January 5, and included in his absence a tour of inspection of educational systems in Southern India, in Ceylon, in Singapore and in Hongkong. He returned on August 23. Mrs. O'Toole was absent on Long Leave from the previous November until July 12. Under Mr. W. D. Anderson, an orchestra of strings has practiced regularly during the winter and performed for the first time in public at the Annual Distribution of Prizes. Fire practices were held on October 15 and on November 15. At the former, the S.F.B. under the Chief Officer were present. The boys were taught to descend the ladders, to jump into the sheet and to couple-up hose. They also witnessed the firemen exhibit the rescue of recumbent bodies. Armistice Day was observed as last year by an impromptu Sports Meeting which was interrupted for the impressive two minutes silence at eleven o'clock.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of tennis balls from the Shanghai Recreation Club; a cup each from Inspector O'Toole, Messrs. J. Quayle, W. D. Anderson and W. C. Divers; a silver shield from Mr. H. G. Huckstep, and sports prizes from the Chairman of the Council, A. Brooke Smith, Esq., Mr. J. Rush, Mr. G. McKay and Mr. D. H. Padkin. A special Christmas gift from Mrs. Sullivan provided all orphans with supper and entertainment.

The School Library has been enriched by the addition of eighty volumes. The issue of books is sufficiently popular to occupy a great deal of the Librarian's leisure time. The register is effectively kept. A School Magazine was started in November, and although the Christmas issue has been unduly delayed by the amount of extra work natural to this time of the year, it has the satisfactory feature of being very largely contributed to by the boys themselves.

An Evening Class for Art students who wished to study Life was sanctioned in November 1919, and the course proceeded without interruption until the end of February.

During my absence in England, news was received of the name of one of our old boys who had given up his life while serving with the army in France, which was not included in our Roll of Honour, and in December this year a mural brass was affixed to the memory of Lieut. Cleveland A. Connor of the 12th Worcesters, killed at Pommereuil, October 23, 1918.

Household Routine has followed the lines of previous years, the ordinary week-day being much like that of any household. On Sundays the boys are marched to Church Service in the morning and to Sunday School in the afternoon. The places of worship to which they go alternately are the Holy Trinity Cathedral and St. Andrew's Church in the Broadway. The Sunday School is held at the Cathedral, where 75 boys are disposed in six classes.

TABLE G.

Nationalities and Ages:—

Nationality.	Number	Age between					Over 16
		7—8	8—10	10—12	12—14	14—16	
British	49		10.	11	9	13	6
Russian	53	1	6	9	20	12	5
Japanese	22	1				13	8
American	15	1	2	1	3	4	4
Portuguese	12				2	3	7
German	6		1	2	1	1	1
Austrian	2						2
Korean	1					1	
Greek	4		2		2		
Scandinavian	3			1	1	1	
Philippine	2		1			1	
French	1						1
Italian	1		1				
Livonian	1			1			
Roumanian	1					1	
Sikh	10	2	2	3	3		
Total	183	5	25	28	41	50	34

TABLE H.

Religious Faiths:—

Protestant	76
Jewish	35
Roman Catholic	18
Greek Church	16
Shinto	11
Sikh	10
Buddhist	9
Mohammedan	2
Zoroastrian	1
Undeclared	5

A. J. STEWART,
Headmaster.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HEADMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Attendance.—The names on the books show an increase on last year. Given adequate accommodation the number would have been greater; applications for entries to Lower Forms could only be accepted as vacancies occurred. A small structural alteration made towards the end of the year adds another class room for the overflow of the Transition class.

TABLE A.

Attendance:—Number on Roll during 1920:—

Form	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
V	15	15	15	14	14	14	12	12	11	11
IV _a	16	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14
IV _b	16	16	13	15	15	13	19	19	19	19
III _a	21	22	22	23	23	23	16	18	19	19
III _b							19	21	22	22
II	22	22	24	24	24	24	22	23	23	22
I	37	38	38	38	39	39	14	15	15	15
Transition							36	38	38	38
Kindergarten	35	36	38	39	38	38	34	40	40	40
English Class	21	21	21	17	18	18				
Total	183	186	186	185	186	183	185	200	201	200.

TABLE B.

Comparative Table for 1918, 1919 and 1920:—

	Total on Roll			Percentage Present		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
January	149	148	183	93.0	94.3	94.5
February	149	158	186	92.6	89.0	93.9
March	146	165	186	92.8	86.0	89.2
April	151	168	185	93.2	92.4	95.0
May	155	170	186	85.6	91.0	96.5
June	155	167	183	83.6	85.7	93.0
September	150	178	185	94.1	93.0	93.7
October	156	184	200	87.7	96.6	97.0
November	156	189	201	87.4	93.0	94.4
December	155	187	200	93.2	92.8	94.0

TABLE C.

New Pupils admitted:—

	1918	1919	1920
January	7	14	10
February	4	8	4
March	6	7	3
April	5	7	6
May	4	7	4
June	3	0	0
September	19	42	25
October	3	8	10
November	3	8	1
December	1	2	0
Total	55	103	63

TABLE D.

Numbers withdrawn:—

To enter employment	20
Transferred to other schools	24
Parents leaving Shanghai	4
Without giving reason	1
	49

TABLE E.

Nationality	Ages Between					Total
	5—7	7—9	9—12	12—14	14—17	
British	14	18	12	9	22	75
Russian	1	3	5	4	6	19
American	5	5	5	1	4	20
German		3	2	1	2	8
Belgian			1			1
Parsee			1		1	2
Portuguese	3	3	3	2	5	16
Swede		1		1		2
Japanese	3	2	2	1	2	10
Spanish	1		1	1		3
Indian	1		1			2
Dutch	2			2		4
Filipino	7	6	6		2	21
Austrian					1	1
Cingalese	1	2				3
Persian	1	1			1	3
French	1				3	4
Total						200

Health.—The general health of the School has been very satisfactory. In the Spring there were a few cases of chickenpox, which were nursed at the School. An operation was performed on a little child suffering with ear trouble. At the close of the Winter term a mild case of diphtheria was reported.

The dentist examined the Boarders' teeth twice during the year, and those needing attention were treated. The Boarders admitted during the year and those whose period of three years had expired, were vaccinated in December.

The children are weighed and measured at the close of the Summer and Winter terms and a record is kept for reference.

Every precaution is taken to keep the School in a sanitary condition; drains are occasionally inspected and all rooms are washed daily with disinfectant.

TABLE F.

	Chickenpox	Jaundice	Operation	Diphtheria
January	1			
February	3			
May	1			
October		1		
November			1	
December				1
Total	5	1	1	1

Staff Work and Allocation.—Few changes have taken place in the Staff this year. On Miss Beckingsale's return from furlough, a Staff meeting was held to re-organise the classes and consider the year's work. The time tables were revised and each Mistress was made responsible for one or two subjects. In order that the same methods of arithmetic should be used in all forms, Miss Beckingsale and Miss M. Allen taught this subject. This division of work has proved so successful that we have decided to continue on the same lines next year. A very healthy sign in the School is the growth of the Lower Forms, the attendance of the Kindergarten and Transition forms averaging 76 daily throughout the year. The increase of the children and the certainty of larger numbers led to the re-engagement of Miss G. Meech in September, to take a division of Form I which had grown too big for a single Mistress to handle.

Mrs. Corneck, Shorthand Mistress, resigned her position in May, the vacancy being filled by Miss Cardwell. Mrs. Marden was appointed Singing Mistress in November. With this addition to the Staff, it is possible for each Form to have two lessons weekly.

Staff and Scholars deeply regretted the death of Miss O. M. Parsons, who had taught music in the School for three and a half years; she was very much respected by all her pupils. In September, Madame G. Zalsman was appointed to teach music.

Miss F. M. Gaunt, Matron, left in February for her long-deferred furlough; during her absence the duties were shared by Mrs. King and Mrs. Phillips, Matrons. The elder girls were very useful in assisting in the care of the young children.

TABLE G.

Form	Mistress	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average Age
V	Miss Beckingsale	15	15	15	14	14	14	12	12	11	11	15
IVa	Miss M. Allen	16	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	13
IVb	Mrs. Trindle	16	16	13	15	15	13	19	19	19	19	15
IIIa	Miss Stevens	21	22	22	23	23	23	16	18	19	19	10
IIIb	Mrs. Davey							19	21	22	23	15
II	Mrs. Snape	22	22	24	24	24	24	22	23	23	22	9
I	Miss Alliston	37	38	38	38	39	39					
I	Miss Meech							14	15	15	15	9
Trans.	Miss Alliston							35	38	38	38	7½
K. G.	Miss E. Allen	35	36	38	39	38	38	34	40	40	40	5½
English	Mrs. Davey	21	21	21	17	18	18					
Total		183	185	186	185	186	183	185	200	201	200	

Games.—The school enjoyed quite a successful season of Hockey. Matches played were as follows:—

January 17. Shanghai Ladies' team v. Thomas Hanbury old and present girls. Result, 2-1.

January 24. Shanghai Ladies' team v. Thomas Hanbury 1st XI. Result, Draw.

January 28. Cathedral School v. Thomas Hanbury 2nd XI. Result, 0-2.

March 10. Cathedral School v. Thomas Hanbury 2nd XI. Result, Draw.

March 17. Cathedral School v. Thomas Hanbury 2nd XI. Result, 1-0.

These results are in themselves proof of the enthusiasm on the part of the girls. Towards the end of the season it was difficult to arrange matches owing to the inclemency of the weather.

No less enthusiasm was displayed on the part of the girls for Tennis, but owing to an inadequate staff of Mistresses, the game had to be left to the management of the Sports Captain.

Speech Day and School Functions.—The Prize Distribution for 1919 was held on March 3. Dean Walker addressed the children and Mrs. Merriman kindly distributed the prizes. The Prize Distribution for 1920 was held on December 21. This was an informal function, as space precludes guests being invited. Dean Symons addressed the children and Mrs. Symons kindly gave away the prizes.

General.—Notice was received in February of the Essay competition on the Chrysanthemum Show held in November, 1919. S. Davey was awarded 3rd prize senior and V. Peach 2nd prize intermediate.

The Girl Guide movement was introduced into the School in October. Mrs. Gill and Miss M. When kindly volunteered to give their services. 40 Guides were enrolled in December. On the half-termly holiday, two patrols, under the charge of their Captain, spent the day in the country.

The Christmas holidays passed very pleasantly, an unknown friend again remembering the children who spend their holidays in the School.

Invitations were received to join the annual party held at the Boys' School, and to the Customs' Christmas Tree. On Christmas eve a very enjoyable party was given to the Girl Guides.

E. H. MAYHEW,
Headmistress.

CHINESE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. M. Benjamin consented to serve as the Council's representative on the Committee during 1920. Upon his departure from Shanghai in April, the resignation of Mr. H. Phillips, o.b.e., Chairman of the Committee, was accepted with regret; to fill the vacancy, Mr. C. F. Garstin was invited and consented to serve. Due to his projected absence from Shanghai, the resignation of Mr. Chicheh Nieh was accepted, but, pending his return, the vacancy was not filled. Mr. Y. C. Tong accepted the Council's invitation to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Shen Tun-ho. Upon the proposal of Mr. Garstin, seconded by Mr. Tong, the Rev. Dr. D. MacGillivray was elected Chairman of the Committee. No further change took place during the year, and the membership of the Committee now stands as follows:—

Rev. Dr. D. MacGillivray (*Chairman*)
Messrs. M. Benjamin
C. F. Garstin
Chicheh Nieh
Y. C. Tong

The sympathy of the Council and of the Chinese Educational Committee was extended to Mr. Shen Heo-sung upon the death of his father the late Mr. Shen Tun-ho, who, for 15 years, was a member of the Committee:—

Council Room, Shanghai, July 8, 1920.

SIR,—It was with deepest regret that the Council and the Chinese Educational Committee learnt of the demise of your father, Mr. Shen Tun-ho, on Monday last. Besides being identified for many years with philanthropic and benevolent work in the Settlement in its many phases, your late father found time to take a very deep interest in education. In 1905, he joined the membership of the Committee appointed to advise the Council on matters relating to the conduct of the Public School for Chinese, at that time the only Council school which provided for the education of Chinese boys. He was still a member of this Committee—now known as the Chinese Educational Committee—at the time of his death, and, as some indication of the growth of the educational facilities provided by the Council for the Chinese, it may be stated that your late father lived to see no less than four Council schools conducted on the most modern educational lines catering for the educational needs of the Chinese community, viz., The Public School for Chinese, The Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, and the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese, with a total attendance of approximately 1,100 boys. Your late father took a very keen interest in the work of the Committee and the schools, and the loss of his services to the Community will be deeply felt.

In the name of the members of the Council and of the Chinese Educational Committee, I have to tender to you and to your family, an expression of very sincere and deep sympathy in your bereavement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

SHEN HEO-SUNG, Esq.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—During 1920 the demand for admission was very much in excess of the available accommodation. The fee for the Winter Term was increased to \$35, partly with the idea of reducing the number of applicants, but this had no effect. Fewer pupils were admitted, however, as the rooms had been uncomfortably crowded during the Summer Term.

NUMBER OF PUPILS ADMITTED

	1917	1918	1919	1920
	—	—	—	—
Summer Term	403	415	417	461
Winter Term	412	441	466	434

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

	1919	1920
January	—	—
February	98.1%	Chinese New Year Holidays
March	95	98
April	95.2	96.5
May	92.2	96.4
June	89	96
July	Summer	Summer
August	Vacation	Vacation
September	97.4	96.7
October	95.4	96.3
November	96.2	96.3
December	95.8	96.7

AGES OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED IN 1920.

AGE	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total	Average Age
Number of Pupils (Summer Term)	3	2	9	12	9	8	1	1	1	46	10
Number of Pupils (Winter Term)	0	1	6	10	17	22	10	8	0	74	11
Totals for Year	3	3	15	22	26	30	11	9	1	120	10.5

Health.—Since the opening of the School in 1904, there has never been anything in the nature of an epidemic, and during 1920 the health of the pupils was remarkably good, as may be deduced from the record of attendance. There were three cases of illness and several minor complaints among the members of the teaching staff of the English Department. The health of the teachers of Chinese appeared to be good throughout the year.

Work.—The scarcity of professionally trained teachers during the four years of the war is still reflected in the standard of work in the English Department. A noticeable improvement has taken place during the year under review, but it will take further time to reach the pre-war standard of attainment in the Upper School.

The teaching of Chemistry has been put on a satisfactory basis, and with a well-equipped and well-arranged laboratory and store-room, regular lessons have been given to the pupils of Forms 3, 4, 5 and 6, and they have done a fair amount of experimental work and have had practice in the use of apparatus. The chemical laboratory has become an extremely popular place. The whole of Form 5 took the Chemistry paper in the Hongkong Junior Examination in December, 1920.

Book-keeping has been taught to the four upper forms throughout the year, and Shorthand was introduced in December.

In the Chinese Department improvement has been maintained in the teaching of Chinese Literature and in spoken and written Mandarin.

Staff.—The following changes in the staff of teachers occurred during the year:—

Additions.—Miss D. E. James and Miss E. M. Adlam, who had been selected by the Headmaster in England during 1919, arrived in January, 1920. Mr. G. Murray Hope was engaged as a temporary assistant master in December.

Resignations.—Mrs. H. G. Whitcher left in February, Mr. W. H. S. Hatten, B.A., in April, and Mrs. C. J. Passikides resigned in November, after five years of faithful service, to the great regret of the little boys in the Preparatory School.

Allocation.—The allocation of the staff in the English Department at the end of the year was as follows:—

RESPONSIBLE TEACHERS

SECTION A			SECTION B		
Form	Teacher	No.	Form	Teacher	No.
vi	Mr. T. G. Baillie, B.Sc.	12	v	Mr. H. G. Whitcher, B.Sc.	19
iv	Mr. H. B. Lobb, B.Sc.	16	iii	Mr. F. K. Sing	20
ii	Mr. H. G. Whitcher, B.Sc.	35	ib	Miss E. M. Adlam	33
ia	Mr. F. K. Sing	33	Class		
i	Miss T. M. Pierce, M.A.	36	iiia	Mr. H. B. Lobb, B.Sc.	30
iiia	Miss E. M. Adlam	30	iiib	Miss T. M. Pierce, M.A.	34
iv	Mr. K. S. Huang	27	iiib	Miss D. E. James	30
via	Mr. G. Murray Hope	25	v	Mr. K. S. Huang	29
			vib	Mr. G. Murray Hope	25

Conduct and Discipline.—The conduct of the School as a whole has been good. In April a national students' "strike" was proclaimed, and the pupils of most of the schools and colleges of Shanghai absented themselves from work. The "strike" began on April 14, but no one from the Public School for Chinese took part in it; in fact, the attendance on that particular day was 446, *i.e.*, nearly 97 per cent. of the total. The boys are much too young to be allowed to join unions.

A few boys from one of the lower forms absented themselves without leave five days before the close of the Summer Term, and were, as a result, refused admittance when they applied at the commencement of the Winter Term.

The principal means of preserving discipline is a system of marks, but the fundamental cause of the remarkably good behaviour of the pupils is the real interest taken by both teachers and taught in the work of the School.

Examinations.—The whole of Form Six took the Hongkong University Matriculation Examination, and all of Form Five the Junior Local Examination, in December. The result will be announced during the Spring of 1921.

The usual terminal examinations of the School were held under the direction of the Headmaster in June and in December.

The Ezra Scholarships.—One of the university scholarships generously given by Mr. Edward I. Ezra, a member of the Permanent Education Committee and formerly Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee, was awarded to Kwok Tak-kum, who began residence in the University in September, 1920. A second scholarship will be awarded during 1921 on the results of the Hongkong Matriculation Examination.

School Certificates, given to pupils who pass the Sixth Form Examination in English and in Chinese, were awarded to the following:—

KING CHOU-SON	金菊生
Ng KING-CHING	吳錦慶
Hu CHENG-YUNG	胡承榮
KWOK TAK-KUM	郭德金
CHANG YU-YEN	張玉延
FENG WAH-KOH	馮華國

Of the above, two have proceeded to Hongkong University and one to Cornell University, U.S.A.

Speech Day.—The annual Speech Day and Distribution of Prizes took place on February 13, 1920, in the Great Hall, which was crowded with visitors and pupils. The Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee, Mr. Herbert Phillips, O.B.E., reviewed the work of the School in a very able address, and the Very Rev. A. J. Walker, Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral and a former Chairman of the Committee, also addressed the meeting. The Chairman very generously presented a beautifully bound set of books to the pupil who had acquitted himself best at the Hongkong Matriculation Examination in December, 1919.

Permanent Education Committee.—The Rev. Dr. MacGillivray, and Messrs. E. C. Pearce and Edward I. Ezra, members of the Permanent Education Committee, visited the School in December.

Alumni Association.—An Association of former pupils of the School was organized in April. The name chosen is: *Public School for Chinese: Alumni Association*, and already there are some seventy members. The following are the officers:—

Hon. President:	Headmaster of the School, (<i>ex-officio</i>)
President:	Mr. Jabin Hsu
Vice-President:	Mr. King Chien-kun
Hon. Treasurer:	Mr. Dixon Ede
Hon. Secretary:	Mr. K. S. Huang

Membership Committee:	Social Committee:	Finance Committee:
Mr. Oong Kuo-hsun	Mr. Pang Van-sun	Mr. H. W. Chang
Mr. F. K. Sing	Mr. Huang Chi-liu	Mr. Chang Si-yung, M.Sc.
Mr. Tu Gee-chun, B.A.	Mr. C. Loh	Mr. Chow Wen-hsun

G. S. F. KEMP,
Headmaster.

ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, REPORT OF HEADMASTER-IN-CHARGE.

Attendance.—Since the sudden decline in attendance during 1919, there has been a slight increase each term. A full enrolment may be expected next year.

TOTAL ON ROLL.

Term	1918	1919	1920
Summer Term	412	401	363
Winter Term	409	356	381

PERCENTAGE ATTENDANCE.

January	95.1%
February	87.6%
March	98.0%
April	94.4%
May	95.6%
June	95.5%
September	96.5%
October	94.4%
November	94.9%
December	95.3%

AGES OF NEW PUPILS.

Age	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Number of pupils	1	4	5	11	12	15	27	44	84	1

Average age 13.5.

Health.—The school has been free from epidemics, and the general health has been good.

Work.—In the English department the recent addition to the staff of two foreign assistant masters has strengthened the teaching of English and Mathematics. The general standard of work in other subjects has been well maintained.

The curriculum in this department is still somewhat restricted, neither Science nor History finding a place therein. These omissions are serious; but until the average age of new pupils admitted each term shows an appreciable decrease, resulting in the lengthening of the students' career in the school, it is considered inadvisable to attempt the study of additional subjects.

No changes of importance have occurred in the curriculum of the Chinese department. A comparatively high standard of work has been achieved; but this result is due more to the combined industry of pupils and staff than to the methods of tuition employed by the latter. The lessons lack virility and interest. Since it is impossible to remedy these defects except by systematic instruction of the Chinese staff in pedagogic methods, for which training no facilities are at present available, the work of the Chinese department must consequently be considered satisfactory.

Conduct and Discipline.—Irregular attendance on the part of three pupils, who preferred political agitation to their studies, led to their dismissal. No serious breach of discipline has occurred in the school. The relationship between pupils and staff has been most satisfactory.

Examinations.—The following students were successful in the Local Examinations of the University of Hongkong, held in July:—

Matriculation:	Sun Bacon (孫培根).
Senior Local:	Nyee Ching-Bae (嚴榮培).*
	Zung Bih (程弼).

*Distinction in Drawing.

Functions and Visits.—The Presentation of Prizes took place on June 30. The Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D., Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee, presided, and the prizes were presented by Lady Fraser, supported by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G. The Rev. J. Darroch, D.Litt., addressed the pupils in Chinese.

The Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee paid an official visit on June 4.

The Chairman and Members of the Permanent Education Committee made their annual inspection of the school on December 7.

Recreation.—The 8th Annual Athletic Sports Meeting, held in the school-grounds on October 16, was carried through with considerable success. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mrs. MacGillivray presented the prizes.

In the autumn an inter-form football tournament was organized by Mr. L. Kershaw, the Sports Secretary, and proved very popular with the pupils.

The school teams have been very successful in their tennis and football matches with other schools, and were "runners-up" in the competition for the Chairman's Shield which took place in May.

The assistant masters have given liberally of their leisure time to the supervision of the pupils' games.

Library.—The library contains about 80 books. Additional books will be purchased during the coming year. By the annual allocation of a small sum of money for this purpose it is hoped to build up a useful school library.

Staff.—The following changes in the staff have taken place during the year:—

Appointments: Messrs. R. Kay, B.Sc., Z. T. Wang, B.A., and B. K. Sun, in the English department; Messrs. Wong Sz-kong and Woo Yih-foo in the Chinese department.

Withdrawals: Mr. Y. C. Woo. The death of Mr. Lee Zah-dong is reported with regret.

Mr. R. G. Dowie, the Headmaster, was granted long leave in June; the Headmaster of the Polytechnic School being transferred to take charge of the school during his absence. Mr. F. C. Millington received a temporary appointment as Acting Headmaster of the Polytechnic School.

General.—The sum of \$500 has been donated to the Council by Mr. Ting I-hsien, the interest on which is to be devoted to the provision of prizes for the pupils of this school, in memory of his son, the late Ting Ching-sung. The following prizes will be awarded annually out of this fund:

1. For English, to the pupil who does best in English subjects at the Local Examinations of the University of Hongkong.
2. For Chinese, to the pupil who writes the best essay in Chinese.

A Former Pupils' Association has been formed with the three-fold object of (a) cultivating friendships formed in school-days, (b) maintaining interest in the school, and (c) promoting the welfare of school and scholars. The Association has a membership of 123.

L. C. HEALEY,
Headmaster-in-Charge.

NIEH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—During the first term of the year, the number of students enrolled showed an increase of 29 on the total for the second term of 1919. A further increase of 24 was shown for the second term of this year—making for the whole year an increase of 53 students. This increase is very encouraging when it is remembered that the total number of boys now on roll is 168.

This is the highest number of students that has been recorded since the school opened, and there is every prospect of rapid growth in the near future. The increase in numbers, so far, has been steady, in spite of the fact that the development of the eastern district of Shanghai was retarded by the difficulty experienced in obtaining building material during the period of the War. But great changes have been taking place in the district during the year under report. Factories and dwelling houses have been springing up around the school, and, as a consequence, a considerable difference in the rate of increase in numbers enrolled should be seen in the next two or three years.

TOTAL ON ROLL.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Summer Term	60	100	132	150	144
Winter Term	67	101	135	115	168

ATTENDANCE 1920.

(Percentage.)

March	98
April	97
May	97.5
June	98.7
September	98.2
October	97.4
November	98.4
December	98.4

ANALYSIS OF AGES OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED DURING 1920.

Age	No. of Pupils
7	3
8	2
9	2
10	9
11	8
12	12
13	16
14	26
15	16
Average Age 12.6	94

Health.—Throughout the year the health of the school has been good, as is evidenced by the record of attendance given above. The situation of the school, and the standard of cleanliness that is maintained therein, go far toward keeping the boys healthy.

Work of the School and Staff Allocation.—The Headmaster left Shanghai for England at the beginning of the first term of the year, and his place was taken by Mr. A. F. T. Holland. Mr. Holland left for long leave when the Headmaster resumed charge of the school at the beginning of November.

Miss P. R. Bowditch resigned during the Summer Vacation, owing to her marriage, and her place was filled by the temporary engagement of Mrs. Aitchison. Miss Bowditch had been in the school for three years, and I should like to take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the excellent work done by her during that period.

Form V has throughout the year been under the care of Mr. G. L. Aitchison. All the boys in the form were candidates at the December Hongkong Examinations, and whatever of success they achieve will be due to the efforts made by Mr. Aitchison. Forms IV and III have also been entrusted to Mr. Aitchison, and the end of next year should see many of the boys of these Forms sufficiently advanced to take the Hongkong Examinations.

Mrs. Aitchison has been in charge of Form II and Class II, and the progress made by these classes has been satisfactory.

The Chinese Teachers of English, Messrs. Hsu, Wong, and Chang, have throughout the year been in charge of Form I and Classes I and IA. Their work has been good, and it is obvious that they have benefited by the training they received at the Municipal Normal School.

The work on the Chinese side of the school has been progressing, but it is not yet up to the standard maintained on the English side. The Teachers of Chinese are trained men, but it is obvious that the training given them fell far short of that which comes to the trained English teacher.

Manual Training.—The steady progress previously reported, has been maintained throughout the year. The classes have remained at full strength, and many boys have had to be disappointed owing to lack of facilities. The following report, submitted by the Manual Training Instructor, Mr. L. Kershaw, deals with this aspect of the affair, and contains suggestions for remedying matters:—

“The work done in this department has again been highly satisfactory, and all the boys have shown great interest, with consequent gain to themselves both educationally and physically.

“The time has come when an enlargement of this department must be considered, as each term there are not sufficient vacancies for the number of boys who wish to enter the Woodwork classes. At present, three boys who have gone completely through the course, are able, not only to construct and read a drawing, but to execute it in wood in a neat and satisfactory manner. Therefore, if they continue in the class, they learn nothing new, but simply get further practice at what they have already learnt, to the exclusion of other boys who wish to enter. Then again, some boys have to be refused admission to the classes because they are too small to handle heavy tools: and thus their Handwork education has to be deferred, or altogether lost, according to the number of places vacant in the classes when they reach the requisite height. This state of things will grow more and more acute each term, as the school is continually increasing in size.

“In order to remedy matters, I should advise the opening up of other sections of Manual Training, such as Metalwork for those who have completed the Woodwork course, and Woodcarving and Leatherwork for the smaller boys who are anxious to join the Handwork classes. All these sections could be worked at the same time, for the Assistant Instructor is now quite capable of superintending most of the work done in the Woodwork classes.

“An attempt was made last term to introduce Woodcarving, but unfortunately it had to be abandoned owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining the proper tools in Shanghai. If, however, my suggestions meet with approval, I shall find no difficulty in securing the necessary tools, etc., whilst in England on long leave next year.”

During the period of his long leave, Mr. Kershaw will devote time to the further study of the subject he teaches. He intends again to become a student in the Educational Handwork Association's Summer School in Scarborough, where he hopes to become acquainted with some of the newer methods of the “Teaching of Handwork.”

Conduct and Discipline.—In conduct and discipline throughout the year the students have given entire satisfaction. The Chinese boy, well-controlled, is a model of good behaviour. It is a mistake, however, to regard his good behaviour as due to lack of spirit, for he is capable of getting into sufficient mischief to make him of real interest to his teacher. He is amenable to discipline, but, left to go entirely his own way, he will soon become as unpleasant a person as an indisciplined foreign boy.

Speech Day.—Owing to shortage of Staff, no formal function was held during 1920. On February 12, Dr. MacGillivray visited the school, and, after an inspiring speech in Mandarin, kindly presented the prizes gained on both sides of the school during the year 1919.

Chinese Educational Committee.—The school has been visited on several occasions throughout the year by the Chairman and Members of the Chinese Educational Committee.

Games, Athletics, and Recreation.—The games and athletics of the school have kept pace with the general development. During the summer term, tennis was inaugurated, and, though only a dozen or so of the boys were able to play, owing to the shortage of rackets, fair progress was made. It is hoped that more tennis will be played next year, as at present very little sport goes on in the summer.

The football of the school has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, thanks to the able coaching of Mr. Aitchison, the Honorary Secretary. This is the first year that the school has had a real football team, and, that being taken into consideration, it must be conceded that the results of the games played have been very satisfactory. Ten games have been played, of which three have been won, one has been drawn, and six have been lost—three of the lost games being against foreign teams.

The Junior team is well-balanced and plays good football, but the Senior team is still somewhat ragged and unsatisfactory. A series of Inter-Company matches is now in progress, and it is hoped by this means to raise the general standard of the school football, and at the same time provide an adequate number of reserves for the two teams.

The present football ground, though superior to those of other schools, is by no means perfect. The length of 100 yards is satisfactory, but the width of 50 yards makes the ground out of proportion, and crowds the forwards. The creek which runs past the bottom of the field is a great trouble to the players, as the ball cannot be kept out of it in the course of a match.

The Fifth Annual Athletic Meeting was held on the school ground on October 23, and was a highly successful affair. Though there were 30 events, the whole programme was worked through in less than two hours. The boys showed up to great advantage and drew favourable comment from the spectators by their discipline, dress, behaviour, and smart work. The "Staff Cup" Competition was a great success, as the issue was in doubt until the end of the last race. Had "A" Company won the race, they would have kept the Cup: but they lost to "C" Company, who therefore hold the trophy until next autumn.

Library.—The Library is still being put to good use by the students. Comparatively few books have been added during the year, and there is now a need for fresh reading matter—a need that will be satisfied during the coming year.

LIONEL H. TURNER,
Headmaster.

POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, ACTING HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—During the Spring Term 157 boys were admitted to the School, the highest yet recorded, and it resulted in the small space at our disposal becoming rather overcrowded.

In the Winter Term 152 boys were enrolled, a further record for the School.

TOTAL ON ROLL.

	1917	1918	1919	1920
Summer Term	100	114	153	157
Winter Term	95	146	138	152

PERCENTAGE ATTENDANCE 1920.

January	96.0
February	97.8
March	95.8
April	95.7
May	94.2
June	94.6
September	97.7
October	97.9
November	96.8
December	97.0

AGES OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED.

Age.	No. of Pupils.
8	1
9	0
10	2
11	2
12	10
13	16
14	14
15	17
Average Age	13.4

Health.—The attendance shows that the health of the pupils has been exceedingly good. The high percentage in the Winter Term was due to the work of Mr. I. K. Yang who made himself responsible for each absentee.

86 boys were never absent during the Winter Term and 71 during the Summer.

The Acting Headmaster was absent for five weeks with dysentery during the Winter Term.

Work.—A much healthier tone is prevalent in the School than last year, when the effects of the general movements among Chinese students had a somewhat distracting influence, and steady and systematic work has been the result.

The progress on the English side has been satisfactory, but the School is handicapped through lack of foreign assistants. The English speaking Chinese teachers, Messrs. J. L. King, S. Y. Loh, and B. N. Liu, do really excellent work, but there can be no doubt about the need of trained foreign masters. At present the Headmaster has to do so much teaching that his work of general supervision has to be cut down to a mere formality, though the engaging in September of another qualified Chinese Assistant for the English Department relieved the Acting Headmaster very considerably. This new teacher, Mr. E. R. Cheong, has proved to be a very painstaking master and is doing good work in his Form.

In the Chinese Department, Mr. Doo Yuen Loo, the chief teacher of Chinese, has continued his practical curriculum commenced last year, and the Time Table for Chinese subjects has been revised in order to bring it into line with the latest educational principles in Great Britain.

Conduct and Discipline.—This has been very satisfactory throughout the whole school and there have been no after effects of the unsettled state of affairs last year.

Games, Athletics, and Recreation.—These have been conducted as in previous years, but until the School has its own recreation grounds it will never be able to do very much in this direction. The Interclass Volley Ball Shield Competition, instituted by Mr. S. Y. Loh last year, was held again during the Autumn Term and created much enthusiasm amongst the boys. Football matches were played against the Chinese Public School and the Ellis Kadoorie School, but the lack of a practising ground had an obvious effect on the results.

Organised games are held weekly—twice weekly in the case of the younger boys, and the medicine ball is constantly in use. The boys dress in Scout uniform for their games and thoroughly enjoy themselves whilst playing.

A drum and fife band has been started under the direction of Mr. S. Y. Loh and is making excellent progress.

Library.—The School Library is now in a very flourishing condition, an average of 30 books each week being taken out by the boys. The prefects have charge of the organisation and work under the supervision of Mr. B. N. Liu. There are now 450 selected English and Chinese books in the Library.

Scouts.—There is one patrol of 10 scouts now attached to the First Troop of Chinese Boy Scouts. They attend the Public School for Chinese on Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. The difficulty is the distance they have to go for parades, as the Association cannot provide a Scoutmaster for a separate School Troop. The boys who do attend, however, are most enthusiastic and with their Scoutmaster's assistance will be kept together until the School can form a Troop of its own under its own officers.

Visitors.—The Rev. Dr. D. MacGillivray visited the school on the 4th. of June.

Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp visited the School during the absence on sick leave of the Acting Headmaster.

The members of the Permanent Education Committee paid their annual visit on the 2nd. of December.

General.—By kind permission of the Postal Commissioner, the senior boys were shown over the Chinese Post Office in November and found the visit most instructive.

F. C. MILLINGTON,
Acting Headmaster.

GENERAL MATTERS.

SENIOR CONSULSHIP.

Upon the retirement of Mr. D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul, on September 25, Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General, was elected Senior Consul. Mr. Siffert had acted as Senior Consul during several periods, viz: first in the Spring of 1904; again from January 1906 until July 1910; from March 1911 to December 1912; from January 1913 to May 1914; and from January 1915 to September 1920—altogether a period of about 11 years out of the 19 years of his service at Shanghai.

Prior to his departure from Shanghai, a complimentary dinner to Mr. Siffert was given by the Council at the Shanghai Club on September 23. The invitations included the Consular Body and Vice-Consuls, the American, British and Japanese Admirals and the Senior Officer of each of the foreign navies with a warship in harbour, the Acting Military Governor, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and the Chief Secretary to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the Commissioner of Customs, the Postal Commissioner, the Vice-President and the Secretary of the French Council, H.B.M. Judge, the Mixed Court Magistrate and the Consular Assessors, the Chairman of the China Association, the President of the American Chamber of Commerce, the Chairmen of the British, Chinese, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian Chambers of Commerce, the Editor of the North China Daily News, and the Heads of Municipal Departments.

COURT OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Court for 1920 was constituted, in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII of the Land Regulations, by the election of the consular representatives of Denmark, Great Britain and Belgium.

No cases were heard during the year.

CHINESE REPRESENTATION ON THE COUNCIL.

The demand for Chinese representation on the Council, which gained such prominence during the Rate Agitation in July and August 1919 and again in the early part of 1920, was discussed by the Ratepayers at their annual meeting on April 7, when a resolution, proposed by Mr. E. S. Little, and seconded by Mr. E. I. Ezra, as follows, was defeated by a large majority:—

Resolution.—"That this meeting hereby instructs the Council to take such steps as are necessary to procure the alteration of the Land Regulations for the purpose of increasing the number of Councillors from 9 to 12 of which three shall be Chinese Ratepayers with the same qualifications as Foreign Councillors, and to be elected as may be subsequently determined."

In opposing this resolution, the Chairman of Council, Mr. E. C. Pearce, spoke as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, when moving Resolution VIII, I referred to the fact that the whole question of Chinese participation in the administration of the Settlement had been considered by your Council and certain ex-members of Council who kindly gave us the benefit of their assistance at a meeting held in the Council Room on October 7 last. I stated that the conclusions reached were briefly set forth in my letter to the Senior Consul of October 24, which is referred to in Resolution VIII, and I called your attention to the fact that we reached an absolutely unanimous decision against Chinese representation on the Council on any consideration, but that we were equally unanimously in favour of a Chinese Advisory Committee.

If you will refer to paragraph 2 of the letter of October 24, of which you will find copies in your seats, you will observe the following statement:—

"In recording this vote the meeting was unable to dissociate the demand for Chinese representation on the Council from the efforts of the past few years, and particularly since the signing of the Armistice, to secure the abolition of Extraterritoriality, Settlements, Concessions and Spheres of Influence, and general expression was given to the view that these demands must be met and resisted until, by good government and by the adoption of a policy of progression and development in accord with the standards common to every enlightened nation, China has shown that she is fitted to receive full retrocession of those rights, which, she contends, have been wrongfully wrested from her, but which in fact the foreigner either had vested in him by treaty, or has been forced to assume and exercise from motives of self-preservation and protection, or because of the hopeless inability of China to exercise them herself for the benefit of her own people and of those who seek a domicile in her lands."

Such, Ladies and Gentlemen, were the general but none the less weighty and important considerations upon which were based our objections to Chinese participation in the affairs of the Settlement by direct representation on the Council as contrasted with participation through an Advisory Committee, which we favour; but since the question of their participation in our affairs is being pressed to an issue and since the fate of this Foreign Settlement hangs in the balance, it is incumbent on me, as the spokesman of your Council, to amplify the grounds on which our opposition to representation is based.

In the first place I wish to impress upon you that Chinese representation on the Council is regarded by certain official and unofficial Chinese as a means to an end—and that end is first and foremost the abolition of Extraterritoriality. A most worthy end, you will agree, but God forbid that it should come under conditions such as those which exist at present. Never, I venture to affirm, has chaos, disunion, and inefficient government been more marked in China's annals than it is to-day. Until this condition of affairs has been righted, until China has firmly established good government, until she has carried out judicial reforms and has attained to standards of efficiency, progress and development which are more in accord with our own, this backdoor method of working for the abolition of Extraterritoriality must be defeated. It is not in our interests, it is not in the interests of our fellow Chinese residents—and my views, I know are shared by a large number of thinking Chinese—that we should have forced upon us a change that would inevitably mean a very serious setback to this Settlement's progress and prosperity, and a change that would expose the Chinese residents within our boundaries to official impositions and exactions by the Chinese Authorities, against which we have so consistently protected them in the past. Only a few months ago we very strenuously and successfully opposed the imposition of the Chinese Government Stamp Tax in the Settlement and the occasions have been numerous when likin and other forms of native taxation have been equally strenuously and successfully resisted. When China has reached those standards to which I have just referred—then speaking for myself, and I am sure that I am voicing the sentiments of most of you here this afternoon, Extraterritoriality should go, but not until then.

The Council—and I include those ex-members of Council who kindly gave us their help in our deliberations on this question—is not opposed to the principle of Chinese representation, but it holds the view and holds it most strongly that such representation should not be granted until we have every assurance that it will not be to the

detriment of the vast interests, Chinese and foreign, which are at stake in the Settlement, as there is every reason to suppose that it would be, if granted under present conditions.

Now for my second point. We must not forget, in fact we cannot afford to forget, that the well-being and prosperity of this Settlement are largely founded upon its neutrality in the politics of China. Indeed, as I mentioned when addressing you on the report for last year, it is the observance of this neutrality that has in the past contributed in no small degree to the preservation of the Settlement and of those resident therein from the devastation and ruin that have befallen other parts of China in times of political turmoil. In the present unsettled state of the country, when North is divided against South, and when North and South are in turn split into different political groups, when the Settlement and its environs are crowded with contending political factions, there would, in the opinion of my colleagues and myself, be the very gravest danger that Chinese representatives on the Council with executive functions would further the policy of the political faction favoured by them, quite apart from any political influence that might be brought to bear upon them by those holding official positions, with the result that the Settlement might well be embroiled in Chinese politics with disastrous consequences. For this reason, if for no other, Chinese representation should be rejected.

Coming now to my third point. It is our opinion that as a matter of sound principle or policy, no alteration should be made in our constitution unless that alteration is calculated to strengthen that constitution and produce greater efficiency in our administration. To be frank and without desiring in any way to hurt the susceptibilities of our Chinese friends, I must tell you that we are most definitely of the opinion that Chinese representation would not achieve this end but would on the contrary weaken our constitution and lessen the efficiency of our administration. There is not in our opinion any evidence of administrative ability on the part of the Chinese, so that their admission as members of Council instead of producing greater efficiency and progress in the development of the Settlement and the advancement of the interests of those who reside therein, would be likely, indeed, gradually to bring the Settlement down to that level which is exemplified by the inefficiency and lack of progress which is so marked even in those Chinese districts which adjoin the Settlement, and which have the efficiency and development of the Settlement before them as standards which they could so easily follow had they either the ability or the will to do so.

Eight years ago—I think it was eight—the Hankow native city was burnt down. The Bureau of Reconstruction undertook to rebuild it as the *finest and most modern city in the new Republic*.

Plans were drawn up and several pictures of the new houses to be built in the new city were exhibited in the window of the Bureau and three steam rollers were ordered. That is all the Bureau has ever done. Such is the picture painted by the "Central China Post." Whether it is over or under coloured, I cannot say, but I present it to you as a typical illustration of how things are done or left undone in this topsy-turvy country.

Ladies and Gentlemen, are we going to permit of the introduction of inefficiency into our local administration? Are we going to allow the Chinese to experiment in local administration in our Settlement? Are we going to allow them to try the experiment of popular representation here? Surely there is plenty of room outside this Settlement in which they can try these experiments? So far as I am aware, and I believe it is a fact, the Chinese have no such thing as popular representation in local affairs in China. When the Chinese have done their experimenting outside this Settlement; when they have shown that popular representation in their local affairs has proved a success; when they have produced satisfactory evidence of their ability as administrators, when they have established local and national government on a sound basis and when they have shown us such progress and development as can inspire confidence, then Ladies and Gentlemen, it seems to us that it will be time enough to give consideration to the desirability of admitting Chinese to a direct voice in our affairs with executive functions.

You will probably have noted that Dr. C. T. Wang, one of China's envoys at the Paris Peace Conference, addressed a meeting of the Civic League but a few days ago, strongly advocating Chinese representation. I read Dr. Wang's most interesting but historically hopelessly incorrect speech, and the conclusion I reached was that the advice which he gave to those present at a dinner only a month previously was very much sounder than the views which he expressed before the Civic League. At the dinner in question Chinese representation was one of the topics discussed and dealing with it Dr. Wang said that if the leading cities of China, the provincial capitals and the commercial metropolis, where commerce, industry, educational institutions and sanitary systems are best developed, could undertake to model local government after the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, the question of local representation and a host of other associated issues such as Extraterritoriality would be solved by themselves.

My fourth point is a very important one, and one upon which I must of necessity speak with a certain measure of brutal frankness. We can pride ourselves on the fact that the administration of this Settlement is as clean and free of graft and squeeze as any other administration in the world. Situated as we are in a country where squeeze is so rampant as it is in China, where it is in fact recognised as an essential to almost every business transaction, where it is a *sine qua non* of officialdom, where it has—to quote the "North-China Daily News"—been reduced to a perfect system which can no more be escaped than we can escape the pressure of the atmosphere, it would be most dangerous to introduce an element into our executive that can only regard squeeze as a legitimate perquisite of office. Indeed if graft and squeeze are allowed to enter into our executive then shall we go tumbling down the hill into the depths of inefficient administration.

So recently as April 2 that aged Chinese Statesman, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, gave his reasons for leaving Canton as follows: "My sole object in going to Canton was to restore peace, uphold the law and maintain order. I had no axe to grind. At my time of life I am tired of all that. I came South to assist in the welfare of my country as a patriotic Chinese, although I have long wished to retire. But in Canton I met many people whom I found selfish,

aiming at power and wealth. National affairs were to them minor considerations and self-interest or party interest was foremost."

It is no use for the Chinese to tell us that they would elect representatives who would be above such practices. There are no doubt many Chinese of integrity, men who would certainly not willingly lend themselves to such practices, but sooner or later, intrigue, at which the Chinese are such adepts, will inevitably bring about the result that men of the calibre I have mentioned would be forced off the Council by those whose main desire in securing a seat would be to avail themselves of those opportunities that offer in connexion with Municipal contracts and other dealings in which we come into daily contact with the Chinese.

I could go on giving you reasons *ad nauseam* in support of your Council's recommendation that you should reject Chinese representation in no uncertain manner, but as I have already spoken at some length I will content myself with calling your attention to one more reason only. There used to be a time, not so long ago, when there existed a class of Chinese of ability and influence who commanded great respect and carried great weight with the rank and file. This class unhappily no longer exists. The Chinese who hold responsible and respected positions in this Settlement are incessantly subjected to various forms of intimidation and our experience of the last few years has shown us that as a consequence these same men, with but few exceptions, have no longer the courage of their convictions. They are afraid, they are intimidated by the agitator who has them very largely in the palm of his hand. We cannot possibly have men of this ilk sharing in our executive.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. E. S. Little has dressed his shop windows in some very pretty colours, but it is not the outside effect that we have got to consider, it is the inside effect that is material. It is the effect on our administration of this Foreign Settlement that counts. Has any Chinese city in our immediate vicinity yet emulated our progressive policy? Have Hangchow, Soochow, or Ningpo shown any specific administrative progress? Have they carried out any public improvements of any real consequence? Is not the same dear old official squeeze as rampant now as ever? Does Pootung offer an example of efficient administration? Is not Chapei a festering sore on our side? Where can you point to any really sound improvement in local government by the Chinese for the Chinese, and yet, Ladies and Gentlemen, you are asked to recommend their admission to actual membership on our Council with executive functions. I fear that the well-intentioned among those who are at the back of this movement are only playing into the hands of agitators, self-seekers and upstart politicians out for personal gain, or because representation provides the back door to the abolition of Extraterritorial rights.

In this connexion I ask you to bear in mind that these gentry—not Mr. Little nor Mr. Ezra of course—but those who really count in the move for direct representation, have actually forwarded through the usual channels to the Consular Body—and will press for the adoption of—a re-draft of our Land Regulations, calling for the grant of the franchise on such a basis that practically every Chinese in the Settlement will be entitled to a vote—thus a rental of only \$10 per mensem is to confer a vote. Just imagine for one moment what this would mean; it would mean nothing less than this, that this Foreign Settlement would pass into the hands of the Chinese, it would pass into their control. It would be within their power to elect a Council consisting exclusively of Chinese.

Again this re-draft provides for the establishment of a new Court to take the place of the Court of Consuls. A Court composed of members of the Consular Body and of Chinese officials. Provision is also made for an additional Chinese Government Land Tax on property within the Settlement, presumably as a sop to Chinese officialdom, and among the innovations that we find in this remarkable re-draft is provision for the withdrawal of the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court except in regard to breaches of the proposed new Regulations—and in its stead the Shanghai Sub-District Court is to function in this Settlement.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we have the utmost confidence in you that you will reject this scheme to wreck the prosperity of this Settlement, the prosperity and well-being not only of the foreign Community, but just as much the well-being and prosperity of the very large Chinese Community who dwell here and trade under our protection.

When you vote upon the resolution remember that your Council has always before it the policy of fostering the best interests of the Settlement as a whole, striving for a greater measure of efficiency in administration and encouraging such development and progress as will ultimately establish the Settlement as one of the most important industrial and progressive centres in the whole world—and let your vote be against direct representation of the Chinese on the Council. The time may come—and let us hope that it will come—when the concession of representation can be safely made without detriment to this Settlement—but *that time is not now*.

CHINESE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Whilst determinedly opposed to Chinese representation on the Council on any consideration, the Council favoured the creation of a Chinese Advisory Committee subject to the conditions enumerated in the subjoined correspondence:—

Shanghai, January 7, 1920.

SIR,—With a view to the peaceful and satisfactory settlement of outstanding questions, and for the purpose of securing justice and fair-play for the Chinese ratepayers in the International Settlement, we, the undersigned, representing the General Chamber of Commerce, and the League of Street Unions (including over 10,000 shops on 40 roads), beg to recommend as a temporary measure to the Municipal Council for recognition a Chinese Committee of six who will be elected by the two Chinese organizations referred to and whose names will be communicated to the Council later. The functions of this Committee are to advise with the Council on all Municipal affairs, particularly those wherein Chinese interests are concerned. For the sake of effective and efficient co-operation on the part of the Chinese rate payers, the counsel of the Chinese advisers should be respected. It is earnestly hoped that this proposal will meet with the hearty approval and support of the Council, and this advisory Committee will start to function at an early date. In the meanwhile we shall continue to look for and work out some way whereby the fundamental principle of taxation with representation shall be fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Chinese ratepayers in the Settlement.

Awaiting the Council's early and favourable reply,

We are, yours faithfully,

CHU PAO-SAN,

Chairman, The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce,

CHEN TSEH-MIN,

Chairman, The League of Street Unions.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 7, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Chairman of Council of January 7, and to forward herein enclosed copy of a letter which the Council addressed to the Consular Body on October 24, 1919, expressing its views upon the subject matter dealt with in your letter under reply.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

Messrs. CHU PAO-SAN,

Chairman, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce,

CHEN TSEH-MIN,

Chairman, The League of Street Unions.

(Enclosure.)

Council Room, Shanghai, October 24, 1919.

SIR,—Since so much attention has been focussed during the past few months on the demand made at the time of the Rate Agitation of July and August last, that Chinese should be admitted to membership of the Council, and since it is understood that official representations have recently been made to the Diplomatic Body and referred to the Consular Body for an expression of its views, I have the honour to advise you that the question of admitting Chinese to participation in the administration of the affairs of this Settlement either through the medium of a Chinese Advisory Board or Committee or by amendment of the Land Regulations to permit of their election to the Council, was considered at a recent meeting of members and ex-members of Council. After full discussion a vote was unanimously recorded against Chinese representation on the Council on any consideration, but in favour of the creation of a Chinese Advisory Board or Committee, provided that its meetings be held in the Council's Offices, that it shall have a membership of five to be nominated annually by the Chinese, that the nominations be subject to the veto of the Consular Body, that the nominees shall have resided in the Settlement for the five years immediately preceding nomination, that they shall have paid General Municipal Rate during the whole of this period on an assessed rental of not less than Tls. 1,200 per annum, that they shall not, at the time of nomination nor whilst on the membership of the committee, hold any official appointment under the Chinese Government, and finally that the functions of the committee be limited to those set forth in Clause 4 of the Settlement Extension Draft Agreement of 1915 hereinafter referred to.

In recording this vote the meeting was unable to dissociate the demand for Chinese representation on the Council from the efforts of the past few years and particularly since the signing of the Armistice, to secure the

abolition of Extra-territoriality, Settlements, Concessions and Spheres of Influence, and general expression was given to the view that these efforts must be met and resisted until, by good government and by the adoption of a policy of progression and development in accord with the standards common to every enlightened Nation, China has shown that she is fitted to receive full retrocession of those rights which she contends have been wrongfully wrested from her, but which in fact the foreigner either had vested in him by treaty or has been forced to assume and exercise from motives of self-preservation and protection, or because of the hopeless inability of China to exercise them herself for the benefit of her own people and of those who seek a domicile in her lands.

As regards an Advisory Board or Committee, the considerations are different. The Council has always appreciated the value of the Chinese viewpoint and, at every critical time in Municipal affairs where Chinese interests have been concerned, has sought means of learning the opinions of prominent Chinese residents. True it is that its recognition of a so-called representative committee in 1905-6 led to the passing of a resolution at the Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 1906, declining to confirm its action, but it is believed that the views of Ratepayers on this subject have since undergone considerable change. Indeed when the Draft Agreement for an extension of the Settlement, with provision for the establishment of a Chinese Advisory Board, submitted to you by the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs early in 1915, was laid before the Ratepayers in March of that year, their approval was readily accorded. Inasmuch however as approval was sought and given upon the basis that the Settlement area would be extended, and since ratification of the Agreement has remained in abeyance for reasons with which I need not deal, it will now be necessary for the Ratepayers' directions to be sought as to whether such a Board or Committee should be approved irrespective of Settlement Extension. I have the honour to inform you that the Council proposes to seek such directions at the Meeting of Ratepayers in March or April next and to state that there is every reason to believe that such approval will be duly accorded.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Extract from Settlement Extension Draft Agreement, 1915.

3.—The Chinese Government are of opinion that in theory the Municipal Council should include several Chinese members to deal jointly with matters affecting Chinese in the whole Settlement, but recognizing that the existing Land Regulations preclude such inclusion, they accept in the meantime the Advisory Board provided in Article IV as a satisfactory substitute until Chinese representation on the Council may become feasible.

4.—The Chinese Advisory Board referred to in the preceding Article to consist of two nominees of the Ningpo Guild, two nominees of the Canton Guild and one nominee of the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs or of the highest local Chinese authority in Shanghai. The nomination of the Members of the Board to be subject to the veto of the Consular Body. The duties of this Board to be confined to advising at the request of the Municipal Council on all matters affecting the interests of the Chinese residents in the whole Settlement and to making representations to the Council with regard thereto. The members of the Chinese Advisory Board when giving advice and making representations to the Municipal Council must do so in unison and they will not be allowed to act independently.

Shanghai, January 10, 1920.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of January 7, with the enclosed copy of your Chairman's letter to the Senior Consul dated October 24 last.

In reply we would beg to lay the following suggestion before the members of Council, viz. :—

That a Provisional Advisory Committee of five Chinese gentlemen be elected to take office as soon as possible so as to solve the outstanding difficulties, on the terms expressed in your Chairman's letter to the Senior Consul with two exceptions, that their election be not subject to the veto of the Consular Body, and that their functions be not limited to those set forth in Clause 4 of the Settlement Extension Draft Agreement of 1915.

The functions of this Committee shall terminate upon the final confirmation of the amended land regulations and the election of the Chinese councillors.

Yours faithfully,
CHU PAO-SAN,

Chairman, The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

CHEN TSEH-MIN,

Chairman, The League of Street Unions.

CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 12, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of January 10, the Council has already communicated to you, in its letter to the Consular Body of October 24, 1919, forwarded to you on January 7, its intention to submit a resolution at the forthcoming Meeting of Ratepayers providing for the establishment of a Chinese Advisory Committee.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Messrs. CHU PAO-SAN,
Chairman, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce,
CHEN TSEH-MIN,
Chairman, The League of Street Unions.

Shanghai, January 13, 1920.

SIR,—We have the honour to request that you may see your way to defer the collection of rates from the shops for a period of three days from this date within which time we, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, will undertake to use our best endeavour to advise and prevail upon the shopkeepers to pay rates.

Anxiously awaiting an early reply,

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,
THE CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CHU PAO-SAN,
Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 14, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 13 addressed to the Chairman of Council and in reply to inform you that the collection of rates for the current quarter is proceeding and that the Council regrets that it cannot consent to any deferment as is requested by you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

CHU PAO-SAN, Esq.,
Chairman, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

In accordance with the Council's intention, as expressed in the correspondence published above, a resolution as follows was submitted and passed by the Ratepayers at their annual meeting on April 7, 1920:—

Resolution VIII.—That this Meeting approves of the creation of a Chinese Advisory Committee and that the constitution and powers of such committee be those set forth in the letter from the Chairman of Council to the Senior Consul dated October 24, 1919, and published in the Municipal Gazette of January 8, 1920.

In proposing this resolution, which was seconded by Mr. A. Brooke Smith, the Chairman of Council, Mr. E. C. Pearce, spoke as follows:—

"If you will kindly refer to the Agenda for this Meeting you will observe that Mr. E. S. Little was to have moved an amendment to this resolution directing your Council to take steps to procure the alteration of the Land Regulations so as to provide for the direct representation of Chinese on the membership of the Council. With the approval of the Chairman of the Meeting and with your approval it is now proposed that Mr. Little shall move his amendment as a separate and distinct resolution as it in fact is and not as an amendment. Both resolutions have a common object—Chinese participation in the affairs of this Foreign Settlement—and they differ only as to the extent to which and manner in which such participation shall be conferred.

In the course of my remarks when moving the adoption of the Report for 1919 I referred to the circumstances under which the demand for Chinese representation had gained such prominence during the past nine or ten months and I explained how the demand of no taxation without representation was made one of the grounds, in fact the final and most important ground, upon which opposition to the payment of Municipal rates was taken in July last and again in January of this year.

In examining the desirability of supporting this demand or of supporting any measure of participation by the Chinese in the affairs of this Foreign Settlement it is necessary, I think, that we should first have a clear conception of the true status of our Chinese fellow residents. By this I mean that we should analyse their strict rights as distinguished from those privileges which have been extended to them and which they now enjoy or those privileges which you may desire to recommend should be extended to them in the future. This analysis does not require that

I should go very fully into the history of the Settlement nor that I should take up your time with a treatise upon the evolution of its Municipal government but there are certain matters of history to which I must nevertheless refer, in order to enable a proper comprehension of this most important point.

By the Treaty of Nanking, which was concluded in 1842, the port of Shanghai was thrown open to foreign trade and residence. In 1845 the original boundaries of the Foreign Settlement were determined, when an area of considerably less than one square mile of marshy mosquito-ridden mud flat was *set apart* for foreign habitation and trade. There is no need for me to go into the reasons why this area was set apart, suffice it to say that it has been extended from time to time and by a process of evolution, that is crystallised in our present code of Land Regulations and Bye-laws, powers of local self-government have been conferred on foreign residents exercisable through an executive committee or Council of nine elected by them annually. It is necessary to emphasize that the Settlement was *set apart* or reserved for foreigners—with the addition of such Chinese only as belonged to their business offices and households. Indeed the Land Regulations of 1845 specifically prohibited native inhabitants from selling or renting land or houses to other Chinese, and foreigners from building houses for renting to or for the use of Chinese so that the whole of the Settlement area should eventually come into the complete occupation of the foreigner as a foreign reservation. This principle was affirmed in 1855 when a proclamation was issued by the then Taotai, emphasizing that permission for Chinese to reside in the Settlement must first be sought in every case.

Again, a great many of the foreign title deeds issued for land in the Settlement contain a clause that no Chinese subject can legally enter into possession of any land, tenements or houses within the Settlement unless under an official act of authorization.

Such was the position in the 'fifties. In the 'sixties, the system of the issue of permits for Chinese to reside in the Settlement fell into disuse, as with the presence of the Taipings in the neighbourhood of the Settlement and with the arrival of some thousands of Chinese refugees seeking that protection and shelter that the Settlement offered as a neutral zone, it became impracticable to carry out the strict enforcement of this permit system. This, however, does not alter the fact that those Chinese who came to settle down in our midst as refugees from the oppression without, together with all those Chinese who have since found that residence in the Settlement offers certain attractions that are not offered by residence in other parts of China, are here not as of right but as the guests of the Foreign Community. The observance of local regulations was specifically imposed upon them as also the obligation to contribute their quota to the taxation levied to meet the very great increase in the cost of the administration of the Settlement, which I cannot too strongly emphasize was largely and is largely occasioned by their presence and not because of the needs of the Foreign Community. In this connexion and as touching on the status of Chinese in this Settlement, it is not without interest to recall that so late as 1893 the Taotai as the representative of the Chinese Government expressed his unconcern in Municipal regulations which he stated were a matter for arrangement between the Council and the Consular Body, an attitude which would certainly not have been adopted by the Chinese Government had the large Chinese population of the Settlement had any such status as would entitle them as of right to any voice in the administration of the Settlement. The fact is they are here so to speak on sufferance and they have no legal right to claim participation in our administration.

Let us now examine our subject from a very different point of view. Should we not as a matter of equity and justice concede this right of participation by Chinese in our local self-government? We welcome the Chinese as fellow residents: we have the greatest feelings of friendship for them and we must admit that they are a very large and essential factor in the prosperity of our Settlement: should we not, therefore, say to them come and be partners with us in our government of ourselves and of you?

In answering this question let us for the moment disregard the fact that practically every cent that has been found for expenditure on the development of the Settlement as distinguished from expenditure on its maintenance and upkeep has been provided by the Foreign Community and not by the Chinese. Let us disregard the fact that it is the energy and efforts of the foreigner and not of the Chinese that have converted this mosquito-ridden swamp of early days into a great and prosperous city. Let us forget that this transformation has been effected in spite of constant obstruction on the part of the Chinese. Let us instead think only of the Chinese who reside here as our friends and as a very important factor in our prosperity and then let us ask whether they should be admitted to a voice in our affairs.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is from this point of view rather than from that of the strict status and legal right of our Chinese fellow citizens that the whole question of Chinese participation in the administration of the Settlement was considered by your Council and certain ex-members of Council who kindly gave us the benefit of their assistance at a meeting held in the Council Room on October 7 last. The conclusions reached are briefly set forth in my letter to the Senior Consul of October 24, which is referred to in Resolution VIII. If you will kindly refer to the copies of this letter, which you will find in your seats, you will observe that we reached an absolutely unanimous decision against Chinese representation on the Council *on any consideration*, but that we were equally unanimously in favour of a Chinese Advisory Committee with the constitution and powers therein outlined and as to which I shall make a few observations later.

We want to get into closer touch with the views of our Chinese fellow residents. We want to be in a position to feel the pulse of the Chinese feeling better than we now can, and on the whole we have come to the conclusion that it is through a Chinese Advisory Committee that we can best achieve this end. There was a time when we could look to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to help us very greatly, but, alas, the Chamber has no

longer the same standing as it had, it is no longer so representative of the Chinese Community as it was of yore, other rival institutions have challenged its supremacy.

In this connexion you will recall that your Council's recognition of a so-called consultative committee in 1905-6, led to the passing of a Resolution at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held in 1906 declining to confirm its action. Times have changed since then and in 1915 when the Draft Agreement for Extension of this Settlement with provision for the establishment of a Chinese Advisory Board was submitted to the Consular Body by the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, and subsequently laid before you at our Annual Meeting of that year, your approval was readily accorded.

This approval was sought and given upon the basis that the Settlement area would be extended. Ratification of the Draft Agreement has remained in abeyance and although the need for Settlement Extension is now no less, in fact it is far greater that it was in 1915, it seems to us that we should nevertheless give our approval to a Chinese Advisory Committee irrespective of extension. Safeguards there must, of course, be, and the safeguards that we suggest are these. That the meetings of the Advisory Committee be held in the Council's Offices. That it shall have a membership of five, to be nominated annually—the method of nomination is, I think, better left to the Chinese to settle amongst themselves, so that so far as possible we may be sure that such nominees do represent them. That the nominees shall have been resident in the Settlement for the five years immediately preceding nomination. That during the whole of this period they shall have paid General Municipal Rate on an assessed rental of not less than Tls. 1,200 per annum, *i.e.*, the qualification for election to the Council in the case of a foreign Ratepayer. That they shall not at the time of nomination, nor whilst on the membership of the Committee hold any official appointment under the Chinese Government—this is a most important stipulation. That nominations shall be subject to the veto of the Consular Body—this as a desirable safeguard against any possibility of a Chinese resident being permitted to take his seat on the membership of the Committee who for some reason may not be acceptable to the Treaty Powers. And finally that the functions of the Committee be limited to those set forth in the Settlement Extension Draft Agreement for 1915, *viz.*, to advise at the request of the Council on all matters affecting the interests of the Chinese residents in the whole Settlement, and to make representations to the Council with regard thereto. The members of the Committee when giving advice and making representations to the Council must do so in unison, and will not be allowed to act independently.

If you will turn to page 44c of the report you will find that the Chinese paid in general rate Tls. 1,224,000 and the foreigners Tls. 811,000. If we take the Chinese population at 700,000—it was 620,400 in 1915—and the foreign population at 30,000—it was 18,519 in 1915—we find that the Chinese paid Tls. 1.75 per head as against the foreigners Tls. 27.00. Gentlemen I think when we pay so much more than the Chinese, the foreigner is at least entitled to walk in his parks in comfort."

The creation of a Chinese Advisory Committee having thus received the assent of the Ratepayers, the following correspondence ensued between the Council and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the nominations to membership thereof:—

Council Room, Shanghai, April 17, 1920.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that by Resolution VIII proposed by the Council, and passed at the recent Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, approval was given to the creation of a Chinese Advisory Committee with the constitution and powers set forth in the letter from the Chairman of Council to the Senior Consul dated October 24, 1919, of which a copy with extract from the Settlement Extension Draft Agreement of 1915, was published in the Municipal Gazette of April 7, 1920, copy herewith.

As the Council desires to give effect to the Resolution above referred to at an early date, and as it is desirable that the names to be submitted for nomination to membership of the Chinese Advisory Committee should be as representative as possible of the whole of the Chinese Community resident in this Settlement, I am directed to seek the good offices of your Chamber in taking the initiative in calling together the guilds and associations established in this Settlement representing the several sections of the Chinese Community, with a view to the selection of at least five Chinese residents who are considered suitable for nomination to membership of the Chinese Advisory Committee and who have the qualifications laid down in the Chairman of Council's letter to the Senior Consul, contained in the enclosure herewith, and with a view also to the submission of their names to the Council for the approval of the Consular Body.

The CHAIRMAN,
Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

*Translation of letter from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of
Council, dated May 30, 1920.*

The Writer acknowledges receipt of the Council's letter of April 17 on the subject of the nomination of suitable candidates for the membership of the Chinese Advisory Committee. At that time, as the street unions

had held meetings on this subject and advertised their proceedings in the press, the Chamber put off immediate action to wait and see whom they would elect and so has not answered your letter earlier, for which the writer expresses sincere regret. Having subsequently learnt that the discussions of the street unions were without any result, the Chamber convened an ordinary meeting on May 29 when it was decided to address and notify the contents of your letter for the information and consideration of the different trade unions which are members of the Chamber, with the request that they nominate suitable candidates for appointment to the membership of the Chinese Advisory Committee, to be sent to the Chamber for transmission to the Council in due course. It is, however, remarked that as the Chamber is the union of the different trades it could only act in the interests of the commercial community and therefore could not communicate with or give any notice to other associations outside its province. As soon as the nomination papers have been received from the different trade unions the writer will acquaint the Council with their contents and in the meantime he asks the Council to take note of the above and with compliments, etc.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 3, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 30, on the subject of the membership of the Chinese Advisory Committee, and to inform you that the contents thereof have been duly noted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN,
Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

Translation of letter from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of Council, dated June 13, 1920.

With reference to the question of the Chinese Advisory Committee the Chamber wrote (to the Council?) on the 30th ultimo giving its views and they have received the Council's note of June 3 in reply thereto. While the Chamber was awaiting the nominations by the different trade unions for transmission for the Council's consideration, they received communications from the Canton Guild and the Ningpo Residents Association expressing the view that as this matter affects the rights of the whole Chinese community the members of the Committee should be elected by the whole body of (Chinese?) ratepayers of the Settlement, the arrangements for the election should be settled accordingly. The Chamber laid this proposal before its 12th ordinary meeting on June 12 when those present concurred in the above-mentioned two unions' opinions as being reasonable, but as the Chamber is a commercial body they decided to abide by the decision reached at their 11th ordinary meeting held on May 29, namely to act within its province as a commercial body. Therefore the Chamber cannot call a general meeting (of Chinese ratepayers). The above is written for the Council's consideration.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 26, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to thank you for your letter of June 13, on the subject of the selection of nominees to the Chinese Advisory Committee, and to inform you that its contents are duly noted.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

THE CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Translation of letter from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to the Council, dated November 24, 1920.

The Chamber is in receipt of a communication from Wang Chen-ting (C. T. Wang 王正廷), Chairman, and Chen Tse-ming (陳則民), Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the matter of Chinese representation on the Municipal Council, stating that the Association had received notice from the Council that the resolution offered for the appointment of a Chinese Advisory Committee to the Council had been passed at the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in the spring of this year. Subsequently, as there was a general desire for a public election, the various unions held a meeting in the Y.M.C.A. on June 22, when a Committee of Preparation was appointed for making the necessary preliminary arrangements. At the same time they proceeded to obtain information from all parties, wrote to the different Unions, and advertised in the press, also they solicited advice on more than one occasion, so as to avoid omitting any one. An inaugural meeting (of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association) was held in the Y.M.C.A. Building on October 14, and an election took place at the same place on October 21, resulting in the election of Mr. Wang Chen-ting and 26 others, together with 15 others who are to form the Directorate. This was inaugurated on November 1, and on November 9, Messrs. Sung Hang-chang (宋漢章), Hsia Yung-sung (謝永森), Moh Er-cho (穆爾初), Yui Shih-chang (俞日章) and Chen Kuan-foo (陳光甫), were duly elected to the membership of the Chinese Advisory Committee to the Council and the Chamber is accordingly requested to notify the Council,

Council Room, Shanghai, November 30, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 24, submitting the names of Messrs. Sung Hang-chang (宋漢章), Hsia Yung-sung (謝永森), Moh Er-cho (穆藕初), Yui Shih-chang (余日章) and Chen Kuan-foo (陳光甫) for membership of the Chinese Advisory Committee to the Council, and in reply to request that you may kindly forward for the Council's information, a copy of the constitution and regulations, etc. of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association to which you refer.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

Translation of letter from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to the Council, dated December 3, 1920.

The writer acknowledges receipt of the Council's letter on the subject of the constitution of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and, in reply, encloses a copy of the Association's Regulations recently obtained, for the Council's information.

Regulations of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association.

1. *Designation*—The Association is formed by the Chinese ratepayers of the International Settlement of Shanghai, hence the designation "Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the International Settlement of Shanghai."
2. *Object*—The Association aims at the development of self-government, in the interests of the general public.
3. *Membership*—Chinese ratepayers in the Settlement possessing any one of the following qualifications, are eligible for membership in the Association :—
 - (a) Holding real estate to the value of Tls. 500 and upwards.
 - (b) Paying an annual land tax of Tls. 10 and upwards.
 - (c) Paying G. M. R. on an annual house assessment of Tls. 500 and upwards.
4. *Constitution and Term of Office*—The membership of the Association will consist of 27 directors to be elected at the General Meeting, and the members so elected shall hold office for 3 years, one-third of whom are to be eligible for re-election each year. Those elected for the first term will be divided into 3 classes (a), (b) and (c) to be decided by lot-drawing; (a) class to hold office for one year, class (b) to hold office for 2 years and class (c) to hold office for 3 years, with a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, to be chosen by the directors from among their members. Also the election of 5 representatives to be nominated by the directorate and the five representatives so chosen shall hold office for one year, but may continue for a second term, if elected. In case of a vacancy arising in the directorate it may be filled by the one polling the next highest vote at the previous election. Other officers (staff?) to be appointed by the directorate.
5. *Qualifications of a Director*—Any member of the Association who has been a resident of the Settlement for 5 years and upwards and who possesses any one of the following qualifications, will be eligible for membership on the Directorate, such election to be held at the General Meeting of the Directorate :—
 - (a) Paying an annual land tax and house rate of fifty or more taels.
 - (b) Paying annual G. M. R. on house assessment of twelve hundred or more taels.
6. *Responsibilities and Duties of a Director*—All matters vitally affecting the interests of Chinese residents in the Settlement, also any proposals or applications required to be made in connexion with the local administration, shall first be dealt with by the Directorate.
7. *Meetings*—A General Meeting shall be convened in November of each year to be called the "Chinese Ratepayers Annual Meeting," such meeting to be convened by the Directorate, or on the application of one-tenth or more of the membership of the Association. Special meetings may be convened, and the dates for convening such special meetings shall be fixed by the Directorate.
8. *Funds*—The expenses of the Association shall be borne by the Chinese ratepayers within the Settlement.
9. *Addendum*—The Regulations of the Association shall come into force on the day of the inauguration of the Association. The rules of the Association may be amended at a regular meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting at such General Meeting, but notice of an amendment or change of the rules (of the Association) must be submitted in writing (to the Directorate) one month before the convening of such special meeting (of the Association).

Translation of letter from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to the Council, dated December 6, 1920.

The writer states that he has recently forwarded a copy of the Regulations of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the International Settlement; this document has no doubt reached your office. He is now in receipt of a note from the Association, enquiring as to the date upon which the Chinese Advisory Committee may begin to function, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made. He shall be glad to hear from the Council on this subject, so that he may reply to the Association.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 15, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to thank you for your letter of December 3, forwarding copy of the Regulations of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, for the Council's information, and in reply to your letter of December 6, to state that the nominations made to the Advisory Committee are now under the Council's consideration, and that a further communication will be addressed to you in due course.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 13, 1921.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to my letter of December 15, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Regulations of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, and in reply to your letter of November 24, to state that the Council has now completed its consideration of the nominations for membership of the Chinese Advisory Committee to the Council therein submitted on behalf of the Association named, and that, for the reasons hereinafter set forth, it is regretted that it cannot accept such nominations for transmission to the Consular Body for approval.

Whilst the Council is given to understand that one or more of the five gentlemen nominated have not the qualifications stipulated in the Council's letter to the Senior Consul of October 24, 1919, upon the basis of which the creation of the Advisory Committee was approved by the Ratepayers at their last Annual Meeting, I am to state that it has, for the present, confined itself to a consideration of the Regulations of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association by which the five gentlemen so nominated are bound.

Regulation 4 provides for a Directorate of 27, from whose number five are elected for nomination to the Advisory Committee. Regulation 6 provides that all matters vitally affecting the interests of Chinese residents in the Settlement as also any proposals or applications required to be made in connexion with the local administration shall first be dealt with by the Directorate. In effect therefore all persons nominated for membership of the Advisory Committee by the Association are placed under an obligation to refer to the Directorate every matter of importance that might be referred to them by the Council were their nominations accepted, whilst any representations made by them to the Council would have to be approved in the first instance by the Directorate exercising rights in the administration of the affairs of the Foreign Settlement which could not be permitted.

You will therefore readily appreciate that the Council can only consent to transmit to the Consular Body for nomination to the Advisory Committee the names of such Chinese gentlemen as are not in any way fettered as to their advice or representations by any other controlling or supervisory body whether it be the Directorate of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, the Association itself or any guild or body representative of any faction or factions of the Chinese community.

In conclusion, I am to state that there are already outstanding one or two matters upon which the Council desires the advice of the Advisory Committee, so that it is desirable that the names of five duly qualified nominees who are not bound by the Regulations above referred to, should be submitted for the Council's consideration as early as possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

BYE-LAWS REVISION.

As indicated on page 241A of the last Annual Report, the Bye-law granting power to license printing establishments and the Press, which was passed at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers on July 11, 1919, failed to receive the approval of the Consular Body. However, on March 23, 1920, the Council received a draft of a Bye-law dealing with printed matter which, it was given to understand, had been approved by a Committee of the Consular Body.

Although not so comprehensive or valuable as the licensing Bye-law above referred to, the Council decided to submit this draft Bye-law, as set forth hereunder, for the Ratepayers' approval:—

XXXVA.

Printed Matter.—Any person who shall print (which term shall for the purposes of this bye-law include any mechanical mode of reproduction) or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any newspaper pamphlet circular handbill leaflet placard or other paper containing public news intelligence or occurrences or any remarks or observations thereon, and shall not prior to such printing or publishing have registered or caused to be registered, in the case of foreigners with the Consul of the nationality to which such person belongs and otherwise with the Municipal Council, his name and usual places of abode and business or shall knowingly have made or caused to be made any misrepresentation or omission whereby such registration shall be misleading; and any person who shall print any paper whatsoever which shall be meant to be published or dispersed and who shall not print upon the front of every such paper, if the same shall be printed upon one side only, or upon the first or last or editorial leaf of every paper which shall consist of more than one leaf, in legible characters, his name and usual places of abode and business; and any person who shall publish or disperse, or assist in publishing or dispersing, any such paper on which the name and usual places of abode and business of the person printing the same shall not be printed as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or to imprisonment not exceeding three months or to any such other penalty as shall be prescribed by the law to which such person is amenable.

A Special Meeting of Ratepayers to discuss the matter was convened for April 7, at 1.45 p.m., in terms of the attached Notice; but, as the attendance of ratepayers was insufficient to constitute the necessary quorum, the business of the Annual Meeting was proceeded with at 2 p.m. Under the circumstances, it has been decided to place the matter on the agenda for discussion at the next Special Meeting of Ratepayers:—

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby given notice that a Special Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 7, at 1.45 p.m., when the following Resolution will be proposed:—

RESOLUTION.—That the Bye-law published in the Municipal Gazette on March 25, 1920, be passed and approved, and that such Bye-law be numbered, XXXVA.

Proposed by E. C. PEARCE.

Seconded by A. BROOKE SMITH.

Shanghai, March 26, 1920.

A. E. Algar	P. W. Massey
W. A. Argent	Reginald F. C. Master
H. Arnhold	Duncan McNeill
F. Ayscough	R. B. Moorhead
A. W. Burkill	Gordon Morris
A. S. Campbell	E. Nissim
E. E. Clark	M. Nodaira
B. A. Clarke	E. W. Noel
W. Wakeford Cox	Jas. H. Osborne
Edward I. Ezra	R. M. Saker
W. T. Findley	E. Samson
R. E. S. Gregson	Cecil R. Slowe
Cecil Holiday	W. C. Sprague
Robert S. Ivy	R. E. Stewardson
W. S. Jackson	G. H. Stitt
P. W. O. Liddell	J. H. Teesdale
M. H. Logan	T. E. Trueman
J. F. Macgregor	Reginald N. Truman
C. G. S. Mackie	G. H. Wright

SALTPETRE AND SULPHUR MONOPOLY.

Reminiscent of the endeavours of Chinese officials in former years to exercise control over the sale of certain commodities, as recorded in the Annual Reports for 1902, 1903, 1909, 1915 and 1916, renewed attempts were made during 1920 to enforce in the Settlement an officially protected monopoly for the sale of saltpetre and sulphur. As indicated in the attached correspondence, the Council reiterated its intention to maintain, within its jurisdiction, the sale of all commodities free from the restrictions of Chinese Government control:—

Translation of letter from the Foo Lee Company (monopolists) of the Saltpetre/Sulphur Bureau of the Kiangsu Province, to the Council; dated March 20, 1920.

The writer states that saltpetre and sulphur are essential materials in the manufacture of gunpowder and concerns the maintenance of peace and good order. A bureau has been established to have sole charge of the sale of these materials and measures have been adopted to provide against smuggling of these materials, in the interests of the general peace and good order. On April 30, 1915, the writer made an application, and obtained, from the Provincial authorities, through the above-mentioned bureau, a monopoly for the sale of saltpetre and sulphur, in consideration of the payment of a certain amount, for the sole right of dealing in these materials in the whole of the Kiangsu province, merchants of other provinces being debarred from engaging in the trade (in this Province). Regulations have been promulgated for the apprehension of smugglers, together with the appointment of an examining staff, the various offices concerned having been notified and asked to render assistance and co-operation in this matter. Subsequently as Tsao Ye (曹耶), chief inspector, refused to hand over the remaining quantity of saltpetre and sulphur left by the former contractor, with a view to their illicit sale in the Settlement, the writer asked the late Tuchun Feng, of Nanking, to issue instructions to the Shanghai Taoyin requesting the Mixed Court to communicate with the Commissioner of the S. M. P., to co-operate in the matter of guarding against smuggling. Dealers in such materials must indicate the use and destination of these materials and must furnish *bona fide* security before being granted a pass; this is in the interests of public peace. The writer says that the International Settlement of Shanghai is a part of the Kiangsu province. However, illicit sale of saltpetre and sulphur is being extensively carried on within this area and if no action is taken to check it, the loss to his interests though small, yet if these materials pass into the hands of desperadoes the menace to the good order and peace of the district will be very serious.

For these reasons the writer proposes to appoint several inspectors of his own to ferret out the smugglers of saltpetre and sulphur in the Settlement. When anyone, not belonging to the Kiangsu province, is found trading in these materials in the Settlement, their business is illegal and the writer's inspectors shall be expected to report the smugglers to the Police who shall assist in making arrests, after which they will be handed over to the Police or to the Mixed Court to be dealt with according to law.

The writer will address the Mixed Court, asking the Magistrate to communicate with the Council on the subject, and in the meantime he asks the Council kindly to sanction his request according to precedent (?) with a view to avoiding menace to the peace and good order of the Settlement.

At the same time he asks the Council to request the Police Commissioner to give directions to the Police, and to render such assistance and co-operation as may be applied for by him from time to time.

When a smuggler is caught his cargo must be handed over to the Bureau, for which \$14 per picul will be paid for saltpetre and half this price for sulphur, half of the proceeds to be confiscated and the remaining half to be given as rewards to those who catch the smugglers. There are many detectives and constables of great ability in the S.M.P. They will be entitled to similar rewards for their co-operation and assistance rendered to the (writer's) Company. If the Council will be so good as to comply with the writer's request he will submit a list of his inspectors, their names, number, age, and native places for your information, so that forgeries may be avoided.

Enclosed please find copy of the Mixed Court's letter and proclamation and a Hu-Chiao (licence form) for retailers in connection with this subject.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 11, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 20, on the subject of the sale of saltpetre and sulphur in Kiangsu Province, to which the Council has given its consideration.

The Council has taken due note of your statement that on April 30, 1915, you made application to and duly obtained from the Provincial Authorities a monopoly for the sale of these commodities in consideration of the payment of a certain sum, which entitles you to the sole right of dealing in them in the whole of the Kiangsu Province, merchants of other provinces being debarred from engaging in this trade.

The Council notes that accordingly you propose to appoint several inspectors of your own to apprehend such as may be found in the Settlement engaged in this trade, and that you propose a payment of \$14 per picul for saltpetre and half this price for sulphur, a moiety of which to be handed over to the detectives and constables of the Shanghai Municipal Police if they will co-operate and assist.

In this connection I am directed to inform you of the fact that all trade within the limits of the Settlement is free and unrestricted, and that no form of monopoly, whether granted by the Chinese Government or others, can be permitted to operate in the Settlement. If, as you state, you have been granted such monopoly for the Province of Kiangsu, such must necessarily and in accordance with local custom exclude the limits of the Foreign Settlement, within which trade is free.

So recently as the year 1913, your predecessors in the Saltpetre Bureau represented that as saltpetre is a valuable commodity essential for the making of fireworks, ham and other salt meats, leather, silvermelting and for the purpose of making ammunition, the trade was of considerable value, and therefore it was desirable to take measures for providing means for limiting its circulation. I may observe that saltpetre is used in numerous other trades as well. On that occasion, the applicants were informed that no question could be considered of restricting the sale of saltpetre within the limits of the Settlement, and in this connection I am directed to allude to the fact that in January 1916, July 1915 and November 1913, similar applications were met with the same reply, *i.e.*, that within the Settlement, no monopoly in the sale of this or other commodities could be tolerated, nor would any suggested interference with the operations of any rival establishment be permitted.

In conclusion, I am directed to remind you that the question of provincial monopolies in this and other trades has been before the Council upon many occasions in the past, and that upon every such occasion the applicants have been prevented from exercising monopolies in the Foreign Settlement.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

THE FOO LEE COMPANY,
Monopolists, Saltpetre and Sulphur Bureau of Kiangsu Province.

Shanghai, May 10, 1920.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith for your consideration and reply a copy of Chinese text and free translation of letter received from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai concerning the sole sale of sulphur and saltpetre in Kiangsu.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Senior Consul.

A. BROOKE SMITH, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure)

Translation of letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul, dated May 1, 1920.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a letter from the Shanghai Taoyin who has received a note from the Bureau of Saltpetre and Sulphur of the Kiangsu province, stating that the Tuchun has approved granting the right for the sole sale of saltpetre and sulphur in this province to the Foo Lee Company in consideration of its payments for rationing the army, and that the sale of such commodities belonging to other provinces or by other persons in this province is illegitimate and must be prohibited. As saltpetre and sulphur are necessary in the manufacture of ammunition for army use, care should be exercised to prevent same entering into the hands of desperadoes, or the peace and good order of the district would be disturbed. The said Company has reported that smuggling or illicit sale of these goods is still going on in certain districts, adding that if steps were not taken to check same, not only its interests would suffer but public peace would also be disturbed. It, therefore, asks him (Taoyin) to report and request the Tuchun to take steps to prohibit smuggling operations. In this connection it may be noted that when the Company took over the business at first, the former monopolist, Tang Chin-kee, had some saltpetre and sulphur left in hand, which was offered for illicit sale in the Settlement; then the Bureau made representations to the Taoyin who in turn wrote to the Mixed Court for the issue of a prohibitory proclamation on the subject; the Court subsequently replying and notifying the Foo Lee Company of the issue of the proclamation as requested. The Company now makes application for similar action according to precedent, asking the Taoyin to communicate with the Mixed Court, at the same time requesting the Court to consult the Municipal Council to bring the question of the prohibition of smuggling and/or illicit sale of these commodities for approval at the annual meeting (of Ratepayers) on April 7. Enquiry was also made whether it was possible to ask the Commissioner of Police to instruct his detectives, Foreign and Chinese, to investigate and search smuggled goods, handing over any quantity of saltpetre and sulphur seized without bearing a sealed permit of the Tuchun, to the Bureau for appraisalment of its value, half of which will be forfeited and the remaining half issued as a reward to those who caught the

smugglers; this is of benefit to the Company's interests as well as the peace of the place. The Taoyin has accordingly addressed the Mixed Court on the subject. The Senior Magistrate of the Court has, however, replied to the effect that when the Foo Lee Company first took over the business he received notes from the Taoyin and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs whereafter he consulted the Senior Consul and the Commissioner of Police as to action against smuggling in these commodities, but the Senior Consul subsequently replied expressing disapproval, while the Secretary to the Municipal Council and the Commissioner of Police have also replied to the effect that the sale of saltpetre and sulphur is a free trade in the Settlement and that if one company or one man were allowed the right for the sole sale of these goods a monopoly would thereby be created and this could not be entertained. The Magistrate has duly reported these circumstances for the information of the Taoyin and the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, as also the Bureau of Saltpetre and Sulphur of the Kiangsu Province, with the suggestion submitted that the matter be negotiated (by them or Commissioner for Foreign Affairs) with the Consular Body direct. Having received further directions on the same subject the Magistrate has pointed out in reply that as the point concerns local administration it had better be discussed by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs with the Consular Body direct. The Taoyin, therefore, asks the Commissioner to take note and act accordingly.

The Commissioner finds that saltpetre and sulphur are materials essential in the manufacture of ammunition and that if their free sale is allowed they will very likely pass into the hands of bad characters, thereby seriously affecting the public peace. He adds that the business of the said Company is of quite a different character from that of any other trade monopolies and under the circumstances he asks the Senior Consul to take note and to request the S.M.P. to co-operate accordingly.

Awaiting the favour of a reply,
YANG TCHENG.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 23, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 10, enclosing a copy and free translation of a communication from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the Sulphur and Saltpetre Monopoly of Kiangsu.

In reply, I have the honour to enclose a copy of the correspondence with the Foo Lee Company on this subject, which was published in the Municipal Gazette of May 13 last. From this you will note that the provincial monopolists have also approached the Council direct with regard to this matter and that in reply the Council reaffirmed its previous decision that no form of monopoly in the sale of these or any other commodities can be countenanced in the Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. BROOKE SMITH,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium, and Senior Consul.

WHARFAGE DUES.

As indicated in the appended correspondence with the French Municipal Council, the General Chamber of Commerce and the Commissioner of Customs, the Council will move a resolution authorising the amendment of Land Regulation IX, at a Special Meeting of Ratepayers to be called for the same date as that to be fixed for the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers:—

Council Room, Shanghai, July 28, 1919.

SIR,—Under the agreement concluded between the Council, the French Council and the Commissioner of Customs in 1899, set forth on page 178 of the Council's Annual Report for that year, it was agreed that the collection of wharfage dues should be carried out by the Commissioner of Customs on behalf of the two Councils, in accordance with the tariff therein set forth, which has since remained unchanged but for the fact that opium no longer figures therein, and that a modification has been made in the case of dues on cocoons.

Under Article IX of the Land Regulations, the Council is authorized to collect dues "on all goods passed through the Chinese Custom House . . . provided the said . . . dues shall in no case exceed the amount of one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the value of the goods. . . ." On reference to the tariff, it will be seen that the only classes of goods on which the maximum rate is not at present collected, are silk, tea, treasure and such goods as pay Customs Duty at a lower rate than 5 per cent. Recently, however, the Council has given consideration to the desirability of raising the dues on these goods to the maximum amount and subject to the concurrence of your Council, it proposes to approach the General Chamber of Commerce, for an expression of its views on the desirability of this action, and subject to their consideration, to address the Commissioner of Customs thereafter, so that provision for the collection of dues at the maximum rate on all goods passing through the Chinese Custom House may be included in the Council's Budget of Ordinary Income for 1920.

I am directed to request that you may kindly bring this proposal to the attention of your Council for its consideration, thereafter communicating its views to me for submission to the Council and for such further action as may be requisite.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Secretary of the French Municipal Council, dated August 30, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 28, last, respecting wharfage dues.

The Municipal Council considered this matter at its meeting of August 18, and directed me to inform you that it entirely approves the Municipal Council's scheme relative to raising to the maximum the rates for wharfage dues, to be collected on all merchandise passing through the Chinese Custom House.

I am requested further to inform you that it is prepared to support the Council in any representations to be made on this subject.

I am, etc.,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 6, 1919.

SIR,—Under the agreement concluded between the Council, the French Council and the Commissioner of Customs in 1899, set forth on page 178 of the Council's Annual Report for that year, it was agreed that the collection of wharfage dues should be carried out by the Commissioner of Customs on behalf of the two Councils, in accordance with the tariff therein set forth, which has since remained unchanged but for the fact that opium no longer figures therein, and that a modification has been made in the case of dues on cocoons.

Under Article IX of the Land Regulations, the Council is authorized to collect dues "on all goods passed through the Chinese Custom House . . . provided the said . . . dues shall in no case exceed the amount of one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the value of the goods" On reference to the tariff, it will be seen that the only classes of goods on which the maximum rate is not at present collected, are silk, tea, treasure and such goods as pay Customs Duty at a lower rate than 5 per cent. Recently, however, the Council has given consideration to the desirability of raising the dues on these goods to the maximum amount in view of the need for increasing the

revenue of the Settlement and, with the concurrence of the French Council, as indicated in the enclosed copy of a letter from that Body dated August 30, 1919, it was decided to approach your Chamber for an expression of its views on the desirability of this action, and, subject to consideration thereof, to address the Commissioner of Customs thereafter, so that provision for the collection of dues at the maximum rate on all goods passing through the Chinese Custom House may be included in the Council's Budget of Ordinary Income for 1920.

I am, accordingly, directed to request that you will kindly bring this proposal to the attention of your Chamber for its consideration, thereafter communicating its views to me for submission to the Council and for such further action as may be requisite.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai, October 24, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge your favour dated October 6, which was placed before my Committee at their Meeting on October 14, and a reply will be sent you as soon as possible.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
G. J. W. MORGAN,
Acting Secretary,
Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, November 4, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—The Wharfrage Dues Agreement which was signed in March 1899, by representatives of the International Settlement, the French Concession, and by the Commissioner of Customs, provided, as you know, for the collection of wharfrage dues on all dutiable cargo landed and shipped at this port at the rate of 2 per cent. of the duty paid; and, in the case of duty-free articles, at the rate of 2 per cent. of 5 per cent. of their value. A specific tariff was, however, fixed for opium, silk, tea, table waters and treasure. Of these articles, opium no longer appears on our tables.

The levy of wharfrage dues on silk, tea and table waters at specific rates instead of at a fixed percentage of the duty paid is an arrangement which entails considerable inconvenience to the Customs, owing to the fact that special records for these commodities have to be kept; and I now venture to request that this matter be laid before your Council with a view to arranging that wharfrage dues be levied on silk, tea and table waters from April 1 next at the rate of 2 per cent. of the duty paid instead of at the specific rates now in force.

The articles affected by the change now proposed are as follows:—

Article	per	Customs Duty. Hk. Tls.	Present rate of Wh. Dues	Proposed rates for Wh. dues.
Silk, Steam Filature	Picul	10.000	0.320	0.200
„ Raw and White	„	10.000	0.160	0.200
„ Yellow, Native	„	7.000	0.135	0.140
„ Wild, Raw	„	2.500	0.100	0.050
„ Wild, Filature	„	2.500	0.120	0.050
„ Re-reeled, Native	„	10.000	0.250	0.200
„ Re-reeled from Dupion	„	5.000	0.250	0.100
„ Re-reeled, Filature	„	10.000	0.300	0.200
„ Refuse	„	1.000	0.020	0.020
„ Cocoons	„	3.000	0.600	0.600
Tea, Black and Green, fired	„	1.250	0.015	0.025
„ Brick	„	0.600	0.010	0.012
„ Dust	„	1.250	0.015	0.025
„ Dust	„	0.600	0.003	0.012
„ Unfired	„	1.000	0.015	0.200
Table Waters, Native or Foreign Dozen		0.070	0.0025	0.0014
Foreign, Free, Native				

It will be noticed that the proposed uniform rates of 2 per cent. of the duty paid represent, in the case of certain of the above articles, an increase over the present rates; in others, a decrease; while in the case of silk refuse and silk cocoons there would be no change.

The effect of the proposed unification of rates on the total wharfrage dues collection would be negligible—one year would show a slight increase, another a decrease as compared with the present collection, depending on the relative quantities of these commodities landed and shipped.

I append a table showing the difference between the actual wharfrage dues collection on the above commodities during the last five years at the present specific rates, and the wharfrage dues collection on the same articles worked out on the basis of the proposed uniform rate of 2 per cent. of the duty for the same period. Had 2 per cent. of the duty been collected during this period, it would have meant a slight increase in the wharfrage dues collection in 1914 and 1915, and a decrease in 1916, 1917 and 1918. Over the whole of this 5-year period there would have been a total net decrease in the wharfrage dues collection of Hk. Tls. 8,319, which represents slightly over half of 1 per cent. of the total wharfrage dues collection for the 5-year period.

In view of the fact that the proposed change would simplify considerably the recording of the wharfrage dues collection, and at the same time make no appreciable difference in the amount collected, I should be gratified if your Council could see its way to sanction the new procedure. I would further ask you kindly to inform me whether your Council is prepared to adopt the change now proposed, so that I may likewise approach the Chinese authorities interested in the question.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

APPENDIX

Year	A	B	C	D	E
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	
1914	30,236	32,634	*2,398	278,516	+0.86%
1915	39,789	40,576	*787	283,135	+0.21%
1916	26,605	22,823	+3,782	312,294	+1.21%
1917	25,551	20,667	+4,884	310,304	+1.25%
1918	29,172	26,344	+2,828	301,756	+0.90%
Total, 5 years	151,363	143,044	+8,319	1,486,005	+0.56%

*Increase. +Decrease.

Col. A.—Wharfrage dues collected on silk, tea and table waters at existing rates for five years, 1914-1918.

Col. B.—Wharfrage dues for the same years if proposed uniform rate of 2 per cent. of the duty had been in force.

Col. C.—Difference between A and B.

Col. D.—Total wharfrage dues collection on all commodities for the years 1914-1918.

Col. E.—Percentage of gain or loss on total wharfrage dues collection which would have resulted from proposed uniform rate.

Shanghai, November 26, 1919.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of October 6, and the Acting Secretary's acknowledgement dated October 24, I now beg to enclose copies of letters received from the Bankers', Silk, and Tea Associations dealing with above subject, and would commend them to the Council's consideration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
M. G. BECK,

Secretary, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Shanghai, October 29, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 24 with enclosure regarding the proposed increase in the charge at this port for wharfrage dues from 30 tael cents per Tls. 1,000 to Tael 1 per Tls. 1,000.

At present all imports of bullion are subject to a tax of 75 cents per Tls. 1,000 made up as follows :—

Wharfrage Dues	30 cents
Conservancy Tax	45 "
	75 cents

The present charge for wharfrage dues appears to be a sufficient tax for the services rendered, especially as no such charge is made in other countries on imports and/or exports of bullion and currency.

The Banks are of opinion that any increased tax on bullion will only tend to create a further charge on the currency of this country and the inland exchanges, and on these grounds are of the unanimous opinion that a strong protest must be made against the proposed increase in the charge for wharfrage dues at this port.

Yours faithfully,

C. J. SCOTT,

Chairman,

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association.

The SECRETARY,

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Shanghai, November 5, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you for your letter of October 24 requesting the views of our Association on the proposed increase of wharfrage dues as set forth in copy of letter from the Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council dated October 6. The views of my Committee are as follows:—

If dues are to be collected at the maximum rate of one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the value, this will represent an increase of some three times the present dues, say—

	Present Dues per picul.		Proposed Dues per picul.
	Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
Steam Filatures	1,000	0.320	1.00
Re-reeled White	700	0.250	0.70
Wild Filature	400	0.120	0.40

While eventually exporters pay an increase, this is a point which from previous experience my Committee has found very difficult to impress on the Chinese dealers, who will have to pay such an increase first. The majority of silkmen have lost money (the Steam Filatures having suffered most are studying ways how to relieve the situation) and to enforce such an increase in a bad season will cause general dissatisfaction and might interfere with business. My Committee consequently suggest that any proposed increase be gradual after due notice and if possible to commence at the beginning of the season, say June 1.

With regard to the proposal to levy dues on a value basis, my Committee consider this entirely impracticable on an article which fluctuates Tls. 200 in a couple of months and which is frequently contracted for three to five months ahead. The only practicable way is the one at present in use, a charge per picul.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

A. JOST,

Hon. Secretary, Foreign Silk Association of Shanghai.

The CHAIRMAN,

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Shanghai, October 30, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—I have circulated your letter (together with the copy of the letter from the Shanghai Municipal Council) among Members of the China Tea Association.

The general opinion is that the tax is so small anyway, that it is of little importance if there is a slight increase.

The present rate of wharfrage dues on tea is Tls. 0.015 per picul. The present average value of tea is about Tls. 25 per picul.

If Tls. 25 per picul is taken as a basis and the maximum rate of 1/10th of 1 per cent. is charged, the rate for wharfrage dues would be Tls. 0.025.

As the tea trade is suffering from the absence of a Russian demand, and the export largely diminished in consequence, the trade in certain kinds of tea is threatened with extinction, and hundreds of thousands of workers have to look for other employment.

The Customs to help the trade have removed the export duty for two years and reduced the likin by a half. It will therefore give a bad impression to the native authorities if the foreign community at this time make any advance in taxation of tea even though it may not be appreciable to individual dealers.

I suggest under the circumstances that the wharfrage dues on tea remain unchanged.

I am, yours faithfully,

H. A. J. MACRAY,

Chairman, China Tea Association.

ACTING SECRETARY,

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 29, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to your letter of August 30 last on the subject of wharfage dues and to enclose herein copy of correspondence which has passed between the Council and the General Chamber of Commerce, copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Customs and extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on January 22 and subsequently confirmed by the Council at its meeting on January 28. This minute records the Council's present views on the subject, but before communicating these views to the Commissioner of Customs, I am to request you kindly to favour me with the views of your Council, as it seems to the Council most desirable that the two Councils should be agreed as to the action to be taken.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

P. LEGENDRE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Secretary of the French Municipal Council, dated February 16, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated January 29 last, in reference to wharfage dues and the correspondence enclosed therewith.

The French Council considered this matter at its last meeting on February 9, and directs me to inform you that it is in complete accord with the views of the Municipal Council.

I am, etc.,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 23, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to your letter of November 4, 1919, on the subject of the collection of wharfage dues.

Towards the end of June last the Council reached the view that it was desirable that the dues on silk, tea, treasure and goods upon which Customs duties are paid at a lower rate than 5 per cent. should be increased so as to bring them into line with other goods, upon which dues are already collected at the maximum rate laid down in Article IX of the Land Regulations, viz., one-tenth of 1 per cent. on their value. This view was communicated to the French Council with a request for its views on the subject and on August 30 reply was received expressing its agreement with the Council. The General Chamber of Commerce was next addressed and on October 24 the Council was informed that the matter had been considered at a meeting of the Committee of the Chamber held on October 14 and that a reply would be sent to the Council in due course. On November 4 your letter now under reply was received. On November 26 the Chamber of Commerce replied enclosing copies of letters on the subject from the Bankers, Silk and Tea Associations, copies of which are enclosed herein for your information.

The whole of the above correspondence was considered in detail at a meeting of the Finance Committee on January 22 when the following minute was recorded and subsequently confirmed by the Council :—

"*Wharfage Dues.*—A letter from the French Council is submitted expressing concurrence with the Council's views on the subject of wharfage dues as recorded in the Committee's minute of June 26, and signifying their willingness to support representations in this connexion. There is also submitted the ensuing correspondence with the General Chamber of Commerce, wherefrom members note that the Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association is opposed to any increase in the dues on bullion, in the view that it will tend to create a further charge on the currency of the country and on inland exchanges, whilst no such charge is made in other countries : that the Foreign Silk Association is somewhat diffident in regard to an increase in the dues on silk, expressing the view that any increase should be gradual after due notice, and that a levy on a value basis is impracticable since silk values are liable to violent fluctuations; and that, whilst of the opinion that the dues are so small that a slight increase would be of little importance, the China Tea Association nevertheless suggests that the dues should remain unchanged, a suggestion which the Association supports by alluding to the fact that the Customs duty has been remitted for two years and likin reduced by one-half, with a view to helping the tea trade. Finally a letter from the Commissioner of Customs is submitted suggesting alteration of the basis upon which wharfage dues are collected in the case of silk, tea and native and foreign table waters. He points out that the levy of dues on the commodities mentioned at specific rates as at present instead of at a fixed percentage of the Customs duty, entails considerable inconvenience, and he suggests that from April 1 next, the dues be levied at the rate of 2 per cent. of the duty paid.

Whilst members have no objection to the principle involved in the Commissioner's suggestion, it is recalled that the object in addressing the French Council and the General Chamber of Commerce was to secure a larger revenue from wharfage dues, whereas consideration of the statistics, which the Commissioner quotes, in regard to the dues collected during the last five years, shows that the collection on the basis which he proposes would have meant a net decrease in the dues of Hk. Tls. 8,319. Accordingly, subject to ascertainment of the view of the

French Council, members recommend that reply be made to the Commissioner approving his proposals provisionally and in principle, but pointing out that the increased cost of the administration of the Settlement necessitates collection of 3 instead of 2 per cent. of the duty paid, but so that such percentage shall not in any case exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the value of the goods concerned. With regard to bullion it seems to members that an increase in the wharfage dues from 30 to 45 cents per Tls. 1,000 which is the amount levied for the Conservancy tax, would not appreciably affect the currency of the country or the inland exchanges, and a recommendation that the dues be increased accordingly is recorded."

The French Council was again approached on the matter and the Council has since been informed that it is in complete accord with the views expressed in the above minute.

I am accordingly directed to inform you that, subject to their confirmation by the Ratepayers at the forthcoming Annual Meeting which will probably be held in the second week of April, the proposals outlined in your letter of November 4 have been provisionally approved on the basis that the collection of dues shall be at the rate of 3 instead of 2 per cent. of the duty paid, but so that such percentage shall not in any case exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the value of the goods concerned. With regard to treasure the Council proposes an increase in the dues to 45 cents per Tls. 1,000.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

L. A. LYALL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 1, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to thank you for your letter of February 16, on the subject of wharfage dues, and to forwarded herein for your information, a copy of the communication that the Council has addressed in this matter to the Commissioner of Customs. A copy of the correspondence therein referred to was forwarded with my letter of January 29.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

P. LEGENDRE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, March 5, 1920.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 28 concerning my proposal to simplify the collection of wharfage dues.

As I understand the proposal now made by you, it is to collect as wharfage dues 3 per cent. of the amount of Customs duty collected on all goods imported or exported, provided that this amount shall in no case exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent. on their value.

I may mention that this proviso re the amount not exceeding one per mille of the value, though found in the Land Regulations, is not found in the agreement concerning the collection of wharfage dues made in March 1899, between the Councils of the Foreign Settlements and the Commissioner of Customs.

As the Customs duty on nearly all articles paying a specific duty rate is less than 5 per cent. it was probably thought unnecessary to complicate the collection of wharfage dues by incorporating this proviso in the memorandum of agreement concerning their collection, but now that you propose that the rate of wharfage dues shall be increased from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. of the amount of Customs duty collected on goods, this proviso will become of great importance for on goods paying an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on their value, 3 per cent. of 5 per cent. will amount to 1.5 per mille. It will, therefore, be necessary to collect 3 per cent. of the Customs duty on all goods paying a specific tariff duty, and 2 per cent. of the Customs duty on all goods paying an *ad valorem* rate. This will very greatly complicate the collection of wharfage dues and will not only defeat the object I had in view when writing my letter of November 4 last, but will make the situation far worse from the Customs point of view than it now is.

The only interest that the Customs have in the collection of wharfage dues is that their collection shall be as simple as possible, and shall, therefore, delay as little as possible the passing of goods through the Custom House. As the proposal now made by you will not help towards this end, you will readily understand that it would not be becoming for me to lay it before the Chinese Authorities and endeavour to enlist their support for it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council,

Council Room, Shanghai, March 30, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to the correspondence already exchanged on the subject of Wharfage Dues and to forward herein copy of a further letter addressed to the Council by the Commissioner of Customs on March 5.

It would seem to the Council that the only practical means of avoiding the difficulties to which the Commissioner refers and, at the same time, of increasing the possibilities of revenue from Wharfage Dues, apart from the results of increased trade and the operation of the 5 per cent. effective Customs Import Tariff, would be by alteration of Regulation IX of the Land Regulations governing this Settlement so as to provide that Wharfage Dues shall in no case exceed " per cent. of the Customs duty on the goods so passed, landed, shipped or transhipped " instead of "the amount of one-tenth of 1 per cent. on the value of the goods so passed, landed, shipped or transhipped."

The incoming Council will give consideration to this matter at an early date, and with this end in view I am directed to request that you may kindly favour the Council with an expression of the views of the French Council.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

P. LEGENDRE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Secretary to the French Council, dated April 14, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 30, on the subject of Wharfage Dues.

The French Council to whom your letter, as well as the correspondence enclosed therewith, was submitted at its meeting on April 12, directs me to inform you that it agrees in advance to any proposals that the Municipal Council thinks fit to make to the Chinese Customs Authorities, with a view to bringing to a satisfactory conclusion the question of Wharfage Dues.

I am, etc.,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 4, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to the correspondence on the subject of Wharfage Dues, published in the enclosed copy of the Municipal Gazette of April 1, 1920, and to inform you that, with a view to the avoidance of the complications to which the Commissioner of Customs refers in his letter of March 5 last, and bearing in mind the necessity of increasing the revenue of the Settlement from Wharfage Dues the Council proposes, at the next meeting of Ratepayers, to move the amendment of Land Regulation IX so as to provide that Wharfage Dues shall in no case exceed "3 per cent. of the Customs duty on the goods so passed, landed, shipped or transhipped" instead of "the amount of one-tenth of 1 per cent. on the value of the goods so passed, landed, shipped or transhipped." If this amendment is passed and thereafter duly approved by the Consular and Diplomatic Bodies, Wharfage Dues will then cease to be collected on goods which are duty free.

For your information I am directed to state that had the proposal above outlined been in operation in 1919, the Council's receipts from Wharfage Dues for that year would have been Sh. Tls. 297,334 compared with Sh. Tls. 268,835, the actual receipts, under the arrangements at present in operation.

In conclusion I am directed to state that should your Chamber desire to express any views on the subject the Council will welcome and give every consideration to such views.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai, August 9, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 4th instant on the subject of Wharfage Dues.

I am directed to inform you that this question will come up for discussion at the next Meeting of the Committee of this Chamber.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
M. G. BECK,

Secretary, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council,

Shanghai, October 13, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter of August 4 and my reply thereto of 9th idem. I now beg to enclose herewith copies of replies I have received from the Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association, the Foreign Silk Association, and the China Tea Association, from which you will see that they raise no objection to the proposed amendment which the Council intend to bring before the next Meeting of Ratepayers in the above connexion.

I would draw your attention, however, to the remarks contained in the letter from the Foreign Silk Association on this question.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

M. G. BECK,

Secretary, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Shanghai, September 31, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—I have been instructed by my Committee to inform you, in reply to your letter of 16th instant, that the proposed increase amounting now to only about one-third of former wharfage dues, no further objection is raised against same.

Yet, as a matter of principle, my Committee wish to emphasize that, in their opinion, increase of dues of any kind on the export of raw silk is strongly to be deprecated as same act unfairly on China silks placing these in a less advantageous position than Japan silks which have not to bear any export dues at all.

My Committee wish to avail themselves of this occasion to call the Municipal Council's attention to the strenuous efforts now being made, especially by the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, to improve the quality and increase the production of China silks. This is having the official and financial support of the Peking Government and it appears to my Committee that it is hardly in keeping with this movement for the Municipal Council to institute increase of dues which even in a small degree militate against the export of raw silk from this port.

I beg to remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signature illegible),

Hon. Secretary, Foreign Silk Association of Shanghai.

The CHAIRMAN, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Shanghai, October 10, 1920.

SIR,—With regard to your communication of the 16th ultimo and enclosure bearing upon the matter of Wharfage Dues, I am instructed to say that, as tea is duty free, this Association has no objection to the proposed amendment.

I am to express the Chairman's regret at the delay in replying, this having been occasioned by his absence from this city.

Yours faithfully,

(Signature illegible),

Hon. Secretary, China Tea Association.

The SECRETARY, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Shanghai, September 20, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of 16th instant on the subject of Wharfage Dues, I have put the matter before the Associated Exchange Banks and have now to advise that they have no objection to the proposed amendment.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signature illegible),

For Chairman, Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association.

The SECRETARY, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 22, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to the correspondence on the subject of Wharfage Dues, published in the enclosed copy of the Municipal Gazette of April 1, 1920, and to forward herewith copy of further correspondence on this subject which has passed between the Council, the French Council and the General Chamber of Commerce, from which you will note that with a view to the avoidance of the complications to which your predecessor Mr. Lyall referred in his letter of March 5, and having regard to the necessity of increasing the revenue of the

Settlement from Wharfage Dues, the Council proposes at the next meeting of Ratepayers to move the amendment of Land Regulation IX, so as to provide that Wharfage Dues shall in no case exceed "3 per cent. of the Customs' duty on the goods so passed, landed, shipped or transhipped" instead of "the amount of one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the value of the goods so passed, landed, shipped or transhipped."

In submitting this correspondence to you I am directed to express the hope that in view of the simplification that will result in the collection of Wharfage Dues, the Council may rely on your support of the proposed amendment, which, if passed by the Ratepayers and approved by the Consular and Diplomatic Bodies, will in effect provide that Wharfage Dues shall be collected only on goods which are liable to the payment of the Customs duty.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

E. G. LOWDER, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 25, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to your letter of April 14, on the subject of Wharfage Dues, and to send you herein enclosed for the information of the French Council, copy of the correspondence which has since passed between the Council and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, together with copy of a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Customs on October 22, requesting his support of the proposed amendment to Land Regulation IX.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

The SECRETARY, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, October 28, 1920.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, in which, with reference to previous correspondence on the subject of Wharfage Dues, you notify me that the Council proposes, at the next meeting of ratepayers, to move the amendment of Land Regulation IX so as to provide that Wharfage Dues shall in no case exceed 3 per cent. of the Customs duty on goods passed, landed, shipped or transhipped, instead of the amount of one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the value of the goods so passed, landed, shipped or transhipped, and ask for my support to the proposed amendment.

While in general in agreement with this proposal, I shall be glad to know whether it is understood that both treasure and tea (which are duty free) are to be exempt from the levy of Wharfage Dues; and I do not quite understand why the word "transhipped" is used, seeing that transhipment cargo is, and has always hitherto been, exempt from duty and therefore from Wharfage Dues.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. GORDON LOWDER,

Commissioner of Customs.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 1, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to thank you for your letter of October 28, expressing your general agreement with the Council's proposed amendment of Land Regulation IX, in so far as it bears upon the question of Wharfage Dues, and in reply to inform you that, in deciding upon the amendment in question, the Council had in mind that all goods that are from time to time duty free, would likewise be exempt from the levy of Wharfage Dues, and that although the word "transhipped" in the present regulation is retained, the Council has not under consideration any change in its attitude towards transhipment cargo as set forth in the correspondence published in the Municipal Gazette of June 10 last.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

E. G. LOWDER, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

Translation of letter from the French Municipal Council, dated November 12, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated October 25 last, on the subject of Wharfage Dues, and of the correspondence enclosed therein.

The Council, who considered this matter at its meeting on November 3, 1920, directs me to inform you that it wishes to subscribe in advance to such proposals as the Municipal Council may think fit to make with a view to the modification of Art. IX of the Land Regulations relating to the method of calculating Wharfage Dues.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. LEGENDRE,

Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Correspondence with the French Municipal Council and the Commissioner of Customs on the subject of the levy of wharfage dues on transshipment cargo:—

Shanghai, April 27, 1920.

SIR,—As you know, wharfage dues are paid on all goods imported into Shanghai, but not on goods transhipped at Shanghai. Cargo which is landed into bond and sent as bonded cargo to a second port is treated as transshipment cargo. Under ordinary Customs rules only foreign cargo can be bonded.

The ordinary Customs rule is that when a steamer arrives at Shanghai all her import cargo must be applied for within 15 days of the date of the vessel's clearance. During these 15 days the cargo can be either imported or transhipped. This period of 15 days may be extended for periods of five days on a payment of Tls. 20 for each extension.

During the late war, in order to meet the difficulties arising in connexion with the shortage of shipping, the Customs in Shanghai allowed native cargo arriving from an outport intended for a foreign country to be placed in special bond and transhipped without any time limit or payment of extension fees. By granting this privilege the Customs did, in effect, remit the wharfage dues due on all cargo arriving from outports en route to a foreign country.

On October 9 I issued a notification withdrawing this special bond privilege, and substituting, up to March 31, 1920, the following procedure:

Customs Notification No. 928.

"*Bonâ fide* transshipment cargo from outports destined for Europe or America may remain at the importing vessel's wharf, without having to be passed through the Customs, for a period of 30 days over and above the already prescribed 15 days. A further extension up to another 30 days may be granted on payment of an extension fee of Hk. Tls. 20 for every five days over and above the 45 days now granted free of charge. After this last period the cargo, if not transhipped, must be imported.

This privilege is granted only to cargo which has been declared to be "For transshipment abroad" at the original port of shipment.

On expiry of the six months' period above mentioned, *i.e.*, on April 1, 1920, transshipment cargo will be treated in accordance with normal regulations: if not transhipped within 15 days, it must be imported."

The British Chamber of Commerce has now written to me asking that these privileges should be extended for another period. As far as the Customs is concerned, I have no objection to this being done, but, as you see, if these privileges are extended the wharfage dues will suffer since a large amount of cargo that ought, under ordinary Customs rules, to be imported and pay wharfage dues, will be transhipped without payment of such dues.

It is the duty of the Customs to collect wharfage dues on your behalf, but I have no authority to remit these dues. Therefore, before replying to the letter of the Chamber of Commerce, I wish to be informed whether you have any objection to my acceding to the request of the Chamber. For were I to do so without your consent I should in effect be remitting wharfage dues on my own authority.

It is doubtful, whether the long standing practice of remitting wharfage and conservancy dues on transshipment cargo should not be changed. I do not think that cargo is ever transhipped direct from one ship to another. If it is ever done, the quantity thus transhipped is negligible. Practically all transshipment cargo is landed at a wharf and then reshipped from it. There seems no reason therefore why it should not pay wharfage dues and since all transshipment has the benefit of the harbour improvements carried out by the Conservancy Board there is certainly no reason why it should not pay conservancy dues.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Municipal Council dated May 17, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a letter addressed to us from the Chinese Customs Administration on the subject of Wharfage Dues.

The Council, having considered this communication at its meeting of May 10, 1920, has directed me to inform you that it agrees in advance to the proposals which the Municipal Council desires to make in reply to this letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 25, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 17, on the subject of a communication made by the Customs Authorities relative to wharfage dues on transhipment cargo.

In reply thereto, I am directed to inform you that the Council, having regard to the fact that cargo transhipped is not destined for Shanghai, and to the fact that it is considered undesirable in the best interests of the Port, that Shanghai should be made an expensive place for transhipment, with the consequent tendency, were such to occur, for shippers to eliminate Shanghai from ports of call, considers it desirable to continue the practice whereunder wharfage dues are not levied on transhipment cargo, provided that on its part, the Customs will discontinue the levy of fees for extension permits on such cargo.

The Council is pleased to learn that the French Council will support the Municipal Council in its attitude with regard to this question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

P. LEGENDRE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 29, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 27, on the subject of the levy of wharfage dues on cargo in course of transhipment at Shanghai.

In reply thereto, I am directed to inform you that the Council notes that the ordinary period within which import cargo must be applied for is 15 days; that in former times transhipment cargo was required to be transhipped within that time, with extensions for periods of five days on payment of certain fees; that during the late war, the time limit was abolished; that between October 9, 1919 and March 31, 1920, the time limit was considered to be 45 days with extensions up to 30 days additional, the fee being reimposed; and that it was proposed to revert to the 15 days period.

The Council learns with interest that the British Chamber of Commerce has made application to you for an extension of these privileges; it is not, however, clear to the Council whether this application is for reversion to the arrangements obtaining during the late war, or for continuance of those put in force during the past half year.

The Council further notes that this proposal involves the question of collection of its wharfage dues, since cargo that under ordinary Customs rules would be considered to be imported, if privileged in the manner suggested, would remain classified as transhipment cargo, without liability to payment of dues.

I am directed to inform you that the Council has given careful consideration to this matter, and to the correlative question as to whether the existing practice should be continued under which wharfage dues are remitted on transhipment cargo.

In the first place, I may observe that under Land Regulation IX, authority is given for the collection of wharfage dues on all goods passed through the Chinese Customs house or landed, shipped or transhipped at any place within the limits of the Settlement. The agreement between the Council, the French Council, and the Customs of 1899 relative to this matter stipulates that such dues shall be levied on all goods as aforesaid, but in practice the Council, recognizing the importance of shipping in the economic development of Shanghai, does not require collection of wharfage dues on transhipment cargo.

This question having now been further considered, with special regard to changes which have taken place in the conditions heretofore obtaining, I am directed to state that the Council reaffirms its attitude with regard thereto, since in its opinion, in the best interests of Shanghai, it is in the highest degree undesirable that measures should be adopted, having a tendency to render the port expensive for the handling of cargo. To that end, and wishing to continue in a broad view of the subject, the Council has decided that in the future, as in the past, it will refrain from exercising its right to the collection of wharfage dues on transhipment cargo, if on your part, the Customs will co-operate, in the end sought, to the extent of waiving the fee for extension permits.

I may add that the French Council has addressed the Council on this subject and that it concurs in the views herein expressed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

L. A. LYALL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

Shanghai, June 1, 1920.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 29, concerning the levy of wharfage dues on transhipment cargo. I am glad to learn that the Council is willing to refrain from collecting wharfage dues on transhipment cargo if the Customs will co-operate to the extent of waiving the fee for extension permits.

I am informing the British Chamber of Commerce that from June 1, till the end of August, 45 days will be allowed by this office, free of charge, for the transhipment of Chinese cargo, which has been declared "for transhipment abroad" at the original port of shipment, subject to the approval of the Inspector General.

This will meet the difficulty for the time being, and before the end of August, I shall consider whether I can recommend to the Inspector General that the 15 days limit ordinarily allowed the agents of a vessel, after she has left the port, to apply for all her inward cargo, be permanently extended in the case of transhipment cargo.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

E. S. B. ROWE, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 5, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 1, on the subject of wharfage dues on transhipment cargo, and in reply thereto to inform you that the Council notes with satisfaction your views on this subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

L. A. LYALL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

TRAMWAYS.

Railless Route.—In January, the Company notified the Council of the inauguration of the extended service along Peking Road from Fokien Road to Thibet Road, in terms of the following letter:—

Shanghai, January 21, 1920.

SIR,—I beg to advise you that, it is proposed, with the approval of the Council, to open for traffic on Friday, January 23, the short extension of the Railless route along Peking Road from Fokien Road to Thibet Road. Direct services will thus be provided between Fokien Road (South End) and Thibet Road and Honan Road Bridge. Copy of the proposed Fares Bill is enclosed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. MCCOLL,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

RAILLESS TRAMS.

Route No. 16—FOKIEN ROAD (South End) and THIBET ROAD.

FARES					SECTIONS	
Fokien Road (South End)					1	Thibet Road & { Corner of Peking and Fokien Roads
2 ¹	Foochow Road				2	Corner of Peking and Fokien Roads } & Nanking Rd.
2 ¹	2 ¹	Nanking Road			3	Nanking Road & Foochow Road
3 ³	2 ¹	2 ¹	Corner of Peking and Fokien Roads		4	Foochow Road & { Fokien Road (South End)
3 ³	3 ³	2 ¹	2 ¹	Thibet Road	"UP" to Fokien Road (South End) "DOWN" to Thibet Road	

Rail and Railless Service Extension.—During the latter part of 1919 and throughout the past year, consideration was given to a comprehensive scheme of development of these forms of electric traction, which it is proposed to carry out during the course of the next three years; and also to the need for improvement in the existing service. Full particulars of the projected scheme of extension, etc., and of the Council's views thereon, are contained in the appended correspondence. As indicated in the Council's letter of January 4, 1921, a special meeting of the Council, and of representatives of the Municipal Departments concerned and the Company, will be convened at an early date for final discussion of the matter:—

Shanghai, May 12, 1919.

SIR,—Now that it is possible to obtain equipment for extensions of Railless Electric Traction and in view of the authority given to the Council at the recent Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to approve such extensions as it may consider desirable, I am desired to suggest that a meeting be held of representatives of the Municipal Departments concerned and of the Company to consider the question of extensions.

Our traffic is continuing to increase and is 50 per cent. heavier per mile of route than in the principal cities in the United Kingdom. In meeting the needs of the travelling public, the Company is handicapped by a marked shortage in the length of route under Electric Traction in proportion to the population.

There is urgent need for some additional routes, particularly an arterial east and west route—which would naturally be provided by prolonging the Peking Road extension westwards along Sinza Road and Markham Road and eastwards to the Yangtzepoo district—and a new north and south route.

The enclosed extract from a letter to me, dated December 21, 1918, from the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the Electricity Department, gives some indication of the electrical reasons why consideration of the question of Traction extensions should be no longer delayed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. McCOLL,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

Extract from letter, dated December 21, 1918, from the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Electricity Department, to the General Manager of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

"In my programme of extensions I have scheduled the Fearon Road Station to cease as a generating station in 1920, but so long as it is necessary to supply you with 900 kilowatts it is difficult to entirely close the station for generating purposes. I suggest to you that the time is more than overdue when the long deferred scheme of power supply to your Company should be definitely settled . . . From the point of view of this Department, however, it is becoming increasingly undesirable to continue the supply entirely from Fearon Road by means of the plant installed there for that purpose. Then again the temporary overhead feeders which were put up some few years ago, in order to enable you to carry on the service which was jeopardised by the breakdown of your underground cables, cannot be permitted to remain indefinitely; as it is, their presence makes work on our overhead system not only more difficult, but dangerous, therefore with the increasing amount of overhead work which this Department has to put up from time to time the presence of your overhead feeders becomes more undesirable.

In view of my plan to discontinue the use of Fearon Road as a generating station at an early date and the advantages which might be expected from supplying all your requirements from the Riverside Power Station, and in addition the difficulty which this Department has to face in laying out underground cable extensions without full knowledge of what your requirements will be and at what particular locations, I would ask you to earnestly give this matter your consideration and that you present a complete scheme for submission as soon as you possibly can."

Council Room, Shanghai, July 12, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 12, on the subject of the extensions of the railless electric traction.

In reply thereto, I am directed in the first place to request that you will be so good as to favour me with the programme of extensions which you now desire to place before the Council for consideration, and that you will state whether you are prepared to proceed immediately with any of the extensions included in the programme, and if so, with what extensions, and within what period you are prepared to complete each route comprised in the programme, should it receive the Council's sanction.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

D. McCOLL, Esq.,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, July 23, 1919.

SIR,—With reference to your letter dated July 12 in reply to my letter of May 12, suggesting a meeting of representatives of the Municipal Departments concerned and of the Company to consider the question of extensions, it is noted with some disappointment that your letter makes no reference to the proposed meeting. The Company believed that such a meeting would facilitate consideration and expedite a settlement of the whole question and

avoid a good deal of writing. In the absence of the meeting, it is necessary to burden this letter with explanations and accompanying information which it is important should be borne in mind when the proposals are being considered.

In your letter to me dated January 24, 1918, the Company was asked to eliminate all further crossings of Nanking Road except at Thibet Road: it is hoped, however, that subsequent experience has modified the view upon which that request was based. The Company is convinced that, in the interests of the community, Honan Road should form part of an arterial North and South route equipped for Railless Electric Traction, and has included this in the scheme of proposed extensions, thus entailing the crossing by railless cars of Nanking Road at Honan Road. That such crossing, however, would prove a benefit instead of the reverse, as was evidently feared, is clear from the following facts. Statement A. shows that railless cars economise road space much more than other types of vehicles. (This was illustrated by the diagram on page 3 of the statement issued with the Municipal Gazette of March 14, 1918.) It follows that a railless car must occupy a crossing for a shorter time than a string of small vehicles carrying the same number of passengers or the same quantity of goods. Obviously, the time taken to pass over a crossing depends not only upon the rate of travel but upon the *length of the procession*, and it is the latter factor which tells heavily against the man-drawn vehicles. Recent records taken with a stop watch at different Nanking Road crossings show that the *quickest crossing* of a group of richas equalling the seating capacity of a railless car occupied about four times longer than a railless car. With a simpler form of overhead crossing which will be used on extensions (and with which the Nanking Road and Fokien Road junction will also be equipped) the time taken by railless cars to cross will be reduced, so that a car should pass over a crossing in about a sixth of the time required for richas conveying the same number of passengers. The same principle applies to freight vehicles. The further point is noted that crossings of smaller groups of richas hold up the Nanking Road traffic very frequently and, in each case, generally for longer than a railless car conveying many more passengers. Clearly, therefore, the use of large-capacity vehicles is the only way to reduce delays at busy intersections as it is the only remedy for road congestion. Experience in all large cities has proved this.

I am desired to send you herewith:—

Enclosure Marked.

(a) Statement showing road space taken up by different kinds of vehicles and their respective contributions to the Council.

(b) Statement explaining urgent need for extensions and that the questions of railless passenger and freight services must be considered together.

(c) Map showing proposed rail and railless extensions.

(d) Statement giving lengths of extensions proposed to be put in hand during each of the three years following the Council's approval of the scheme.

Enclosures c. and d. give the information asked for in your letter under reply.

As showing the Company's realization of the urgency of preparing for a general scheme of extensions, additional land was purchased in December 1918 to allow of the car accommodation of the Wayside Depôt being greatly increased and the erection there of Workshops much larger than and to supersede the Workshops at Bubbling Well Depôt, thus making way at the latter also for increased car accommodation. The plans for the new Wayside buildings were passed by the Public Works Department in May last and tenders were obtained for the whole of the work. Contracts were placed on May 28 for the part of the building required for the construction and accommodation of the twenty-two additional trailer cars and railless cars sanctioned by the Council on April 1, 1919, in the hope that, by the time of the completion of that part, sanction to the general scheme of extensions would be obtained and so permit the remainder of the buildings tendered for to be proceeded with. If the Council's sanction to the programme of extensions in the Settlement could be given within six weeks from now, the complete building scheme could be carried out as was originally hoped, and accommodation thus provided in good time for the construction and accommodation of the cars required for the entire programme of extensions. As previously emphasized, traffic requirements and electrical considerations call for the least possible delay.

I am desired to make clear that to entertain now only part of the programme would avail little; it has to be regarded as a complete scheme comprising both passenger and freight requirements.

Recalling the rapid introduction of about 1,300 motor vehicles on the streets, including motor trucks (without any special applications or delays), in contrast with the history of the Company's repeated efforts to be allowed to increase its services (after more than eleven years' working it has only 167 cars to serve an enormous population), the Company feels justified in asking the Council's favourable consideration of the complete proposals now submitted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. McCOLL,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure A.)

Comparisons of Road Space Occupied by Different Types of Vehicles in Shanghai and of their Respective Contributions to the Council for the Year, 1918.

	Number	ROAD SPACE OCCUPIED.				CONTRIBUTIONS TO COUNCIL	
		Average per Vehicle	Total	Average per Seat	Average per ton	Total	Per sq. ft. of Road Space occupied
<i>Passenger Vehicles</i>	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	Taels	Taels
Motor Cars, public	119	71	8,449	16.7	—	3,743	0.44
Motor Cars, private	815	70	57,050	20.0	—	30,894	0.54
Carriages, public & private	887	69	61,203	17.2	—	23,655	0.39
Ricshas, public	8,000	25	200,000	25	—	138,240	0.69
Ricshas, private	6,209	25	155,225	25	—	53,681	0.35
			481,927				
Tramcars and Railless Cars (present)	167	183	30,561	5.4	—	71,239	2.33
<i>Freight Vehicles</i>							
Wheel-barrows (used partly for conveyance of passengers)	8,117	24.5	198,866	—	90	48,774	0.25
*Handcarts	1,078	106	114,268	—	106	25,876	0.23
Motor Trucks	32	96	3,072	—	96	2,769	.90
			316,206				
Contemplated Railless Freight Cars	say 50	117	5,850	—	39	say 22,000	3.42

The Council has to meet from the ricksha license fees a considerable expenditure in inspecting and licensing the vehicles and in supervising them on the streets.

In addition to the contributions in the two preceding columns the Company also pays in respect of Railless Cars, one-half the cost of relaying the road in permanent paving. The Company's cars need no inspecting or licensing by the Council, and the Company maintains its own supervisors to look after the running on the streets.

Such small contributions are doubtless quite inadequate to meet the heavy road wear caused by the narrow iron-tired wheels of these vehicles, without allowing anything for the Council's expenditure in licensing them and supervising them on the streets.

*Figures include space taken by coolies pulling

Remarks:

(1) It has been thought better not to complicate this table by attempting to include the factors of speed and mileage run per vehicle. Motor cars are, of course, faster than tramcars, but the latter are faster than rickshas, handcarts and wheel-barrows. Public rickshas occupy road space whether carrying passengers or not, and many motor cars do also. As it stands, the table presents an approximate comparison, the main points of which would not be likely to be materially affected even if the factors mentioned could be embodied.

(2) The heavy cost of the roads (purchases of land and road construction), makes vitally important the questions of road space occupied per vehicle seat and per ton of goods conveyed, and of the contributions received by the Council per sq. ft. of road occupied by the respective types of vehicles, especially having regard to the fact that the mileage of roads in the Settlement is extremely small in proportion to the population as compared with Western Cities, whilst the roads, on the average, are of substantially less width than those in Western Cities. The conditions, therefore, demand, with most exceptional emphasis, that the vehicular services be those best calculated to save road space. The figures in the above table give some indication of the urgency of the need for the greatly extended use of larger traffic units, both passenger and freight.

(3) Extract from "Municipal Engineering Practice" by A. Prescott Polwell.

"In general, two and a half to three feet of width and five to six feet in length should be allowed per person using the sidewalk....." This is equal to about 15 sq. ft.

(Enclosure B.)

Explanations Regarding Urgent Need for Railless Extensions and as to the Questions of Railless Passenger and Freight Services to be considered together.

Note :—The suitability of Railless Electric Cars for conditions here is assumed to have been amply proved on Fokien and Peking Roads. The advantages of the Railless system were, in any case, detailed in the Company's printed statement issued with the Municipal Gazette of March 14, 1918. Recapitulation here is, therefore, deemed unnecessary.

Density of Traffic and length of Route.

The traffic carried on the Shanghai Tramways is denser than on Western tramway systems : it is actually 50 per cent. heavier per mile of route than in the principal cities in the United Kingdom. The present length of route in proportion to the population is only about one quarter of the average in cities of the United Kingdom and considerably less than one quarter of the average in cities of the United States. In serving the travelling public, the Company is handicapped by a marked shortage in the length of route under Electric Traction. Moreover, the mileage of roads here in proportion to the population is unusually small and the roads are, on the average, narrow. These facts make clear the great importance of utilizing the limited road space in the least wasteful way : in other words they make clear the need for the more general employment of vehicles (both passenger and freight) of larger capacity and greater speed.

Freight Traffic.

On the accompanying map (C) are shown the locations of wharves, godowns and industrial concerns generally. It will be noticed that these are so grouped that, to a very great extent, they could be served by railless freight cars using roads equipped for proposed railless passenger services, thus avoiding duplication of equipment and of road reconstruction. Moreover, a glance at the map shows that the principal places to be reached by freight cars are such that the cars could be run conveniently on other than the Central District roads now seriously congested by manually propelled freight vehicles. This alone would go far to improve traffic conditions. To make freight conveyance in Shanghai as cheap and expeditious as it should be, it is necessary to employ overhead electric wires as much as possible. So far as can be judged, there would be very little running of freight cars away from trolley wires ; but each freight car would be equipped with an electric storage battery sufficient to make it independent of wires as might be found necessary. It is clear that the two questions of passenger and freight traffic are inseparable and must be considered together.

It is presumed that, of the cost of reconstructing roads for railless cars, this Company would be asked to contribute one-half as before and also contribute towards the cost of any reconstructed Soochow Creek bridges to be used by the Company's cars. It is pointed out, however, that motor freight trucks (already operating here) pay merely nominal license fees which cannot include any contribution towards road or bridge charges and attention is directed to the undesirability of the continued licensing, on such terms, of motor trucks before this Company is given an opportunity to instal electric freight cars and before the roads are reconstructed to suit either type of vehicle.

D. MCCOLL,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

(Enclosure D.)

*Statement of Lengths of Extensions Proposed to be put in hand during each of the Three Years from, say, September 1919.**Foreign Settlement :—*

<i>Along</i>	<i>Rail—1st Year.</i>		<i>To</i>	<i>Miles</i>
	<i>From</i>			
North Szechuen Road Extension.	Tram Terminus	Park Gate		.25
<i>Railless—1st Year.</i>				
†Honan Road	Avenue Edward VII	Peking Road		.69
†North Honan Road	North Soochow Road	Boundary Road		.62
Elgin Road	North Honan Road	North Chekiang Road		.36
Cunningham Road	Elgin Road	Boundary Road		.13
Foochow Road	Honan Road	Thibet Road		.60
Peking Road	Honan Road	Bund		.39
Thibet Road	Foochow Road	Cemetery Road		.10
Cemetery, Taku, Chungking and Manila Rds.	Thibet Road	Great Western Road		.77
Canton Road	Thibet Road	Hoopah Road		.26
Markham Road	Sinza Road	Yu Yuen Mill		.70
*Haining and Cunningham Roads	North Thibet Road	Boone Road		.40
*Boone Road	Cunningham Road	Broadway		1.09
				6.11

†These two extensions would be operated separately to begin with, and would become one route when the Honan Road bridge is suitably reconstructed. It is presumed that towards the cost of such reconstruction the Company would contribute in the manner provided by the Concession Agreement for rail extensions.

*The carrying out of these two extensions would depend upon powers being obtained for the extension, through Chapei, to the Railway Goods Yard—see page 3 of this statement.

Railless—2nd Year.

<i>Along</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Jessfield Road	Bubbling Well Road	St. John's College	1.78
Markham Road	Yu Yuen Mill	Gordon Road	.30
Gordon, Ichang and Ferry Roads	Markham Road	Soochow Creek	1.29
Szechuen Road	Ningpo Road	North Soochow Road	.32
† Ningpo Road	Kiangse Road	Szechuen Road	.07
Kiangse Road	Ningpo Road	Peking Road	.08
Ward Road	Muirhead Road	Thorburn Road	.80
† Woosung, Hanbury and Singkeipang Roads	North Soochow Road	East Yuhang Road	.90
† East Yuhang and Chaoufoong Roads	Singkeipang Road	Yochow Road	.46
† North Szechuen Road Extension	Tram Terminus	Park Gate	.25
			6.25

†The carrying out of these extensions would depend on the date of completion of the reconstruction of the Szechuen Road bridge towards the cost of which the Company would naturally contribute as provided in the Concession Agreements for rail extensions.

Railless—3rd Year.

<i>Along</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Yangtsepoo Road	Tram Terminus	The Point	.92
† Thibet Road	Avenue Edward VII	Soochow Road	.79
† North Thibet Road	North Soochow Road	Haining Road	.32
North Soochow Road	North Thibet Road	North Szechuen Road	.96
			2.99

†These extensions are placed in the 3rd year as it is understood the Thibet Road bridge would not be reconstructed earlier. Towards the cost of such reconstruction the Company would contribute as in the case of the Szechuen Road and Honan Road bridges.

Tramway Routes proposed to be run over by Railless Cars—1st Year.

Broadway	North Soochow Road	Muirhead Road	1.29
Yangtsepoo Road	Muirhead Road	Whangpoo Wharf	.48
Bund and Garden Bridge	Avenue Edward VII	North Soochow Road	.76
Sinza Road	Markham Road	Thibet Road	.89
Canton Road	Bund	Hoopeh Road	.61
Boundary Road	North Honan Road	North Chekiang Road	.33
North Chekiang Road	Boundary Road	Elgin Road	.13
			4.49

Tramway Routes proposed to be run over by Railless Cars—2nd Year.

Yangtsepoo Road	Whangpoo Road	Tram Terminus	2.22
† North Szechuen Road	North Soochow Road	Park Gate	1.78
Seward Road	Broadway	Muirhead Road	1.23
Muirhead Road	Seward Road	Broadway	.13
North Soochow Road	North Szechuen Road	Broadway	.29
			5.65

†The introduction of Railless Cars on North Szechuen Road would depend upon the date of completion of the reconstruction of the Szechuen Road Bridge.

*Chinese Territory:—**Railless—1st Year.*

<i>Along</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Haining Road Extension and Stone Bridge Road	North Thibet Road	Railway Goods Yards	1.13

Railless—2nd Year.

<i>Along</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Miles</i>
North Honan Road Extension	Boundary Road	Yu Chung Poo Creek	.85

French Concession:—

The roads in the French Concession indicated on the map for running of Railless Cars are, at this stage, merely the proposals of this Company in order to show how the Foreign Settlement routes should, naturally, be completed southwards. On receiving the Council's sanction to the extensions in the Foreign Settlement the Company would take up with the French Company the question of the prolongation of the extensions into the French Concession.

D. McCOLL,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 11, 1919.

SIR,—On December 8 the Council received a Police report to the effect that at 8.55 a.m. on December 3 at the Honan and Nanking Roads corner, the driver of an eastbound tramcar, attached to trailer No. 122, started the car without signal, to the very great danger of people alighting from and boarding the car.

In the Council's opinion the continual overloading of cars is the cause of incidents of this kind. The conductor is unable to move and much less to see when the passengers are clear of the car: the motorman has thus frequently to judge for himself as to when to start the car, although his position in front of the car makes this a matter of extreme difficulty, particularly since so long as anyone can put his feet on the step of a car so long will he hang on. It would seem to the Council, and I am to suggest—that this condition of affairs, which exposes the public to a very real danger, could be mitigated by such an increase of staff as will secure greater supervision at tram stopping places.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

D. McCOLL, Esq.,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, December 18, 1919. *

SIR,—Your letter dated December 11 has been fully considered. The incident to which it refers was not reported to the Company and there is no trace of any accident.

The rule is that a motorman must not start his car until he receives the bell signal from the conductor. Any man found disobeying this instruction is suitably dealt with. As a further precaution, the motorman is expected to look back and satisfy himself that intending passengers have safely boarded the car before he starts it. From the point of view of danger, particularly referred to in your letter, appearances lead to much greater apprehension than the facts disclosed by our accident records justify. Thus: for 1919, the number of cases of persons falling while boarding or alighting from moving cars will not exceed 2.50 per million passengers; for 1912 the corresponding figure was 6.35. Most of such cases occur not at or near but well away from stopping places, and any serious accidents to passengers falling in this way are almost invariably to ignorant natives alighting from cars travelling at a good speed.

With reference to the suggestion contained in your letter for greater supervision at stopping places, some time ago a Tramway Inspector was placed on special duty at the traffic islands at the junction of Nanking and Chekiang Roads; but with such crowds of Chinese to be dealt with, and (in many cases) no less than four separate entrances to a motor car and trailer, it is not clear that anything appreciable is effected by the additional man; he cannot much more than call out "Passengers out first," which, in most cases, the conductors and motormen can do in any case. It is to be noted that the combined seating accommodation of a single-deck tramcar and trailer here, with two conductors, is no more than that of the average double-deck tramcar in use in the United Kingdom with only one conductor.

Whilst there are no apparent grounds for apprehending additional risk of accidents due to overcrowding, I am desired to express the Company's view that the present overcrowding is undesirable from different points of view such as (1) the comfort and convenience and possibly the health of passengers; (2) delay of the cars at stopping places, thus entailing longer journey times and the employment of more cars and men to maintain the same service than would be necessary if a better average speed could be maintained; (3) interference with the work of the conductors resulting in uncollected fares.

The existing overcrowding is, of course, due largely to the very great increase of tramway traffic during the last few years beyond the increase of rolling stock which has been possible. But for the war, the additional cars sanctioned by the Council as per your letter dated April 1, 1919, would probably be already in service. New buildings have been erected for the construction and accommodation of these cars, and the necessary local materials are on hand in our works. There has been great difficulty, however, in importing, for the construction of the cars, certain materials not obtainable locally; these materials are only due to arrive about the end of the year. All preparations have been made for expediting the construction of the cars as soon as the materials in question arrive, and the cars will be completed and put into service without loss of time on the Company's part.

It should be noted, however, that the Company is one of very few traction undertakings which have been able substantially to increase their car mileage since the outbreak of the War. Many undertakings have been unable

even to maintain their car mileage at pre-war standard. The Singapore Tramways, for example, with practically 16 miles of route ran 2,007,147 car miles in 1914, and in 1918, on the same length of route, only 1,820,037 car miles. Our Company, with about 16½ miles of route, ran 3,278,826 car miles in 1914, and, with 17½ miles of route in 1918, 4,112,776 car miles. For 1919 our car mileage will total about 4,550,000. But this increase of service in Shanghai has far from kept pace with the growth of the tramway traffic, the number of passengers having gone up from 55½ millions in 1914 to 95 millions in 1919—an increase of over 71 per cent. in passengers against an increase of only 39 per cent. in car mileage.

It is clear, however, that even if the additional cars (15 rail and 7 railless) now under construction, were in service, facilities would still be far short of what is necessary to cope adequately with the requirements for electric traction. The amount of single track and its locations, and other rail disabilities, restrict the frequency of rail cars which can be run, and the narrowness of the roads at certain important parts is against doubling of the track. With the existing roads and track and the restriction by the French Company of through services between the two areas, there is very little possibility of increased frequency of rail services. The Company's proposals for the extended development of railless electric traction made clear that additional lines are necessary, with interrunning of railless cars on rail routes, to give the necessary additional frequency. It is recalled that comprehensive proposals were detailed in a printed statement by the Company which was submitted to the Council in December 1917 and issued with the Municipal Gazette of March 14, 1918; also that, in correspondence with the Council in July last, the Company again emphasised that the provision of additional facilities which would be afforded by reasonable development of railless electric traction is the natural and only satisfactory remedy for conditions such as those referred to in your letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. McCOLL,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 12, 1920.

SIR,—In reference to the scheme of railless tram extensions forwarded with your letter of July 23, 1919, to the preliminary consideration given thereto by the Watch and Works Committees, to recent discussions on the subject between yourself, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Acting Commissioner of Police, and to your request that a route north and south across the Central District should be sanctioned by the Council in substitution for the route proposed by you along the Honan Road, I am directed to inform you that the Council has unanimously and definitely recorded its disapproval of any further crossing of the Nanking Road except at Thibet Road, and that accordingly it is unable to sanction the introduction of the railless system, as I understand was proposed by you, on the Kiangse Road from Avenue Edward VII to Peking Road and thence eastward along the latter road to Szechuen Road and north to Soochow Road.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

D. McCOLL, Esq.

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, January 23, 1920.

SIR,—With reference to your letter dated January 12, I am desired to state that the Company expected to have received from the Council long before this, a letter dealing with the whole scheme of proposed extensions rather than one referring only to a part thereof. Consideration of the entire scheme would permit of the bearing of the different parts upon other parts and upon the whole being more clearly discerned.

At a conference with the Commissioner of Public Works and the Acting Commissioner of Police some weeks ago, I explained at length the necessity of a new north and south railless route; they agreed, I understood, that the traffic requirements called for a railless route along Kiangse Road, and I stated that this could be substituted for Honan Road as proposed in my letter of July 23, 1919. That your letter under reply disapproves of any further crossing of Nanking Road by railless cars except at Thibet Road, makes necessary the following further explanation:—

(1).—A route along Honan Road or Kiangse Road south of the Soochow Creek is necessary (a) as a connecting link between the south-western and north-eastern districts where extensions have been proposed which would be practically useless without this connecting link, and (b) as a prolongation into the Central area of the North Szechuen Road line, *via* the proposed new Szechuen Road bridge over the Soochow Creek: this is necessary to give direct services to the northern districts, the present services *via* Soochow Road and the Bund being inadequate and incapable of being increased owing to the stretches of single track in the narrow parts of North Szechuen Road Extension. The northern area served by the North Szechuen Road line is now an important and rapidly increasing residential district for a large section of the foreign community, and, without a north and south direct route as proposed, the Company would be unable to provide adequate travelling facilities for these residents. There is also a very dense Chinese population to be provided for in that district.

(2).—Without a new north and south route as proposed, the Company could make no use of and would not, therefore, be warranted in contributing towards the cost of a reconstructed North Szechuen Road bridge. Moreover, without such a new route, there would be no way of continuing North Honan Road cars southwards except *via* Fokien Road and, therefore, the very restricted use which the Company could make of a reconstructed bridge at Honan Road would necessarily curtail considerably the Company's contribution towards its cost.

(3).—In my letter dated July 23, 1919, it was made clear that a railless car "must occupy a crossing for a shorter time than a string of small vehicles carrying the same number of passengers or the same quantity of goods." There is a substantial saving of time with the larger vehicles. The only way to relieve congestion caused by excessive numbers of small and slow vehicles is to remove restrictions against larger and faster vehicles doing a fair share of the work, as proposed by the Company's scheme of extensions. The Company cannot understand why the Council continues restrictions against railless electric vehicles, particularly at a time when large motor vehicles of different kinds, private and public, are being licensed at nominal fees, in rapidly increasing numbers and without any restriction as to the routes they may take or the roads they may cross.

(4).—North and south traffic is always substantially heavier than east and west traffic and demands consideration.

I am desired once more to recall that, as far back as December 1917, the Company submitted comprehensive proposals for adequately dealing with the traffic requirements, and re-submitted these proposals in more complete form in July last year: and that my departure on Home leave has been more than once postponed in the hope that a reply would be received from the Council dealing with the whole scheme, so enabling me to discuss the matter with the London Board in a definite manner.

I am now informed by the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the Electricity Department that he cannot guarantee a supply of current for the 22 additional cars (sanctioned by the Council in April last) to be brought into service this summer: it is obviously necessary to have a definite scheme of extensions approved before traction electrical requirements can be gauged and the necessary converter plant and cables ordered. Deliveries of equipment for extensions are bound to be considerably delayed under the conditions prevailing, whilst the rate of traffic increase continues to be greater than ever before.

The whole position, unsatisfactory from all aspects, is one which the Company has done its utmost, as the correspondence shows, to prevent.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. McCOLL,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 27, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that as a result of consideration of the means by which traffic conditions in the Nanking Road may be improved, the Council considers that it would be desirable to experiment on the lines of discontinuing all the request stopping places except those at the Kiangse Road crossing and erect four additional passenger islands, 3 ft. wide by 53 ft. long, at the crossings of Fokien Road on the north and south sides, Shanse Road on the south side and Honan Road on the north side. These islands, with those already existing, will provide accommodation for tram passengers at all compulsory stopping places with the exception of the two at Szechuen Road, where the available space will not permit of the construction of any island. It is, of course, recognized that these arrangements can be experimental only and that the discontinuance of request stopping places, which will result in a proportionately larger number of passengers using the compulsory stopping places, may conceivably tend to excessive crowding of the islands and adjacent roadway, thus in effect proving a greater hindrance to other traffic than the more frequent stopping places. But it is recognized that it is only by experimentation that any improvement in existing conditions can be hoped for.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

J. G. SMEATON, Esq.,
Acting General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, March 16, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 27, in which it is stated that, as a result of consideration of the means by which traffic conditions in the Nanking Road may be improved, the Council considers that it would be desirable to experiment on the lines of discontinuing all the request stopping places except those at the Kiangse Road crossing and to erect four additional passenger islands, 3 ft. wide by 53 ft. long, at the crossings of Fokien Road on the north and south sides, Shanse Road on the south side and Honan Road on the north side. In reply I have to state that, with the exception of the Request Stopping Places at the

Kiangse Road crossing, which are very largely used, and which it is proposed should be retained, there remain only six others, viz. :—

- (1).—Pole A-84 near Electricity Department's Show Room for West-going Cars.
- (2).—Pole A-85 opposite Electricity Department's Show Room for East-going Cars.
- (3).—Pole A-109 near Town Hall for West-going Cars.
- (4).—Pole A-110 opposite Town Hall for East-going Cars.
- (5).—Pole A-115 opposite Louza Police Station for West-going Cars.
- (6).—Pole A-116 near Louza Police Station for East-going Cars.

As it is found from observation of the traffic that very few passengers use Request Stops Numbers 1 and 2 and 5 and 6, the Company is agreeable to discontinuing them, but, it is suggested that Numbers 3 and 4 should be retained as these stops are largely used by foreigners going to and coming from entertainments, etc., at the Town Hall.

The Company welcomes the Council's suggestion to erect four additional passenger islands at the crossings mentioned in your letter, and notes that these, with those already existing, will provide accommodation for tram passengers at all compulsory stopping places in the Nanking Road with the exception of the Szechuen Road crossing where the roadway is too narrow to permit of islands.

I am directed by the Local Board to state that it is thought that the provision of these additional passenger islands will facilitate the loading and unloading of tramcars and tend to ameliorate traffic conditions, generally, in the Nanking Road.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. G. SMEATON,

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Acting General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 22, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 23, in support of the view expressed by you verbally in conference with the Commissioner of Public Works and the Acting Commissioner of Police in December last, that the provision of a new north and south railless tram route is a matter of necessity more particularly from the point of view of relieving congestion on the existing tram routes.

In reply I am directed to inform you that after due consideration of the views advanced by you and of the suitability of the several possible north and south routes, especially in relation to the traffic on the Nanking Road, the Council can only, it is regretted, affirm the decision communicated to you in my letter of January 12, disapproving any further crossing of the Nanking Road by railless cars except at Thibet Road.

Since your letter now under reply gives expression to a certain measure of disappointment at the fact that the Council has not sooner dealt with the whole of the comprehensive scheme of electric traction development submitted with your letter of July 23, 1919, I am directed to emphasise that the Council could not express its views on a scheme of such far-reaching importance until it had received that very close examination and consideration in detail that the protection and furtherance of the public interest very rightly demand. Actually this scheme of development was forwarded to the Heads of the several Departments concerned, immediately after its receipt, for their detailed comment and criticism, and in due course, on September 17, after circulation to members with departmental reports thereon, it was the subject of preliminary consideration at a meeting of the Council. Later, on October 30, it was considered at great length at a joint meeting of the Watch and Works Committees, when the several Heads of Departments were heard in amplification of the views expressed in their written reports: further reports on certain material points, financial and otherwise, were then directed, whilst the Commissioner of Public Works received instructions to confer with you on certain others. These further reports, including a report by the Commissioner of Public Works on the result of his conferences with you, were submitted to the Council on December 22, 1919, and considered at a Council meeting on January 7, 1920, when I was directed to write to you in terms of my letter of January 12 above referred to, stating that the Council had unanimously and definitely recorded its disapproval of any further crossing of the Nanking Road by railless cars except at Thibet Road. Meanwhile, on December 11, 1919, by the Council's directions you were addressed on the matter of the serious danger caused by the over-crowding of tramcars. Your reply of December 18, 1919, as also your letter of January 23, 1920, on the subject of a new north and south railless route, were submitted at a further joint meeting of the Watch and Works Committees on February 12, when consideration was also given to the several outstanding points which had been the subject, in the meantime, of further departmental reports. The views recorded at this meeting have since been confirmed by the Council with certain modifications, and for convenience I am directed to deal with the whole question of rail and railless extensions and of improvement in the existing service under the following headings :—

*Extensions Comprised in your Company's Programme.
Rail Extension.*

Programme for First Year.

At the forthcoming Meeting of Ratepayers the Council will recommend approval of the extension of the existing rail route along North Szechuen Road Extension from the tram terminus to the Hongkew Park Gate or Wonglo Road. Such extension to be approved in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Tramway Agreement of 1905.

*Railless Extensions.**Programme for First Year.*

Honan Road from Avenue Edward VII to Peking Road.—The Council's disapproval of any further crossing of the Nanking Road except at Thibet Road is dealt with in my letter of January 12 as amplified above.

Foochow Road from Honan Road to Thibet Road.—Disapproval of the extension along the Honan Road from Avenue Edward VII to Peking Road will necessarily involve a "dead end" at the Honan Road end of the Foochow Road, which the Council is unwilling to sanction in view of traffic conditions. On the other hand the Council has no objection to an extension along Foochow Road from Thibet Road as far as Fokien Road and thence along the system already in operation on the latter road, or in the alternative as far as the Bund, linking up with the system in operation there.

Cemetery, Taku, Chungking and Manila Roads from Thibet Road to Great Western Road.—This extension is considered unsuitable and cannot accordingly be approved.

Haining and Cunningham Roads from North Thibet Road to Boone Road and Boone Road from Cunningham Road to Broadway.—The Council regards these extensions as very desirable and accordingly requests that they be carried out irrespective of success or failure to obtain powers for an extension through Chapei to the Railway Goods Yard. It may be noted that a portion of the roadway of the section of Haining Road between North Thibet Road and Kansuh Road is within the jurisdiction of the Chapei Authorities, whose approval, so far as this section is concerned, should accordingly be sought.

The remaining extensions comprised in your proposed programme for the first year are passed without objection.

Programme for Second Year.

Jessfield Road from Bubbling Well Road to St. John's College.—The section of this extension between Brenan Piece and St. John's College passing through Jessfield Village is considered unsuitable and cannot be sanctioned. The remainder of this extension is approved.

Szechuen Road from Ningpo Road to North Soochow Road, Ningpo Road from Kiangse Road to Szechuen Road and Kiangse Road from Ningpo Road to Peking Road.—The Council is unwilling to approve these extensions in the view that the narrowness of the roads concerned and traffic conditions generally are such as to render them unsuitable.

The remaining extensions comprised in your proposed programme for the second year are passed without objection.

Programme for the Third Year.

The extensions comprised in your proposed programme for the third year are also passed without objection, but the Council requests that the extensions along *North Thibet Road from North Soochow Road to Haining Road and along North Soochow Road from North Thibet Road to North Szechuen Road* be undertaken in the programme for the first year.

*Extensions not Comprised in your Company's Programme.**Rail Extension.*

The Council considers that extension of the existing rail route along the *Yangtsepoo Road to the Point* would be of advantage. The Council accordingly proposes to recommend approval of this extension, as an extension under the provisions of Article 2 of the Tramway Agreement of 1905.

Railless Extensions.

Burkill Road from Carter Road to Thibet Road.—The Council considers that an extension along the Burkill Road from Carter Road to Thibet Road would be of considerable advantage and assist in the relief of traffic on the Bubbling Well-Nanking Road route.

Yuyuen Road, Bubbling Well Road to Jessfield Park.—In view of the need for greater facilities for access to Jessfield Park the Council requests that an extension be provided from Bubbling Well Road along the Yuyuen Road to the Park and, if desired by your Company, as far as the Jessfield Railway Station.

Extension connecting Jessfield Road with Ferry Road.—With the mill development in this district, greater travelling facilities for the conveyance of mill hands will almost certainly be requisite at no distant date. The Council therefore requires an undertaking on the part of your Company to provide this extension at such time as the Council may require.

Avenue Edward VII.—You will no doubt recall that the question of a tramway service along the Avenue Edward VII was the subject of considerable correspondence in the local press just prior to the Special Meeting of Ratepayers in June 1914, when the Council was authorized to take steps for the culverting of the Yangkingpang and the Defence Creek: you will also recall that the Council then approached the French Council and obtained its assurance that the French Tramway Company would not be permitted to construct a tram line on the Avenue unless by previous arrangement with the Council and the Ratepayers of this Settlement. This was in 1914; six years have since elapsed and a close study of traffic conditions in the Avenue has convinced the Council that a tram service along this thoroughfare would undoubtedly tend to improve existing conditions and provide a much needed means

of transit for the general public. Accordingly the Council is addressing the French Council seeking its support to the suggestion that, subject to approval by the Ratepayers, a railless service should be provided by mutual arrangement between your Company and the French Tramway Company, from the Bund to the Great Western Road and, if desired by your Company, along this road as far as Manila Road, or on such other basis as may be found practicable.

"Dead Ends."

In regard to all the extensions enumerated, the Council will require that approved arrangements be made at termini to prevent any congestion or interference with traffic by standing cars or unsatisfactory turning arrangements. In this connexion I am directed to express the Council's view that the existing turning arrangements at Honan Road are quite satisfactory and that those at Thibet Road are fairly so, but that those at Avenue Edward VII are unsatisfactory.

Period for Completion of Programme of Extensions.

The period of three years over which the extensions are spread is considered entirely satisfactory.

Period for which Extensions are to be Granted.

All extensions approved will run concurrently with the Tramway Agreement of 1905.

Road Re-Construction.

In respect of all railless extensions approved, the Council will require a contribution from your Company of Tls. 25,000 per route mile towards the cost of road reconstruction, when reconstruction is required to render the roads affected suitable for the railless system.

Road Maintenance.

As a contribution to road maintenance, the Council will require your Company to pay one tael cent per car mile in respect of all railless extensions approved, including those which will traverse any rail route. This contribution will be payable half-yearly. The existing agreement in regard to the maintenance of rail tracks will continue unaffected and will be applied, on the basis therein provided for, to the two rail extensions above referred to.

Re-Construction of Bridges.

Towards the cost of re-constructing bridges, over which any of the extensions approved will pass, your Company will be required to make a contribution of 33½ per cent. of the total cost.

Royalty in Respect of Extensions.

The Council has agreed that the royalty contribution provided for by the Tramway Agreement of 1905, viz : 5 per cent. of the gross receipts of the Company, should extend to apply to all extensions approved.

Fire Brigade Requirements.

The rail and railless systems are open to objection from the point of view of danger to members of the Fire Brigade from the live overhead wires. This matter has been the subject of consideration in the past and you will recall that in October 1918 you submitted a statement of certain proposed arrangements to reduce this danger. These arrangements were passed by the Council as satisfactory, but the Chief Officer reports that although you have repeatedly promised to give a demonstration of cutting down or pulling aside the wires, you have not as yet actually done anything in the matter. I am directed to request that you will take immediate steps to arrange for this demonstration and to emphasise that no extensions of the rail or railless systems will be sanctioned except upon the express undertaking of your Company to put the agreed fire arrangements into early operation.

Electrical Considerations.

The Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the Electricity Department will make the necessary provision for cables, etc., to cover all extensions approved by the Council.

Freight Traffic.

Members are unwilling to give consideration to the desirability or otherwise of the introduction of a freight service until very radical improvement is effected in the matter of over-crowding and better accommodation for first class passengers, which is dealt with hereunder.

Agreement Covering Extensions.

So soon as you have notified acceptance of the terms herein outlined, upon which the Council is prepared to sanction extension of the existing tram service, an agreement will be drafted by the Council's legal adviser and submitted for your consideration, generally on the lines of the Tramway Agreement of 1905 *mutatis mutandis* covering the points herein referred to and such other points as the Council may deem requisite.

Over-Crowding and Better Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

In the Council's opinion there is no matter that more urgently requires the attention of your Company than the overcrowding of cars that at present obtains in a very aggravated form on practically the whole of the rail service. On this question and supplementing my letter to you of December 11, 1919, I am directed to express the Council's view that apart from the amelioration that should follow as a natural consequence of the extensions now approved, the greatest measure of amelioration will result from an increase in the passenger-carrying capacity of the service. This can be achieved by (1) greater frequency of service, (2) increase in the length of cars and/or (3) introduction of double deck cars. It appears to the Council that the adoption of No. 1 is possible to some extent; No. 2 will add largely to the weight of cars and may result in road subsidence and is therefore perhaps undesirable, whilst the like objection applies to No. 3, added to which is the fact that double deck cars would be likely to prove top-heavy and dangerous on a meter gauge track.

Apart from the question of overcrowding, members feel very strongly that more consideration should be paid to the comfort and convenience of first class passengers, both foreign and Chinese. The practice of labelling car compartments on the outward journey as first class and the same compartments as third class on the return journey is considered objectionable and I am directed to request that your Company put an end thereto. Another objectionable practice that has been observed by members personally is the permitting of passengers to travel first class with third class tickets, especially on the Outer Circle route, whilst chit coolies and messengers whose state of cleanliness is not always beyond reproach, are not infrequently observed travelling as first class season ticket holders. To remove the latter nuisance, I am to suggest that your Company should consider the desirability of issuing third class season tickets, even if it be only to a limited extent.

Traffic Congestion on the Nanking Road.

Closely connected with the question of over-crowding and better accommodation for first class passengers is the need of improving traffic conditions in Nanking Road so as to reduce congestion as far as possible and to protect tram passengers at the stopping places from other vehicular traffic and *vice versa*. Much improvement has undoubtedly been effected by the provision of traffic islands and as indicated in my letter to you of February 27 last the Council proposes by way of experiment to discontinue the request stopping places along the Nanking Road, except, as suggested by you in your letter of March 16, at Kiangse Road and the Town Hall, and to provide traffic islands at all compulsory stopping places which are at present not provided with islands, except at the Szechuen Road crossing, where the roadway is too narrow.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

J. G. SMEATON, Esq.,

Acting General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, September 14, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to forward to you, herewith, a letter, dated July 5, addressed to you by the General Manager, and also 15 printed copies thereof. This letter has been submitted to and approved by the members of the Local Board in Shanghai.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. B. HERBERT,

Acting Local Secretary, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

London, July 5, 1920.

SIR,—A copy of your letter of March 22 to the Acting General Manager has been forwarded here, and has received the careful consideration of the Directors in conjunction with the Chairman of the Local Board and the General Manager, who are now in this country.

To avoid any risk of obscuring the salient points which remain to be settled in connection with the scheme of extensions, it is thought well in this letter to touch only very briefly on what is described in your letter as "Over-crowding and Better Accommodation for First-Class Passengers," and on the question of Freight Traffic, and to submit the detailed answers on these matters in the separate statements which accompany this letter.

OVERCROWDING AND BETTER ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.

Only by a suitable network of railless extensions, with inter-running of railless cars on certain of the tramway lines, as proposed by the Company, can the necessary increase of service in both classes be provided. It was timely recognition of this fact which prompted the Company to submit the comprehensive scheme of extensions detailed in its printed statement of December, 1917. An essential part of this scheme, if its purpose is to be

served, is an additional North and South route between Fokien Road and the Bund, which the Council still disapproves without giving any reason. The history of the Company's negotiations with the Council shows that the Board has appreciated the duty of a Public Utility Company, such as ours, to keep pace by development of its system with the growth of traffic requirements, and that the Company's proposals anticipated present requirements well ahead. The Company can scarcely be held responsible for the results of the delay in dealing with these proposals as seen in the existing inadequacy of facilities. Even now, certain of the Company's expert recommendations, vital to the solution of the problems, are set aside by the Council without explanation, and without opportunity having been afforded for mutual discussion. The matter is dealt with fully in the accompanying Statement (pages 7 to 9).

FREIGHT SERVICE.

The bare intimation in your letter of the unwillingness of the Council to give consideration to the question of a freight service until "radical improvement is effected in the matter of overcrowding and better accommodation for first-class passengers" does not, it is regretted, advance the scheme towards settlement. As one of my earlier letters regarding extensions emphasised, "... the two questions of passenger and freight traffic are inseparable, and must be considered together." This is a considered statement, based on long expert study of the conditions and requirements. The railless extensions are needed to afford the increased passenger facilities; but the convenience to the public of the additional services would depend not a little upon the Company being afforded the facilities to run railless freight services, and so reduce the extent to which some important parts of the proposed routes are occupied, and the traffic impeded, by handcarts and wheelbarrows. This is an important aspect of the matter from a public point of view, having regard to the small mileage of roads in the Settlement in proportion to the population, and to the fact that a large amount of the limited road space available in important sections is occupied by these slow and erratic vehicles, drawn or pushed by irresponsible coolies.

In the more detailed answer annexed hereto (pages 10 and 11) it is shown clearly that the interests of the public and of the Council lie much more in the direction of the development of freight traffic by the vehicles of this Company than by licensed motor trucks of miscellaneous concerns. The Company asks no more than the same rights to run its freight vehicles as are given others to run motor freight trucks, and it does not ask the same favourable terms.

The Council has evidently overlooked Clauses 22 and 24 of the Tramway Concession Agreement, which provide for freight traffic and special facilities and rates to the Council for conveyance of its materials. These advantages the Council could not obtain from small freight-carrying concerns. The Board could not regard as reasonable any suggestion that the contemplated new Concession Agreement in respect of railless extensions should not include provisions for freight conveyance, for which, in cities, railless cars are so much more suitable than rail cars. Reconstruction of roads and bridges is just as necessary for services of motor freight trucks as for railless electric cars, and the Company sees no reason why it should contribute heavily towards the cost of such reconstruction and be denied the right to run freight cars which is given to miscellaneous motor truck proprietors who make no such contribution. The removal of this anomaly should be provided for in the proposed Concession.

ROUTES OF EXTENSIONS.

North and South Route.

Your letter intimates "the Council's disapproval of any further crossing of the Nanking Road except at Thibet Road," but gives no reason for this decision. I explained at length to the Commissioner of Public Works and the Deputy Commissioner of Police the great importance of an additional North and South route between Fokien Road and the Bund, and I understood they were convinced of this necessity. The absence of such a route would defeat one of the principal purposes of the scheme, viz., to relieve congestion in the central area, and would also render more or less useless other parts of the scheme designed to serve more outlying districts. Without this indispensable central link the scheme would be robbed of much of its intended utility. Fokien Road is too far West and the Bund too far East to be suitable thoroughfares for the traffic to and from the districts in question, and, in any case, it would be impossible for these lines to carry all the additional services required. The proposed direct connection between the North Szechuen Road district and the central area *via* North Szechuen Road bridge would be cut out, and the North Honan Road extension would be without a reasonable continuation southwards. Although traffic on North and South roads is generally heavier than on East and West roads, the Council has approved only one extension on the former, viz., Thibet Road (which is too far West to relieve Central congestion), as compared with no less than five on the latter, viz. :-

	From	To
Avenue Edward VII	Bund	Manila Road
Foochow Road	Bund	Thibet Road
Peking, Thibet, and Burkill Roads	Bund	Carter Road
North Soochow Road	Broadway	North Thibet Road
Boone and Haining Roads	Broadway	North Thibet Road

It is hoped that the Company will be given an opportunity of meeting any objections to an additional North and South route between Fokien Road and the Bund. If the tramways were Municipal and I were advising the Council

regarding a scheme of extensions, I should make exactly the same recommendation as a traffic measure of first importance.

Jessfield Park.

The proposed termination of the extension from Bubbling Well to Jessfield at Brenan Piece, before it passes through Jessfield Village, instead of continuing through the village to the Jessfield Park entrance near St. John's College, as in the Company's scheme, would deprive the line of most of its utility, and, curtailed as proposed in your letter, would not be worth equipping.

The Council's approval of this curtailed route, together with the request for an extension from Bubbling Well along the Yu Yuen Road to the other gate of the Jessfield Park near the Jessfield Railway Station, is not understood. The route proposed by the Company would serve both the Jessfield Village and the Park; this route curtailed would serve practically nothing. An extension along Yu Yuen Road would traverse a thoroughfare at the sides of which are some houses of well-to-do residents (mostly foreign), who, having their own motor cars as a rule, would not be regular users of railless electric cars. There is little or no potential Chinese traffic to be served by this line. The Company appreciates the desirability of providing an extension to the Jessfield Park, and proposed the Jessfield Road line partly with this object, but does not favour capital outlay on two adjacent country lines, both of which would have to be run at a loss, especially when the need is so urgent to devote expenditure towards the improvement of traffic conditions in congested districts lacking adequate traction facilities.

Extension between Jessfield Road and Ferry Road.

With reference to the extension proposed by the Council to connect Jessfield Road with Ferry Road by some route not indicated, I know of no road lying between these points with a traffic at all approaching the volume necessary to support a railless route. Our experience is that mill hands—to the conveyance of whom in this district your letter refers—are seldom users of our services. This appears to be due partly to the extremely low wages of this class of native workers, and partly to the system under which wheelbarrow coolies call for the workers and convey them, 10 or 12 on a barrow, between house door and mill entrance, at an incredibly low monthly rate. Our experience in the Yangtzepoo district, where most of the mills are at present located, is that the bulk of the mill workers (female) are not users of the cars. With this explanation, the Council will realise that the proposed extension does not at present commend itself to the Company. On the other hand, it is to be noted that the extension proposed by the Company, and approved by the Council, *vid* Markham Road and Gordon Road, would serve a growing industrial district, where most of the Western district mills are located; and it is suggested that, after experience of the working of this line has been obtained, data will be available for further consideration of an extension between Jessfield Road and Ferry Road.

Rail and Railless Extension between Yangtzepoo Terminus and the Point.

Especially when rails cost at least three times more than they did before the war, the Company sees no object in laying a tramway line, as suggested by the Council, between the present Eastern terminus and the Point (where the traffic is extremely light), in addition to providing a railless service. The reason for proposing extension of the tramway line to the Hongkew Park Gate was to convey people the very short distance further to the Park gate, which is the natural terminus, and also to obtain there turning facilities not available at the present terminus at the Public School for Boys. In the case of the Point, no such reason exists, and it was, and is, felt that the requirements there would be fully met by a railless extension with through service to and from Shanghai.

Burkill Road, from Carter Road to Thibet Road.

The Company agrees that this extension, suggested by the Council, might serve a useful purpose, especially if projected southwards, say, along Yates Road.

Avenue Edward VII.

It is noted that the Council would prefer an extension along Avenue Edward VII, Great Western Road and Manila Road, to the extension proposed by the Company along Cemetery, Taku, Chungking, and Manila Roads, which is disapproved, and is making a suggestion to this effect to the French Council, with a view to a joint service being provided by the two Companies. I shall be glad to be advised of the result.

Period for Completion of Extensions.

In view of the effect of changes in certain parts of the scheme on other parts, there being a considerable amount of interdependence, it is thought that determination of the arrangements for carrying out the extensions should now await final approval of the complete network.

Fire Brigade Requirements.

I was anxious to have the demonstration referred to carried out long before I left Shanghai, on January 24, 1920. Different attempts were made to get Mr. Pett to make an appointment, but without success. Our Line Engineer wrote me, on 4th December, 1919:—

"I have again telephoned Mr. Pett re wire-cutting demonstration. He replied that he has not forgotten, but is very busy, and will let me know when he can attend."

Since receipt of copy of your letter under reply, I have been advised that the demonstration has been successfully carried out.

TERMS.

Reconstruction of Roads.

It is noted that the amount suggested in your letter as the Company's contribution towards the cost of road reconstruction is Taels 25,000 per route mile, or about 35 per cent. more than the Company's contribution for the mile of route between Honan Road Bridge, along Honan Road, Peking Road, and Fokien Road. This contribution was on the basis of one-half of the cost. I am directed to enquire upon what basis the proposed contribution of Taels 25,000 has been computed, and also as to the Council's proposals for contributions in respect of—

(a) Roads not requiring complete reconstruction

(b) The making of tramway routes suitable for regular railless services.

Reconstruction of Bridges.

It is noted that the Council suggests a contribution of one-third of the total cost of reconstructing any bridges over which extensions will pass. The bridges required would be across the Soochow Creek in respect of which the Concession Agreement (Clause 8) provides :—

“Should any extension of the tramway be hereafter agreed between the parties hereto, and should any existing bridges across the Soochow Creek be traversed thereby, the Council shall re-erect the same on the steel girder pattern, with the necessary approaches, bastions, and embankments, and the Company shall, when such re-erection shall be completed, contribute £2,000 towards the cost of each such bridge.”

Construction costs are, of course, higher than when this clause was drafted. On the other hand, the bridges would not be required to carry rails, and the railless cars are less than half the weight of trams. I am directed to enquire the estimated total cost of each bridge, and the estimated date of completion.

It should be pointed out that the alterations proposed by the Council in the scheme of extensions would deprive railless cars of any use of the Szechuen Road Bridge, and that, without use, there could be no contribution by the Company towards the cost of reconstruction of that bridge. Such altered scheme of extensions would also so restrict the number of cars using the Honan Road Bridge as not to warrant any substantial contribution towards the cost of its reconstruction. The question of contributions towards the cost of reconstructing bridges must, obviously, be dependent largely upon the scheme of extensions finally approved.

Road Maintenance.

The Council requests a contribution, in respect of road maintenance, of one tael cent per railless car mile wherever run in the Settlement. This is an entirely new proposal, and is difficult to understand, as additional to the 5 per cent. Royalty on gross receipts, and the proposed heavy contributions for reconstruction of roads and bridges.

At the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers the Chairman said :—

“As regards road maintenance, it is hoped that the introduction of fast motor transport will result in the gradual elimination of those archaic survivals, the handcart and the wheelbarrow, that cause such serious wear of road surfaces.”

The Council is, no doubt, right in expecting that road maintenance expenditure would be reduced as motor freight trucks replace handcarts and wheelbarrows. This expenditure would be still more reduced if the work were done by railless electric cars—the electric drive being so much less damaging to the roads than the petrol drive. But, in both cases, this would be dependent upon the roads being first made suitable; and, towards the Council's outlay on that work, it is proposed to make our Company the sole contributor. That, in addition to this, and notwithstanding the fact that the Company's vehicles would be the least injurious to road surfaces, a new levy of one tael cent per car mile is requested in respect of road maintenance, is a matter of surprise to the Directors. This charge would practically amount to doubling the 5 per cent. Royalty percentage on gross receipts.

In reviewing generally the very onerous terms proposed in your letter under reply, in respect of a scheme of extensions proposed by the Council to be so mutilated as to have its utility seriously impaired, the Directors have been impressed by the fact that no precedent is known in any part of the world for the imposition of such a group of burdens on a system of public traction. Higher car mile earnings, due to increased occupancy of the cars, as a result of the delay in determining and providing the additional services required, cannot justify permanent additional levies on the undertaking. Nor can profit on abnormal silver exchange. It is important not to lose sight of the facts that on the shares of the Company, subscribed in 1906, no dividend was paid for six years, and that, in the earlier years of operation, the Council, without any investment in the undertaking, alone profited by it.

The present high construction costs, and the insecurity attaching to the subsidiary coinage in which the bulk of the Company's revenue is collected, are also reasons against the acceptance of additional burdens on gross receipts. It is, however, thought by the Directors that Municipal revenue might participate in such success as the extensions may achieve, in the form of an interest in profits (as distinguished from gross receipts) calculated, under reasonably favourable conditions, to produce a silver contribution equivalent to the proposed car mile charge.

In conclusion, I am desired to assure the Council of the Company's readiness to furnish the additional facilities required in such a manner as will provide equitably for all the interests concerned; and it is hoped that, with co-operation and goodwill, the negotiations can be brought to an early and satisfactory issue.

As I shall be returning to Shanghai before long, it is requested that your reply be addressed to the Shanghai Office.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. McCOLL,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

(Enclosures:)

(1) Detailed Reply to the Council's comments on "Overcrowding and Better Accommodation for First-Class Passengers."

(2) Explanations regarding the importance of railless electric freight cars, as part of the Company's scheme of extensions.

Detailed Reply to the Council's comments on "Overcrowding and Better Accommodation for First-Class Passengers."

It is feared that the portion of your letter under reply which refers to the above has been written without due consideration of my letter of December 18, 1919. The Company's printed statement of December 1917, gave the congestion and inadequacy of the service as the reason for proposed extensions. That reason has become steadily more imperative, as the statement indicated would be the case. The Company foresaw the requirements, and drafted the scheme accordingly.

Your letter refers to possible ways of increasing the carrying capacity of the rail service, cites correctly objections to longer cars and to double-deck tramcars on metre-gauge track in Shanghai, but mentions the view of the Council that greater frequency of rail cars is possible to some extent. The only route traversing double track all the way is that between the Bund and Bubbling Well, but the frequency of service on the part of this route in Nanking Road between Chekiang Road and the Bund has already been complained of as excessive. Only a moderate increase of frequency would be possible, and that by (a) provision of a loop of rails at the Bund terminus, as proposed some years ago by the Company, or (b) acceptance by the French Company (which we have so far been unable to secure), of an increased number of cars running on the French Bund and turning at the circular loop at the South end thereof. This Company is agreeable, at any time, to adopt either alternative, but is clearly not responsible for the fact that, so far, neither has been acted upon. Increased frequency of rail cars on other lines could not be operated with any advantage to carrying capacity because of the stretches of single track. Adequate increase can only be provided by a suitable network of railless extensions, with inter-running of railless cars on rail lines where the frequency of service of rail cars is restricted by the single track.

With regard to the opinion expressed in your letter that "more consideration should be paid to the comfort and convenience of first-class passengers, both foreign and Chinese," the following facts are submitted:—

(1) That one of the aims of the Company's fares policy was to promote "the comfort and convenience of first-class passengers" is indicated by the fact that, whilst the first-class average charge per mile in 1919 was only 10 per cent. under that in 1909, the third-class charge for the same years shows a reduction of 40 per cent.

(2) The effectiveness of the above-mentioned differentiation of fares towards reserving the first-class compartments, as far as possible, for those for whom they are intended, is indicated by the following: for the year 1919, the percentage of the accommodation paid for, to that provided in the service run, was 130 per cent. more for third-class than for first. The percentage of occupancy of the first-class compartments for 1919 was appreciably below the unremuneratively low occupancy of the third-class compartments for 1909.

The population from which first-class traffic is derived does not increase in so great a ratio as the population from which third-class traffic is drawn. It is, therefore, obvious that, as railless extensions are provided, with cars containing first-class accommodation, the tendency will be to promote automatically "the comfort and convenience of first-class passengers." Whilst double-deck rail cars are inadvisable on our narrow-gauge track, double-deck railless cars would be possible, and would probably be found useful on routes where first-class traffic warrants the provision of a covered upper compartment of moderate size for first-class passengers, and where the number of stops is not so frequent as unduly to restrict the average speed of the cars, owing to the extra time required at stopping places to allow passengers to descend and ascend the stair. This is a matter which I have been specially investigating in this country, and a few cars of this type might well be tried in Shanghai on one of the early railless extensions to be carried out.

With reference to the complaint in your letter against "labelling car compartments on the outward journey as first-class and the same compartments as third-class on the return journey," this applies only to 14 trailer cars,

which were specially reconstructed to their present form with the approval of the Council. These cars have been run with the first-class compartment at the front, in accordance with passengers' wishes, so far as they could be ascertained. If there were rail loops at Rifle Range and the Bund, alternation of first and third for the same compartment would be avoided, as there would be no uncoupling of the cars at these termini. The small rail extension now approved by the Council, if constructed with a loop as the Company proposed, will achieve the end desired for at least half of these 14 trailers; if a loop were also provided at the Bund, or the cars run over the French Bund, the whole matter would be settled. The Company would be glad if either course could be adopted. Alternatively, if desired, the same compartment can always be reserved for first-class, so that it would be sometimes at the front and sometimes at the rear of the car. It should be added that the compartments of all cars are swept out at the end of every journey.

With regard to your statement, "chit coolies and messengers, whose state of cleanliness is not always beyond reproach, are not infrequently observed travelling as first-class season ticket holders. To remove the latter nuisance, I am to suggest, that your Company should consider the desirability of issuing third-class season tickets, even if it be only to a limited extent," I have to explain that, years ago, we tried issuing third-class season tickets, but discontinued them after unsatisfactory experience generally, including gross misuse. One point to be borne in mind here is that third-class season tickets, having the unrestricted availability attaching to our first-class seasons, would be commercially impossible at rates bearing the same relation to the third-class cash fares as the rates for the first-class seasons bear to the first-class cash fares. When the third class seasons were abandoned, first-class seasons (with photo of holder) were issued to Chinese at full first-class rates. The deterrent of the photo keeps down the number issued, and, of the 160 odd seasons so issued to Chinese, only about 20 appear to be in respect of "chit coolies and messengers," employed mostly by foreign firms. If third-class seasons were issued at all, it is believed that the suggestion in your letter, that it might be done "only to a limited extent," would be impossible of adoption. It is not clear on what grounds third-class seasons, if introduced, could be confined to certain applicants. The Company is averse to any arbitrary selective treatment of passengers in this manner, and believes that the arrangements in force—mainly by differentiation of charges—secure the most suitable allocation of passengers possible as between the classes, having regard to the exceptional conditions in Shanghai. In Tientsin no first-class accommodation whatever is provided; and, indeed, Shanghai is the only place in the East where the facilities provided for first-class passengers attract a substantial volume of traffic.

The remaining point under this head in your letter is as follows: "Another objectionable practice that has been observed by members personally is the permitting of passengers to travel first-class with third-class tickets, especially on the Outer Circle Cars." In the earlier years of operation, the cars were little used by Chinese women, and, to encourage them to travel, the experiment was tried of allowing them to use the first-class compartments on the Outer Circle route (a route used mainly by Chinese) at third-class fares. The experiment had the desired effect, and produced a better distribution of load as between the two compartments. Over two years ago, after the first-class traffic (at first-class fares) had substantially improved on this route, the privilege was withdrawn. In the *North China Daily News*, of June 22, 1918, the Editor, commenting on the fact, said: "The thanks are certainly far more due to the Tramway Company than to us, and it is only fair that their good deeds should be recognised."

The Management is always ready to give any explanations desired, to consider suggestions, or to discuss, in conference with the Council or its officers, matters connected with the service—a course more likely to promote understanding and lead to practical results, than lengthy correspondence.

D. McCOLL,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Explanation Regarding the Importance of Railless Electric Freight Cars as part of the Company's Scheme of Extensions.

THE COUNCIL'S STATEMENTS OF ITS POLICY.

I.—Regarding the Company's proposals for railless electric freight cars, as part of its scheme for dealing with the whole traffic problem, your letter under reply states:—

"Members are unwilling to give consideration to the desirability or otherwise of the introduction of a freight service until very radical improvement is effected in the matter of overcrowding and better accommodation for first-class passengers . . ."

II.—Regarding Motor Freight vehicles of miscellaneous owners, the Chairman of Council at the last annual meeting of ratepayers said:—

"Motor freight traffic is being encouraged in the view that it will relieve congestion."

"As regards road maintenance, it is hoped that the introduction of fast motor transport will result in the gradual elimination of those archaic survivals, the handcart and the wheelbarrow, that cause such serious wear of road surfaces."

With freight services by electric vehicles, as proposed by the Company, there would be the following—

ADVANTAGES TO THE PUBLIC.

(1) *Lower freight charges* than would be possible in any other way.

(2) *Utilisation of limited road space to best advantage.*—The Company's freight vehicles would save road space; handcarts and wheelbarrows waste it. Illustration: all the present vehicles of this Company, if on the streets at the same time, would only occupy 30,000 square feet of space, yet they carry over 100,000,000 passengers per annum. The handcarts and wheelbarrows occupy over 300,000 square feet of road space. Electric freight vehicles would correspondingly economise road space.

Proper co-ordination of traffic could be secured, so that freight conveyance would be organised in the most suitable way as regards time and place in relation to other traffic, with a view to the limited road space available being used to the best advantage. This could not be arranged with numerous freight-carrying concerns.

(3) *Safe operation.*—The heavier the vehicle the more careful and complete should be the selection, training, and supervision of drivers. With a multiplicity of small motor freight-carrying businesses, the difficulties of securing this, under Shanghai conditions, are obvious. With a large Company, such as ours, the methods of organisation already exist. Not only is the liability to cause accidents much greater with vehicles of numerous small concerns, but the public would have no guarantee that the latter would be financially able to make good damage caused to other property through negligent driving.

ADVANTAGES TO THE COUNCIL.

(1) *Contributions.*—The scale of contributions to the Council in respect of electric freight vehicles of this Company would be substantially higher than the contribution—merely a licence fee—imposed on miscellaneous owners of motor freight trucks.

(2) *Special Freight Rates and Facilities to Council.*—Clauses 22 and 24 of the Concession Agreement, which provide for freight traffic, specify preferential facilities and rates for conveyance of the Council's materials. These advantages could not be obtained from miscellaneous proprietors of motor freight trucks.

(3) *Profit on Sale of Electric Current.*—With electric freight vehicles of this Company, the Council would derive a profit from sale of electric current for driving them. Motor freight vehicles, which are "being encouraged" (in the words of the Chairman of Council), use petrol instead of electric current.

(4) *Saving in Expenditure.*—With electric freight vehicles of this Company the Council would be saved the expense of periodical licensing, and also a certain amount of road maintenance expenditure, because of the well-known fact that petrol vehicles, with their change gears, cause appreciably more road wear than the smoother working electric vehicles. As the freight services (like the passenger services) of this Company would be closely supervised on the streets by a staff of competent Inspectors, including expert foreigners (a system which small proprietors of motor freight vehicles are not accustomed to adopt), the Council would have to make good, as far as it could, such deficiencies of these proprietors, but would save the cost of doing so if the services were provided by this Company.

In view of all these advantages to the public and to the Council of electric freight vehicles of this Company, as compared with motor freight vehicles of miscellaneous proprietors, the Board naturally contrasts the Council's present refusal to consider the former with its declared intention to encourage the latter, and is reluctant to believe that these statements represent the Council's considered policy. In the event (unlikely, it is hoped) of the Council finally declaring its policy to be in favour of motor freight vehicles rather than those of the railless electric types there would obviously be no grounds for refusing to license motor freight trucks introduced by this Company (or by any other company it might organise) on the much easier terms represented by the licence fees for such vehicles than the terms proposed for railless electric traction. The public would then have to pay higher freight charges, and the Council would receive smaller contributions.

A point not to be overlooked in considering this matter of future freight services is that it would be unfair to the investors in motor freight cars to encourage the introduction of such vehicles (partly by easy terms, and partly by a veto on the use of railless electric freight vehicles by this Company) and, later on, sanction the electric vehicles. The motor vehicles, being so much the more costly to operate, would not be able to give such low freight rates, and would be driven out of business. Such a contingency, it is submitted, is better to be considered now; and, from all points of view, it is important that a definite policy be formulated, having regard to the needs and circumstances and to the future possibilities.

D. McCOLL,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 4, 1921.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the views, set forth in your letter from London of July 5, 1920, forwarded to the Council on September 14, 1920, on the subject of the extension of the railless tram system, have since received the Council's consideration in detail with a view to the elimination, so far as possible, of points of contention, before final discussion at a special meeting to be convened at an early date, at which I am directed to invite your attendance,

As it is thought that discussion at this meeting will be facilitated by your being informed in advance of the views and conclusions reached by the Council, I am to state them briefly as follows :—

ADDITIONAL NORTH AND SOUTH ROUTE.

The Council is prepared to sanction a railless service along the Kiangse Road from Avenue Edward VII to Soochow Road thence westward to Honan Road linking up with the system there in operation.

To permit of this service, certain widenings of the roadway to the scheduled width will become necessary, involving re-instatement, etc., charges, which would not arise if rebuilding of the properties affected were awaited, as is customary. The Council is prepared to pay any compensation that may be payable in respect of any land required for such widenings, but re-instatement charges, etc., will have to be borne by your Company.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

The Council desires to give every encouragement to a solution of the problem of freight traffic in the Settlement, but considers that it would be undesirable to give such encouragement by authorising a railless freight service which must produce a measure of congestion in the passenger service.

JESSFIELD PARK.

The reasons for stipulating that the railless service from Bubbling Well along the Jessfield Road should terminate at Brenan Piece instead of passing through Jessfield Village, have already been explained to you. I am however directed to state, in reply to your observations in this connexion, that members cannot treat seriously the suggestion that termination at Brenan Piece will appreciably effect the user of this service by residents of Jessfield Village.

As regards the provision of a service from Bubbling Well along Yuyuen Road to Jessfield Park Gate, and in reply to your comments, I am to emphasise that the provision of greater facilities for foreigners resorting to the Park was the main consideration underlying the Council's request that this service should be provided. Apart from this consideration, however, it may be pointed out that this service would serve a rapidly growing residential district, which its introduction would help still further to develop, so that there should be little doubt as to its popularity or as to its proving profitable for your Company.

EXTENSION BETWEEN JESSFIELD ROAD AND FERRY ROAD.

In reply to your statement that your experience has been that mill hands are seldom users of trams, I am to state that it is the Council's opinion that with wages on the upward trend, the time is probably not far distant when mill hands will make extensive use of the tram service. In any case the Council's stipulation was that the desired extension should be provided only at such time in the future as the Council might require.

RAIL EXTENSION BETWEEN YANGTSEPOO TERMINUS AND THE POINT.

The Council agrees that this extension should not be pressed for, in view of the fact that this route will be served by the railless system.

BURKILL ROAD FROM CARTER ROAD TO THIBET ROAD.

In the Council's opinion, traffic considerations are such as to render the suggested projection of this route southwards along Yates Road undesirable.

AVENUE EDWARD VII.

The Council considers that it is desirable to defer taking up with the French Council the question of a railless service along Avenue Edward VII until an agreement has been reached with your Company in regard to the railless extension proposals as a whole.

PERIOD FOR COMPLETION OF EXTENSIONS.

The Council concurs that the period originally stipulated—three years—should not commence to run until the agreement referred to under the last preceding heading has been reached.

FIRE BRIGADE REQUIREMENTS.

The arrangements submitted by your Company in October 1918 were passed by the Council as satisfactory, and it only remains for your Company to put such arrangements into operation. I am directed to request that you give this matter your early attention.

RECONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

On reconsideration of this point, the Council concurs that your Company should be required to pay one-half only of the actual cost of any road reconstruction complete or partial that has to be undertaken before railless trams are permitted to run upon any road or roads, or that has to be undertaken, after they have been permitted to run upon any road or roads, because of damage, which in the Council's opinion is occasioned thereby, such as may in the like opinion necessitate reconstruction, complete or partial.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.

For the present question of the contribution to be made by your Company towards the reconstruction of bridges is of no particular consequence, inasmuch as none of the approved extensions will cross the Soochow Creek, but looking to the future and to the possibility of such crossings and after further consideration of the matter, the Council considers that it should be laid down now that your Company should contribute 25 per cent. of the cost of reconstruction, instead of 33 per cent. as previously demanded.

Under present conditions it is estimated that the cost of constructing a bridge suitable for carrying the tram service would be in the neighbourhood of Tls. 180,000.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

After closer consideration of this question the Council is prepared to reduce the road maintenance charge to one-half a tael cent per railless car mile.

In this connexion and in reply to your statement that "towards the Council's outlay on that work it is proposed to make our Company the sole contributor," I am to point out that on the contrary one of the conditions laid down in the case of the recent proposals for a bus service, was that such service should contribute to road maintenance on a bus mile basis.

OVERCROWDING AND BETTER ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

You point out that the only route traversing a double track all the way is that between the Bund and Bubbling Well, but that frequency of service on the part of this route between Chekiang Road and the Bund has already been complained of as excessive, but that a moderate increase of frequency would be possible by (a) provision of a loop of rails at the Bund terminus or (b) by acceptance by the French Company of an increased number of cars running on the French Bund and turning at the circular loop at the south end thereof.

With (b), the Council is not concerned, as this is a matter entirely between your Company and the French Company.

As to (a) however, I am to state that from a traffic point of view the suggested loop would be most undesirable, and this quite apart from the fact that there would almost certainly be insufficient space to allow of the necessary turn.

As to your suggestion that double deck railless cars would be possible and would probably be found useful on routes where first class traffic warrants, I am to inform you that the Council approves of experiment being conducted on these lines.

In regard to the labelling of car compartments on the outward journey as first-class and on the return journey as third-class, and in reply to your observations, I am to state that the provision of a loop at the Rifle Range is approved, and that the Council is unanimous in the view that under no circumstances should the same compartment be used in one direction as first-class and in the other as third-class.

In regard to the Council's suggestion that third-class season tickets be introduced, even if it be only to a limited extent, it is noted that your Company has since issued a notification to the public as to introduction of such seasons.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

D. McCOLL, Esq.,
General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICE.

Interchange of letters with Mr. W. H. Chen, acting on behalf of the Chinese Motor Bus Co., Ltd., on the subject of the inauguration of a motor omnibus service:—

Shanghai, March 3, 1920

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by my clients, The Chinese Motor Bus Company, Limited, to apply to you for permission to run a motor bus service between the Bund and Woosung Road, *via* Avenue Edward VII, Thibet Road, and Haining Road.

My clients propose to have eight vehicles on the run, each of which will take about one hour to and fro, and that a regular service every 15 minutes be established and maintained.

The buses to be used are the products of The Kelly Springfield Company, of Springfield, Ohio, U.S.A. Following are the specifications of each one:—

Length 22 feet; Width 6 feet; Horse Power 30; Capable of carrying 25 to 30 persons or a weight of 5,000 lbs.

The working, etc., will be under the direct charge of Mr. Luoie S. Pang, an Automobile Engineer who recently returned from abroad.

Thanking you for your attention and trusting this matter may receive your careful consideration.

I am, yours faithfully,
W. H. CHEN,
Attorney-at-Law.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 10, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that your application of March 3, on behalf of "The Chinese Motor Bus Company, Ltd." for permission to run a motor bus service between the Bund and Woosung Road, *via* Avenue Edward VII, Thibet and Haining Roads, has now received the Council's detailed consideration, and that the Council is prepared favourably to consider the issue of the permit requested upon the following terms and conditions and subject to the following observations:—

Route.

From the correspondence with the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., published in the Municipal Gazette of March 30, your clients will have noted that, subject to conditions therein set forth, a railless tram service has been approved along the same route as that proposed for the bus service as far as Cunningham Road. The greater portion of this route consists in wide thoroughfares; the Council has therefore no objection to the double service, but on the contrary believes that it would prove of public advantage rather than otherwise. As regards the Avenue Edward VII, partly the same considerations will apply to the proposed bus service as to the railless tram service along this Avenue, and consequently the consent of the French Municipal Council will have to be obtained. Subject thereto, the Council favourably regards the proposed route from the Bund as far as the Soochow Creek, and from the further side of the Soochow Creek to Woosung Road. It should be noted however that a portion of the roadway of the section of Haining Road between North Thibet Road and Kansuh Road is within the jurisdiction of the Chapei Authorities, whose approval so far as this section is concerned should accordingly be sought. To permit of a bus service across the Soochow Creek, re-construction of the Thibet Road Bridge would of necessity have to be undertaken.

Re-construction of Thibet Road Bridge.

The Council is prepared to consider the re-construction of this bridge, provided your clients will contribute 20 per cent. of the total estimated cost of re-construction (Tls. 130,000 to Tls. 140,000), and provided the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., contribute 33½ per cent. as stipulated in the correspondence with that company above referred to.

Road Re-construction.

The Council will require a contribution from your clients of Tls. 25,000 per route mile towards the cost of road re-construction, when such re-construction is required to render roads affected suitable for a bus service, with the proviso that the contribution in regard to such sections of the route as may also be traversed by the railless tram service, shall be borne in equal shares of Tls. 12,500 per route mile, by your clients and the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Road Maintenance.

The Council will require a road maintenance contribution from your clients of one tael cent per bus mile, payable half-yearly.

Licence Fee.

Payment of a licence fee of Tls. 400 per annum will be required in respect of each bus, payable quarterly in advance.

Period to be allowed for Introduction of Bus Service.

The Council will allow a period of six months, calculated from the date of your clients' final agreement to the Council's terms, for the introduction of the bus service.

Period for which Bus Service is to be Permitted.

The Council's permit would extend to permit of the running of the bus service on the route approved for a period of 20 years, at the end of which time the question of renewal would receive consideration. No monopoly would be conferred by the permit.

Type of Motor Bus.

The type of bus of which particulars are given in your application is considered satisfactory, provided that pneumatic cord tires are substituted for solid tires, that suitable safeguards to be approved by the Police be fixed, and that in other respects the bus meets with the general requirements of the licence conditions which apply to motor freight vehicles.

Number of Buses Authorized.

The Council's permit will extend to cover a service of eight buses, but applications for permission to additional buses will be considered on their merits having regard to traffic requirements and conditions.

Licensing of Drivers.

All drivers would be required to undergo a special driving test similar to that applied to drivers of motor lorries.

Limitation of Fares.

Fares will be limited to a maximum per passenger of 10 Mexican dollar cents per mile, with maximum fare of 30 Mexican dollar cents for the full distance traversed by the Bus Service.

Agreement Covering Bus Service.

On your clients' acceptance of the conditions herein outlined, an agreement will be drafted by the Council's Legal Adviser, and submitted for your consideration, covering the points herein referred to, and such other points as the Council may deem requisite.

In conclusion, I am directed to state that the Council will require to be satisfied as to the financial standing of your clients, and as to their ability to carry out the conditions under which the permit is issued.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

W. H. CHEN, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law.

Shanghai, August 12, 1920.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of recent date, I am directed by my clients, the Chinese Motor Company, to write you in connexion with the above and to state that after careful consideration, they have come to the conclusion that the sums asked for in your letter are too high, therefore they regret that they are unable to meet the same. They are willing, however, to pay the Council a sum similar to that paid in Europe and America, or any similar sum that comes within reason.

Should the Council—as my clients hope—be willing to reconsider the matter, I shall be glad if you will kindly communicate with me.

I should have given the Council an earlier reply but as the directors of the Company are in Hongkong your proposals had to go to Hongkong to be considered there. I trust you will accept my apologies.

Thanking you for the attention you have courteously given to the matter.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. H. CHEN,
Attorney-at-Law.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

MOTOR FREIGHT VEHICLES AND FREIGHT TRAILERS.

The following correspondence with the French Municipal Council on the subject of the licensing of these vehicles is included herein for convenience of reference:—

*Translation of letter from the Secretary of the French Municipal Council,
dated November 28, 1919.*

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that at its last meeting, the French Council considered it a good opportunity to carry out certain changes in the taxes levied on various classes of vehicles.

1. *Vehicles for Hire.*—The French Council proposes that the tax levied upon hired automobiles should be raised from Tls. 8 to Tls. 10 per quarter.

2. *Vehicles for Commercial Use.*—Motor trucks and delivery wagons and motor delivery cycles circulate with only one licence valid for both Concessions.

The Municipal Council issues about 70 licences per quarter for vehicles of this kind, but the French Council only issues two.

Considering that these vehicles daily use the public roads of the French Concession and that they are also employed solely for commercial uses, the French Council considers that it would be equitable to impose a licence for each of the two Concessions, following the rule adopted for vehicles for hire.

The Council proposes to apply the following tariff :

Motor Trucks of at least 1 ton, Tls. 20 per quarter.

Motor Trucks of less than 1 ton, Tls. 10 per quarter.

Motor Trucks for delivery, or removal of at least 1 ton, Tls. 20 per quarter.

Motor Trucks of less than 1 ton, Tls. 10 per quarter.

Delivery wagons or removal vans drawn by animals from Tls. 3 to Tls. 5 per month.

Delivery cycles (pedals), Tls. 0.50 per month.

Delivery cycles (motor), Tls. 5 per quarter.

The reason and the opportunity for such a measure are too evident for there to exist in the mind of the French Council the least doubt as to its acceptance by the Municipal Council.

I am, etc.,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Chairman of the French Municipal Council, dated December 29, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that at its meeting on December 22, the French Council considered the new regulations that the Municipal Council proposes to apply to motor vehicles such as wagons, trucks, etc.

As regards the paragraph at the end of this regulation, which implies that the licences pertaining to these vehicles will be equally available for the French Concession, the French Council can only confirm the decisions on this subject expressed in its letter of November 28, last, and it feels obliged to protest, as was agreed unanimously by the members at the meeting, that a decision of such importance and which so vitally concerns the Municipal Administration, should have been taken by the Municipal Council without previous consultation.

The Council is, therefore, firmly resolved to maintain the right of the French Municipal Administration to impose on the vehicles in question a separate licence for the French Concession, and to collect a tax, commencing from April 1, 1920, on the basis indicated in its letter of November 28, before mentioned.

I am, etc.,
P. LE BRIS,
Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 28, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 29, 1919, on the subject of the special licence conditions recently approved by the Council for application to motor freight vehicles and freight trailers, a corrected copy of which was forwarded to the Secretary of your Council on December 24.

It appears to the Council that your letter is based upon a misapprehension of the facts of the case. By mutual arrangement between the Council and your Council of some years' standing, residence has been the determining factor in the issue of motorcar licences, and licences issued in this Settlement or in the French

Settlement have been valid in the other, except only in the case of public passenger-carrying cars. No alteration in this procedure has been or is contemplated by the Council; on the other hand with the growth in the number of motor freight vehicles it appeared to the Council that the licence conditions that were originally designed for the needs of passenger-carrying motorcars were scarcely suited to motor freight vehicles. Careful consideration was, therefore, given to the question of what special conditions were required to meet the needs of the case, and eventually the conditions above referred to were passed by the Council, subject to reference to your Council for its views.

At the same time and in the view that motor transport is peculiarly suited to the traffic of the Settlement, since it relieves congestion and causes less wear and tear of roads proportionately than that caused by wheelbarrow and handcart traffic, the tariff of licence fees was fixed on such a basis as will in fact, generally speaking, result in some reduction in the fees hitherto in force, except in the case of public freight services where it was considered that the far greater use made of the roads rendered it reasonable to impose a tariff 50 per cent. in excess of that for those employed in private freight service.

The Council had practically concluded its deliberations on the matters herein referred to when your Secretary's letter of November 23 was received, making certain suggestions in regard to the licence fees and licensing procedure for public motorcars and for motor freight vehicles, and upon a consideration of these suggestions it appeared to the Council desirable that its Secretary should in the first instance call upon your Secretary and explain the position to him, requesting him to inform your Council of the view held by this Council that the existing procedure, under which residence is the determining factor in the issue of licences, is on the whole satisfactory, for although your Council may for the present be the loser in so far as motor freight vehicle licence fees are concerned, yet in my colleagues' opinion it is distinctly the gainer in respect of passenger motorcar licence fees, since it has the upkeep of approximately forty-five miles of road only as contrasted with the hundred and thirty miles in this Settlement for which this Council is responsible.

As to the licence fees for motor freight trailers, I do not think that there are any in operation in the Settlement at the present moment, but with the growth of motor freight vehicles it appeared to the Council that trailers would soon be introduced and that it was, therefore, desirable that the conditions under which they should be licensed should be drawn up, and following the line taken in the case of motor freight vehicles the same procedure was not unnaturally provided for, viz., that the licence should be available in both Settlements.

In conclusion I have the honour to emphasize that there was never any intention on the Council's part that the new conditions should be enforced without their prior communication to your Council and to suggest that if you are unable to agree with the Council's views as herein expressed you should kindly delegate certain representatives to meet representatives of this Council, when I have no doubt that we could come to a mutually satisfactory arrangement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

P. LE BRIS, Esq.,
Chairman, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Chairman of the French Municipal Council, dated February 9, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 28 last, on the subject of the new regulations for motor lorries and various trucks.

The French Council considered the matter at its last meeting on February 2, and regrets that it is unable to agree with the view of the Municipal Council.

However, in order to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question, it has decided, in accordance with the suggestion that you have been kind enough to make, to delegate two of its members, Mr. Dard and Mr. Dyer, and its Secretary, to meet with the representatives of the International Settlement.

I should be much obliged if you will let me know if Thursday, February 12, at 5.30 p.m., will suit you for this conference, which could be held either at the Municipal Council's Office or at those of the French Municipal Council, whichever is most convenient to you.

I am, etc.,
P. LE BRIS,
Chairman.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 17, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to thank you for your letter of February 9, on the subject of the Council's proposed special Licence Conditions for application to motor freight vehicles and freight trailers, and to inform you that as the Council was fully occupied with Committee meetings on Thursday last, February 12, it was arranged between

the Secretary and the Secretary to your Council, that the meeting of representatives of the two Councils to consider this matter should take place on Thursday, February 26, in the Council Room at 5.30 p.m., which date and hour it is understood will be convenient to you.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

P. LE BRIS, Esq.,
Chairman, French Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 8, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the correspondence which has passed between the two Councils on the subject of the licensing of motor freight vehicles and freight trailers was submitted for consideration at the last meeting of this Council, when the Chairman reported that it had been tentatively agreed at the conference between representatives of the two Councils on Thursday, February 26, that each Council should issue separate licences for motor freight vehicles, freight trailers and motor delivery tricycles. This agreement was unanimously confirmed and at the same time members directed that the licence fees set out in the formal set of licence conditions previously forwarded to you under Classes A and C for motor freight vehicles should be reduced to Tls. 14 and Tls. 24 respectively, and for freight trailers to Tls. 10 and Tls. 17 respectively, such fees to come into force as from April 1 next, subject to their approval at the forthcoming Meeting of Ratepayers. I am directed to request your kind confirmation of your Council's agreement with the principle that for motor freight vehicles, freight trailers and motor delivery tricycles separate licences shall be issued for each Settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

P. LEGENDRE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Secretary of the French Municipal Council, dated March 22, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 8, 1920, on the subject of the new regulations for motor freight vehicles and trailers. This letter was the subject of consideration by the French Council at its meeting on March 15, when it recorded its agreement with the principle of separate licences for each Settlement.

I have the honour to forward herein enclosed the new regulations which will be put into force for these vehicles in the French Settlement as from April 1, 1920.

I also enclose the new tariff applicable from the same date to motor tricycles, pedal tricycles and hire vehicles.

I am, etc.,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 30, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 22, notifying the agreement of your Council with the principle of separate licences for each Settlement in the case of motor freight vehicles and freight trailers, as also forwarding a copy of the regulations affecting these vehicles which will be enforced in the French Settlement as from April 1, for which I am directed to thank you.

I am also to thank you for the new tariff which will have effect from the same date in the case of motor tricycles, pedal tricycles and hire vehicles.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

P. LEGENDRE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2685.

MOTOR FREIGHT VEHICLES AND FREIGHT TRAILERS.

The Public is hereby notified that on and after April 1, all owners of Motor Freight Vehicles and Freight Trailers will be required to take out a special licence under Bye-law XXXIV.

The licence conditions are as follows :—

MOTOR FREIGHT VEHICLES.

(Including Freight Vehicles propelled by steam or electricity or by internal combustion engines.)

CONDITIONS.

1. That unless with the consent of the Council this licence be not transferable to any other person and refers only to the vehicle in respect of which it is issued, which vehicle is described in the application made for this licence.

2. That the licensee and the man in charge of the vehicle conform to all Police regulations in force for the time being.

3. That each wheel of the vehicle be fitted with tyres made of rubber or other soft or elastic material to be approved by the Council.

4. That the chassis weight, the body weight allowance, the maximum freight capacity authorized by the makers and the gross weight of the vehicle be shown on a plate affixed in a conspicuous position on the vehicle and remain at all times legible and undefaced.

5. That the over-all length of the vehicle including the body or other structure be not more than 24 feet; and that the over-all width including the body or other structure be not more than 7 feet 6 inches.

6. That the over-hang of the vehicle be not more than one fourth of its over-all length and be measured from the centre of the rear axle to the rear of the frame or body or other structure built upon the chassis.

7. That the number of the licence be exhibited in a conspicuous position at the back of the vehicle; that the figures be $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and in all parts $\frac{3}{4}$ of one inch broad; that the width of the space occupied by each figure, except the figure 1, be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, that the space between adjoining figures be $\frac{1}{2}$ of one inch; that such number be white on a black background and remain at all times legible and undefaced and that such number be used only on the vehicle in respect of which the licence is issued.

8. That between sunset and sunrise the vehicle carry two lighted lamps in front, one on each side, so constructed and placed as to exhibit a white light visible within a reasonable distance in front and a lighted tail lamp showing a red light behind and a white light to the left so placed as to render the number of the licence clearly visible within a reasonable distance, that such tail lamp be kept free from mud, oil or other material which may tend to obscure the light therefrom; that where head-lights only are carried in front, they be provided with a suitable means of reducing the power of the light; that within the area east of Carter Road and west of Muir-head Road the use of headlights be permitted only when their full power is suitably reduced; and that these and other lamps carried be subject to approval by the Council.

9. That no load be carried by the vehicle which will result in a greater wheel load than that indicated by the following table :—

Diameter of Wheel.	Maximum of load per inch width of tyre.
20"	600 lbs.
26"	670 "
28"	710 "
30"	750 "
33"	780 "
36"	810 "
39"	840 "
40"	870 "

10. That the vehicle carry an instrument, other than a bell or gong, capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of approach or position, and that such instrument be subject to approval by the Council.

11. That the vehicle be fitted with efficient splash guards.

12. That proper precautions be taken to prevent exhaust pipes discharging in such a manner as to cause annoyance to the public.

13. That the speed of the vehicle be adjusted to the traffic, more especially at street crossings or corners, at sharp curves and in narrow roads and that, when its gross weight exceeds 7,000 lbs., the speed be not in excess of 12 miles per hour or, if drawing a trailer, 9 miles per hour.

14. That the driver be provided with a permit to be given him after examination by a Board to be appointed by the Council.

15. That the driver produce the licence and his own permit when called upon to do so by the Police.

16. That the licensee be responsible for any damage done through the negligence of the man in charge of the vehicle.

17. That only one trailer be drawn by the vehicle at any one time, that its maximum freight capacity be not in excess of that of the vehicle, and that it be duly licensed.

18. That no gratuities of any kind be paid any employé of the Council.

19. That on a breach of any of its conditions the licence be subject to withdrawal or suspension by the Council, and the whole or any part of the money deposited as security be liable to forfeiture at the option of the Council, and the licensee be liable to prosecution.

SECURITY.

At the discretion of the Council.

FEES.*

- (a) Where gross weight does not exceed 4,000 lbs., Tls. 14 per quarter.
- (b) Over 4,000 and up to 8,000 lbs., Tls. 20 per quarter.
- (c) Over 8,000 and up to 12,000 lbs., Tls. 24 per quarter.
- (d) Over 12,000 and up to 16,000 lbs., Tls. 30 per quarter.
- (e) Over 16,000 and up to 20,000 lbs., Tls. 40 per quarter.
- (f) Over 20,000 and up to 24,000 lbs., Tls. 50 per quarter.
- (g) Over 24,000 lbs. by special arrangement.

For motor freight vehicles operating as vehicles for hire or as public freight carriers the fees are 50 per cent. in excess of those set out in the above scale.

The gross weight of a vehicle comprises the weight of the chassis, the body weight allowance and the maximum freight capacity authorized by the makers of the vehicle.

*Subject to approval at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.

NOTE.

Standard number plates are obtainable gratis upon application to the Revenue Office.

This licence is not available for the French Settlement.

FREIGHT TRAILERS.

CONDITIONS.

1. That unless with the consent of the Council this licence be not transferable to any other person and refers only to the trailer in respect of which it is issued, which trailer is described in the application made for this licence.
2. That the trailer shall at all times carry a man in charge who shall ride thereon.
3. That the licensee and the man in charge of the trailer conform to all Police regulations in force for the time being.
4. That each wheel of the trailer be fitted with tyres made of rubber or other soft or elastic material to be approved by the Council.
5. That the chassis weight, the body weight allowance, the maximum freight capacity authorized by the makers and the gross weight of the trailer be shown on a plate affixed in a conspicuous position on the trailer and remain at all times legible and undefaced.
6. That the over-all length of the trailer including the body or other structure be not more than 20 feet; and that the over-all width including the body or other structure be not more than that of the vehicle by which it is drawn.
7. That the over-hang of the trailer be not more than one-fourth of its over-all length and be measured from the centre of the rear axle to the rear of the frame or body or other structure built upon the chassis.
8. That the number of the licence be exhibited in a conspicuous position at the back of the trailer, that the figures be $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and in all parts $\frac{1}{8}$ of one inch broad; that the width of the space occupied by each figure, except the figure 1, be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; that the space between adjoining figures be $\frac{1}{2}$ of one inch; that such number be white on a black background and remain at all times legible and undefaced; and that such number be used only on the trailer in respect of which the licence is issued.
9. That between sunset and sunrise the trailer carry two lighted tail lamps placed one above the other at the right-hand side of the trailer showing red lights behind and white lights to the left so placed as to render the number of the licence clearly visible within a reasonable distance, that such tail lamps be kept free from mud, oil or other material which may tend to obscure the light therefrom.
10. That the maximum freight capacity of the trailer be not more than that of the vehicle by which it is drawn.
11. That no load be carried by the trailer which will result in a greater wheel load than that indicated by the following table:—

Diameter of Wheel	Maximum of load per inch width of tyre
2'0"	600 lbs.
2'6"	670 "
2'9"	710 "
3'0"	750 "
3'3"	780 "
3'6"	810 "
3'9"	840 "
4'0"	870 "

12. That the trailer be fitted with efficient splash guards.
13. That the trailer be equipped with a drawbar and steering device to be approved by the Council and such as will ensure its following the same course as the vehicle by which it is drawn.
14. That the man in charge of the trailer produce the licence when called upon to do so by the Police.
15. That the licensee be responsible for any damage done through the negligence of the man in charge of the trailer.
16. That no gratuities of any kind be paid any employé of the Council.
17. That on a breach of any of its conditions the licence be subject to withdrawal or suspension by the Council, and the whole or any part of the money deposited as security be liable to forfeiture at the option of the Council, and the licensee be liable to prosecution.

SECURITY.

At the discretion of the Council.

FEES*

- (a) Where gross weight does not exceed 4,000 lbs., Tls. 10 per quarter.
- (b) Over 4,000 and up to 8,000 lbs., Tls. 14 per quarter.
- (c) Over 8,000 and up to 12,000 lbs., Tls. 17 per quarter.
- (d) Over 12,000 and up to 16,000 lbs., Tls. 21 per quarter.
- (e) Over 16,000 and up to 20,000 lbs., Tls. 28 per quarter.
- (f) Over 20,000 and up to 24,000 lbs., Tls. 35 per quarter.
- (g) Over 24,000 lbs. by special arrangement.

For freight trailers operating as vehicles for hire or as public freight carriers, the fees are 50 per cent. in excess of those set out in the above scale.

The gross weight of a freight trailer comprises the weight of the chassis, the body weight allowance and the maximum freight capacity authorized by the makers of the vehicle.

*Subject to approval at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.

NOTE.

Standard number plates are obtainable gratis upon application to the Revenue Office.
This licence is not available for the French Settlement.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 11, 1920.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2713.

MOTOR FREIGHT VEHICLES, CONDITION No. 19.

With respect to the above, the following amended licence condition will be enforced from May 1, 1920 :—

“That proper precautions be taken to prevent exhaust pipes discharging in such a manner as to cause annoyance to the public. *The use of a cut-out or other device providing an open exhaust is prohibited.*”

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 29, 1920.

WATER SUPPLY.

The following correspondence, which passed between the Council and the Waterworks Company on the subject of the low pressure of water during the period preceding the Chinese New Year, and the exceptionally high bacterial content of the water during the month of June, is included herein for purpose of record:—

Shanghai, February 18, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your memo. of yesterday, I beg to inform you that owing to the drought and the consequent condition of the silt in the river, it has proved for the last three days impossible for the Company to filter the water sufficiently quickly to cope with the demand, and the pressure has, consequently, been low for part of the day. Every endeavour is being made to restore the filter beds and the supply to normal conditions at the very earliest possible moment.

Yours faithfully,

A. P. WOOD,

Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 25, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 18, informing the Council that the drought and the consequent condition of the silt in the River had made it impossible to filter the water sufficiently quickly to cope with the demand and that the pressure had, therefore, been low for a part of the day, but that every endeavour was being made to restore the filter beds and the supply to normal conditions at the very earliest possible moment.

In reply I am directed to point out that whilst the conditions to which you allude may have been somewhat unusual, they may nevertheless recur, so that immediate action to provide against them is a matter of the utmost importance. Apart, however, from this aspect of the matter it seems to the Council that your Company has failed to make adequate provision to meet the growing requirements of the Settlement, and is not at the present time fulfilling its obligation to the Community to provide a constant and effective supply of pure and wholesome water, as is called for by the Agreement concluded between the Council and your Company in 1905. The fulfilment of this obligation is of such vital importance to the convenience, health and fire protection of the Community that the Council can, I am directed to state, only regard the existing condition of affairs as most serious. That they constitute a very real danger to the public health and to the fire protection of the Settlement is evidenced by the report and analysis of the Health Officer for January last, published in the Municipal Gazette of February 12, and by the reports that are constantly made by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade as to the inadequate, and even on occasion almost total lack of, pressure in the mains at fires attended by the Brigade.

During the war and for some months following the conclusion of hostilities the Council was prepared to make, and indeed did make, every allowance for the difficulties that your Company had to contend with in keeping pace with the requirements of the Community, but the need for such allowances no longer exists and accordingly the Council feels compelled to call for satisfactory evidence that every possible action is being taken properly and adequately to meet present and future requirements. To this end, I am directed to request that you may kindly furnish the Council with as detailed a statement as possible of the storage and pumping capacity, filtering area and daily consumption of water for the months of January and February 1910, 1915 and 1920, as also particulars of any steps that are being taken by the Company to remedy the present very serious conditions and to prevent their recurrence in the future.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

SECRETARY AND ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, March 3, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 25, which will be replied to as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

A. P. WOOD,

*Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.*

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, March 12, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 25 on the subject of the low pressure of water during the period preceding the Chinese New Year.

Your letter contains allegations of so grave a nature that my Directors welcome the opportunity of submitting statistics of the increased capacity of the Company's plant in recent years; statistics which they feel confident will entirely refute the charge that the Company has not realized its obligation to the community to provide a constant and effective supply of pure and wholesome water.

My Directors would, in the first place, draw the attention of the Council to the following figures showing the total quantity of water pumped, and the maximum quantity in any one day in each of the last five years :—

	Total Quantity for year. gallons.	Maximum Quantity in one day. gallons.
1915	4,274,172,509	16,235,768
1916	4,707,500,215	17,281,230
1917	5,208,612,897	19,589,121
1918	5,461,477,571	19,915,018
1919	6,366,701,685	23,087,658

an increase in the total quantity of 49 per cent.

Such an enormous increase would, my Directors submit, tax the capacity of an undertaking even in normal times, but it must be remembered that during the greater part of this period, the Company has been hampered by the fact that the countries from which additional plant has to be obtained have been almost entirely occupied in providing munitions of war, and even at the present time, my Directors regret that they are unable to agree with the view expressed by the Council that the need for allowances for the difficulties the Company has had to contend with in keeping pace with the requirements of the community no longer exists; their experience is that in many cases the difficulties of obtaining supplies are as great as, or even greater than, during the war.

A statement showing the storage and pumping capacity, filtering area and daily consumption of water, also the area of the pumping mains and the capacity of the auxiliary pumps for filling and emptying the settling tanks, for the months of January and February 1910, 1915 and 1920, is attached; during the last five years the Company has constructed two settling reservoirs with a capacity of 22 million gallons, and 13 filter beds; it has installed a new main pumping engine capable of pumping $7\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in 24 hours, and 2 electric-driven pumps for filling the settling reservoirs, and 2 large suction gas plants.

The total cost of the works on December 31, 1920, was Tls. 2,915,490.43, on December 31, 1914, Tls. 3,528,698.26, and on December 31, 1919, Tls. 5,127,188.62.

The capital expenditure on new works during the last five years has amounted, therefore, to over Tls. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

The following new works are at the present time under construction, or on order :—

Land has been purchased in Kiaochow Road on which the construction of clean water reservoirs is about to be commenced; these reservoirs will have a capacity of 9,500,000 gallons, and water will be re-pumped into the Western District during the heavy load part of the day. But for a delay on the part of the vendors of nearly a year in transferring this land, the new works would have been in hand some months ago.

A steel pumping main tapering from 40-in. diameter to 36-in. is to be laid from the Pumping Station at Yangtzepoo to the Kiangse Road centre. The pipe is now on order, at a cost of approximately £150,000 sterling.

The laying of a 30-in. main from Kiaochow Road to the Water Tower, Sinza Road, is about to be commenced, and a new large main along the Bund is proposed.

Tenders have been invited for a new main pumping engine capable of pumping approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per 24 hours.

Such is the provision the Company is making for a further increase in the demand for water, but there is another remedy for the existing condition of affairs to which my Directors are again compelled to draw the Council's attention.

Statistics show that the average consumption per house during the last five years has greatly increased; this and other data have forced my Directors to the conclusion that a considerable part of the increased consumption of water is due to other than legitimate use. Leakage from mains and fittings, the Company is able to cope with, but the remedy provided by Clause V of the Company's Agreement with the Council of July 1905 for prevention of waste has proved quite unworkable.

This aspect of the question, it will be remembered, was alluded to at the meeting which took place on July 29, 1918 between the Works Committee of the Municipal Council and representatives of this Company. On that occasion the then Chairman of the Works Committee stated that the existing state of affairs, by which the consumption of water is increasing out of all proportion to the revenue, must be remedied. The representatives of the Company were consequently requested to submit to the Council a concrete proposal for the supply to all consumers by meter, and this was done in the Company's letter to the Council of August 1, 1918. Further discussion was then postponed pending the report of the committee appointed by the ratepayers on the subject of the purchase of the Waterworks by the Municipal Council.

My Directors are convinced that the adoption of such a measure is rendered inevitable, not only in the interests of the Company, but also of the community, and they would earnestly request the Council to resume the discussions as soon as convenient.

In regard to the pressure of water, Clause IV of the Agreement of July 1905, requires that the Company, except when it shall be prevented by unavoidable causes, shall supply water at a pressure, when it leaves the Company's water towers, equal to a minimum head of 85 feet; that the Agreement has been construed in no narrow sense is evinced by the fact that during certain hours of the day the water is supplied from the water tower off Sinza Road at a head of approximately 125 feet. My Directors are aware that there have been occasions when the pressure has been low, due to circumstances beyond their control; they are, however, taking steps to remedy this. At the present time, provision for augmented pressure is being made by the construction of the reservoirs in Kiaochow Road and the new steel pumping main already alluded to.

Every effort is being made to maintain the water in a high state of purity, and as the Council is aware, advantage was taken of Professor Fowler's presence in Shanghai in 1918 to consult him on the question of water purification. At his suggestion a laboratory has been fitted up, and both raw and filtered waters are chemically and bacteriologically tested daily by a former pupil of Professor Fowler.

The recent shortage of water, as the Council has already been informed, was due to the abnormal state of the river, the quantity of silt in the water being greater than has ever previously been recorded and of an extremely fine nature. To meet such an eventuality in the future, and to improve the quality of the water, experiments are now being made on certain lines suggested by Professor Fowler.

My Directors will be glad to furnish any further information the Council may require.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. P. WOOD,
Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

Capacity of Subsidence Tanks :—

	Gallons
January and February 1910	19,251,690
" " 1915	19,251,690
" " 1920	41,611,472

Capacity of Main Pumping Engines :—

	Gallons per hour
January and February 1910	761,140
" " 1915	1,061,140
" " 1920	1,361,140

Filter Bed Area :—

	Square feet
January and February 1910	234,300
" " 1915	359,630
" " 1920	569,330

Area of Pumping Mains :—

	Square inches
1910	1,119
1915	1,119
1920	1,610

Water Pumped—Daily Average :—

	Gallons
1910 January	7,593,552
February	7,540,199
1915 January	10,755,605
February	9,992,422
1920 January	17,176,601
February	15,747,439

Auxiliary Pumps :—

From River to Settling Tanks :—

	Gallons per hour
1910	1,000,000
1915	1,750,000
1920	3,000,000

From Settling Tanks to Filter Beds :—

	Gallons per hour
1910	680,000
1915	1,160,000
1920	1,826,000

A. P. WOOD,
*Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief,
 Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.*

Council Room, Shanghai, July 29, 1920.

SIR,—In my reply of February 25 last, to your memorandum that the drought and the consequent condition of the silt in the river had made it impossible to filter the water sufficiently quickly to cope with the demand, and that the pressure had therefore been low for a part of the day, reference was made to the unsatisfactory character of the report and analysis of water made by the Health Officer in January last. I am now directed to call your attention to the report and analysis attached to the Health Officer's report for June, published in the Municipal Gazette of July 22, and to request that you may kindly favour the Council with an explanation as to the causes of the exceptionally high bacterial content, since it would appear that the condition of the water supply is such as to constitute a serious danger to public health.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,
 Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, August 4, 1920.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. with regard to the Health Officer's report for June published in the "Municipal Gazette" of July 22.

As explained in my letter of March 12 last, considerable difficulty was experienced in February last in filtration of raw water owing to the unprecedented increase in the silt content of the river water, the difficulty being accentuated by the fineness of the silt and the absence of any warning of the increase.

In view of a possible recurrence of this high silt content at any moment, the Company has, since February, experimented with purification otherwise than by plain sedimentation and slow sand filtration.

In these experiments clarification has been obtained by settlement in conjunction with a coagulant, the time of settlement and quantity of precipitant being varied from time to time in order to ascertain the best results with the constantly varying qualities of raw river water to be dealt with. The clarified water has been sterilised by means of chlorination and the resultant treated water has been analysed periodically.

On the discovery of the abnormal increase in bacterial content (it was discovered by the Company's chemist prior to receipt of the Health Officer's analysis), investigations were at once made to ascertain the cause, the entrance of some extraneous polluting matter being at first suspected; but the increase was eventually found to be due to algae having passed through the experimental system and to the development of algal growths in the filtered water reservoir, these growths contributing towards the multiplication of bacteria.

During the time that investigations were being made—and in consequence of bacteriological analysis of water requiring a considerable time, delay is inevitable—the whole of the Company's mains were flushed out and practically the whole of the supply chlorinated.

The reservoir referred to has been emptied and thoroughly cleaned, and the necessary steps taken to prevent any recurrence of algal growths, also more bacteriological work is being undertaken in the Company's laboratory, the filtered water being tested at several points in the Station and in town so as to prevent the possibility of a recurrence.

The exceptionally high bacterial content lasted for only a short period and, I am satisfied, was remedied in the shortest time possible. The Health Officer's analysis of July 27, kindly sent to the Company on the 31st idem., is, as you are doubtless aware, satisfactory in every way.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 A. P. WOOD,
Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
 Secretary, Municipal Council.

Interchange of letters with the Company on the subject of the extension of mains in Great Western and Edinburgh Roads to Siccawei Road, now Avenue Haig:—

Shanghai, July 23, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that in view of the existing and prospective development of the lands abutting on Great Western Road Extension and Edinburgh Road, it has been decided to extend the main in these roads to Siccawei Road at the Company's expense and to discontinue the charge to the Council under Clause VII of the Agreement of 1905 as from January 1 this year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. WOOD,

Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 3, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to thank you for your letter of July 23, and in reply to inform you that the Council is pleased to note that in view of the existing and prospective development of the lands abutting on the Great Western Road extension and Edinburgh Road, your Company has decided to extend the mains in these roads to Siccawei Road at its expense, and also to express the Council's appreciation of the discontinuance of the charge made to the Council under Clause VII of the Agreement of 1905, such discontinuance having effect from January 1 of this year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,

Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

CHAPEI-NANTAO TELEPHONE CONNEXIONS.

Correspondence with the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.:—

Shanghai, August 4, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—We have just been asked by the Chinese Government Telephone Administration to rent them the use of lines in our cables running across the Settlement between Chapei and Nantao for the purpose of using them for trunk lines between their exchanges in these districts.

Before granting their request I shall be glad to know if the Municipal Council has any remarks or any objection to our doing so.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP H. COLE,

*Engineer-in-Chief & General Manager,
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.*

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 24, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 4, on the subject of the proposed use by the Chinese Government Telephone Administration of lines in your cables between Chapei and Nantao, as trunk lines between its exchanges in these districts.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the Council has no objection to the use of your cables for this purpose, on the condition that you will immediately disconnect the Administration's lines whenever the Council may consider that circumstances require such disconnection and notify you accordingly.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly forward an undertaking to this effect.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

P. H. COLE, Esq.,
Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager,
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, August 25, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—I am obliged by yours of the 24th instant, and would state that it is, of course, understood that should the Council request us in writing to disconnect these lines, I will give the necessary instructions for it to be carried out.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP H. COLE,
*Engineer-in-Chief & General Manager,
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.*

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

PUBLIC BAND.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. C. M. Bain, O. M. Green, and A. Howard, who had served on the membership of the Committee in 1919, consented to continue their services for the Municipal Year 1920-1921. At the Committee's meeting on April 30, Mr. Howard was re-elected Chairman. In June, Dr. S. A. Ransom was appointed to fill the vacancy in the membership occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Bain, upon his departure for England; otherwise there were no changes, and at the close of the year the membership of the Committee stood as follows:—

Messrs. A. Howard (*Chairman*)

O. M. Green

Dr. S. A. Ransom

CONDUCTOR'S REPORT.

Reorganization.—During the year under review the Public Band, as a Symphony Orchestra, has gradually attained its full strength, it having been possible to engage locally the required number of musicians. Unfortunately, however, the locally engaged musician is generally capable of playing one instrument only, and not being as efficient as desired, has been accepted for temporary service only. The reorganisation undertaken at the end of 1919, has thus made only the minimum of progress during 1920, and the personnel of the Band has fluctuated very considerably during the year. The Council has in hand, however, the matter of the engagement of musicians from abroad to replace permanently the temporary local appointees.

Including the temporary musicians engaged locally, the Municipal Band, as a Symphony Orchestra, was of a strength of 42 musicians from January to May and from October to November, and consequently in a satisfactory condition for the Symphony Concerts. These concerts have attracted large audiences and the public and the press have been unstinting in their expressions of appreciation of the music rendered.

Unfortunately one cannot say as much for the Municipal Band when performing as a Brass Band for the Open Air Concerts during the summer season, since the musicians engaged locally were generally players of string instruments only, and therefore useless for these concerts, with the result that the Band, during the summer season, found itself reduced to 28 members only, and of these there were only a few of exceptional ability.

Public Performances.—From the beginning of the year until the middle of May, and from the middle of November till the close of the year, the Public Band continued its public performances consisting of Sunday Symphony concerts and dance performances on Friday afternoons. The Sunday concerts have been a series of the most remarkable successes. There have never been in any preceding year such crowded and appreciative audiences. At several of the concerts the attendance exceeded 1,200 persons. As to the Friday public Dances, in the hope of meeting public favour, and also of satisfying the musical requirements of modern dances, a full "Jazz" Band has been introduced, in place of the full string band, which is not adapted for the rhythmic execution of such dances.

The open air concerts by the Brass Band began as usual after the Spring Races, and continued until the end of September, with daily performances in the Public Gardens and the Hongkew Recreation Ground. Owing to the absence on leave of the Assistant Conductor, Monsieur De Kryger, these performances were conducted alternately by Messrs. R. Dramis and P. Brunelli, members of the Band, although the daily instruction and rehearsals were supervised by the Conductor himself.

That these concerts were not up to the desired standard and therefore met with little public appreciation, is attributable to the causes which have already been mentioned.

The Band Committee and the Council have given the subject serious consideration, and it is hoped that with the appointment of fully qualified permanent musicians from abroad, matters will right themselves in 1921.

The Volunteer Corps required the services of the Band on several occasions and appreciation of the Band's improvement during those services was flatteringly expressed in a letter from the Commandant of the Corps to the Conductor.

To enrich the programmes of the Sunday Symphony Concerts, the Conductor succeeded in procuring the collaboration of well known soloists, and also in forming, with the best string players of the Band, a permanent string quartet for the execution of Chamber music.

The soloists heard at the Sunday Concerts during 1920 were Mrs. L. Isenman (Soprano), Mrs. M. Zalsman (Soprano), Mrs. M. T. Jaquot (Harpist) and Miss Sophie Troutneff (Soprano): also Messrs. P. Selivanoff (Bass), H. Kunze (Harpist), P. Brunelli (Tenor and Cellist), V. Siroido (Violin) and T. Percu (Flutist).

The String Quartet was composed of the following players, members of the Band: V. Siroido (1st Violin), G. Lestuzzi (2nd Violin), B. Gershgorin (Viola) and P. Brunelli (Cello).

A new repertoire of orchestral works not being procurable, the choice of programmes had to be limited to classical works already in the Band's library.

Among the Sunday concerts of the year, two were specially worthy of note, both for the interest of their programme as well as for their musical importance. One was the concert of the 9th May, the programme of which was compiled from the works of composers living in Shanghai; namely Messrs. R. Hurry, H. Ore, D. M. Karlin, P. Brunelli and M. Paci. The other was the concert commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Beethoven, on the 19th December, on which occasion, with the object of attaining a perfect execution of the *Symphonic Heroique*, the Orchestra was increased to 60 performers.

The most important works executed during 1920 were the following:—

ORCHESTRAL SYMPHONIC WORKS.

3rd Symphony Eroica	Beethoven	Serenade Suite	Dvorak
5th Symphony	"	Variations	Elgar
6th Symphony Pastorale	"	"The Wand of Youth"	"
7th Symphony	"	L'Après midi d'un Faune	Debussy
Violin-Concerto	"	Espana-Rhapsody	Chabrier
C Major-Symphony	Schubert	Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire	
Oxford Symphony	Haydn	from "Walkyries"	Wagner
Concerto with Flute and Harp	Mozart	"Siegfried's Song forging his sword"	"
Double Concerto	Bach	Life in the Forest from "Siegfried"	"
B flat Symphony	Schumann	Siegfried Idyll	"
Fragments from "Faust's		Ahaspser-Suite	Karlin
<i>Damnation</i> "	Berlioz	Orchestral Sketch over Rome	Brunelli
Sixth Symphony "Pathetique"	Tschaikowsky	Cello Suite	H. Ore
Grande Pâque Russe	Rimsky-Korsakow	Prelude C Major	R. Hurry
Capriccio Espagnol	"	Songs	M. Paci
Rêverie	Scriabine	CHAMBER MUSIC:—	
Symphonic Poem "My		Harp Quartet	Beethoven
<i>Fatherland</i> "	Smetana	Piano Quintet	Schumann
"New World" Symphony	Dvorak	String Quartet	Grieg

MAESTRO MARIO PACI,
Conductor.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The resignation of Mr. F. C. Kendall of his seat on the Committee was tendered and accepted with regret in June. The resultant vacancy remained unfilled until September, when the Very Rev. Dean C. J. F. Symons, M.A., accepted the Council's invitation to serve.

No further change took place, and at the close of the year the membership of the Committee stood as follows:—

Rev. Dr. D. MacGillivray (*Chairman*).

Mr. R. N. Macleod.

The Very Rev. Dean C. J. F. Symons, M.A.

238 new books were added to the Library during the year; 133 of these being Works of Fiction, and 105 on General subjects. The following new Magazines will be added to the Reading Room next year, viz: "Outward Bound," "Round Table," "Saturday Westminster," and "Popular Mechanics."

Of a total number of 21,199 books loaned out to subscribers, 18,682 related to fictional subjects, the balance being chiefly composed of works of history, travel, etc. 19,879 persons made use of the Reading Room during the year, and on December 31, 1920, there were 16 yearly, 30 half-yearly, 87 quarterly, and 21 monthly subscribers.

Various matters connected with the Library have received the Committee's careful attention. Towards the close of the year, consideration was given to the question of a reduction in the subscription fees. After mature deliberation, it recommended, and the Council approved, a 50% reduction in the fees. This reduction will have effect from January 1, 1921, when the subscription fees will be:—\$8 yearly, \$4.50 half-yearly, \$2.50 quarterly, and \$1.00 monthly.

The following notice was issued for the information of the public:—

The library, situated at the north-west corner of the Town Hall, is open to *the Public* without charge as a Reading Room from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. To *Subscribers* for the exchange of books from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The subscription is as follows:—

\$8.00	per year.
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MORAL CONDITIONS IN THE SETTLEMENT.

The report of the Special Vice Committee, which was appointed in accordance with the terms of Resolution X, passed by the Ratepayers at their annual meeting on April 9, 1919, and to which reference was made on page 246A of the last Annual Report, was submitted to the Council in March, as follows:—

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL VICE COMMITTEE.

Shanghai, March 9, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you herewith the unanimous report of the Committee appointed by the Council to inquire into Vice conditions in the Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
SKINNER TURNER,

Chairman, Special Vice Committee.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

At the Ratepayers' Meeting held in 1919 the following resolution was passed:—

"That the Shanghai Municipal Council be authorized to appoint a Special Committee to investigate vice conditions in the International Settlement; and that such Committee be empowered to collect evidence from the Municipal Departments and other sources and report and make recommendations thereon to the next Ratepayers' Meeting. That the said Special Committee be composed of nine persons, three to be nominated by the Council, three by the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee and three others by the six nominated as aforesaid."

In accordance therewith a Special Committee was appointed: Messrs. A. Brooke Smith, T. Ibukiyama and Skinner Turner on the nomination of the Council; Mrs. Remer, Rev. F. Rawlinson, D.D., and Mr. L. E. Canning on the nomination of the Moral Welfare Committee. Mrs. Henman, Mr. W. D. McCallum and Mr. S. C. Lin were nominated by the first named six members. Mr. Skinner Turner was elected Chairman. The Committee so formed was fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. P. Campbell as its Secretary. In December 1919 Mr. Ibukiyama died, to the great regret of his colleagues: and the vacancy was filled by the addition of Mr. W. P. Lambe, on the nomination of the Council. In all, the Committee held twenty-two meetings and examined twenty-five witnesses in addition to obtaining evidence from the records of Shanghai and elsewhere. The assistance of the public was asked through the medium of the Gazette for suggestions and several replies were received. The various departments of the Council gave all the assistance that was asked and the same may, with some few exceptions, be said of the public. The views of representative Chinese were obtained through the medium of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

The inquiries of the Committee were directed to the question of public prostitution in the Settlement: its extent and situation: to the existence and number of brothels and their control and to the prevalence of venereal disease and the provision for its cure, with the object of endeavouring to ascertain and recommend remedies to control and check the vice known to exist here.

Before turning to the facts as we have ascertained them, it is necessary to relate shortly the past history of this matter, as far as we have been able to learn it.

History.

It is noteworthy that the original Land Regulations and Bye-laws contain no reference to brothels: they were therefore left to the ordinary operation of law enforced in the various Courts exercising jurisdiction in the Settlement. In 1871 it was estimated that there were 463 native houses with 1,612 native prostitutes in the Foreign Settlement north of the Yangkingpang Creek; with 250 houses and 2,600 prostitutes in the French Concession. (See Dr. Henderson's report published in 1871). The question of prostitution at that time was put forward by Dr. Henderson as one that demanded the serious consideration of those whose duty it was to guard the interests and care for the health of the foreign community of Shanghai. He, while recognizing the difficulties of the position, stated:—

"The greater number of these brothels exist for the use of natives only, and such ought to find no place in the foreign Settlement."

The next step that has come to our notice is the amendment of the Bye-laws in 1898. This was the outcome of the report of an influential Committee appointed by the Rate-payers in 1896 and a new Bye-law XXXIV (the present one) was then recommended and adopted. This Bye-law added the "brothel" to the list of those places that should be licensed; and we do not doubt that that recommendation was made after due thought and deliberation. But at that time no fee for a brothel licence was put forward and no attempt was made to enforce the Bye-law. In 1905 a strong Committee composed of businessmen, clergy, and missionaries sat to consider this

question of prostitution in the Settlement and unanimously reported in favour of the strict carrying out of Bye-law XXXIV and, therefore, of licensing brothels. This recommendation was, however, turned down by the then Watch Committee as being, from a Police point of view, impracticable and in some directions not wholly desirable. It is interesting to note that the Chinese property owners at that time were not averse to licensing or to the limiting of the areas in which these establishments should be allowed. The fact remains that brothels never have been licensed; and as far as we know, no prosecutions have ever been instituted for the keeping of such a house without a licence. Bye-law XXXIV in this respect has been a dead letter, and no control by this means has ever been exercised over brothels.

But there is carried on now a work by the Council which in effect is the exercise of control over certain houses and their occupants. In 1877 a Lock Hospital was opened by the Council at the urgent request of the then British Admiral, for the sake of the sailors frequenting the port. The women, known as the Cantonese women, were registered and were medically examined once a week. A small fee for registration was charged and fines were inflicted for non-attendance, etc. It would appear that there is no legal sanction for the imposition of any such fine, but both fines and fees are still collected and the revenue from this head is about Tls. 2,590: while the expenditure is estimated at about Tls. 7,380. The work is now carried out at the Isolation Hospital and there are some 195 women on the roll. The card supplied to each woman contains her photograph (for purposes of identification) and is initialled whenever she is examined; but no certificate is given that she is free from disease. We do not doubt that these cards are used by the women as advertisements in their trade. This work of the Council has been considerably challenged in times past and in 1877, 1879, 1888 and 1890 was under discussion at Ratepayers' meetings: in every case the action of the Council was endorsed by the Ratepayers.

In the last few years the matter of public prostitution has been pressed upon the Council by various Missionary and other bodies in Shanghai: and your Committee is the outcome of their efforts.

Facts.

Our inquiries show that there are at least 633 brothels with 4,575 inmates in the International Settlement. Of these there are 15 houses with 53 foreign women and 618 houses with 4,522 Chinese women. This can under existing conditions only be an estimate; and it cannot be a complete one for it takes no account of the "sly" prostitute, and we do not doubt that there are many such here. But it is a sufficiently alarming figure when the population (Chinese) of the Settlement is remembered to be about 665,000. This gives the enormous proportion of one prostitute to 147 of the population. Even taking the population of the greater Shanghai as 1,500,000, it means one in 332: and adding the registered prostitutes in the French Concession it means one in 300.

It is a striking fact that brothels are in fact to be found in certain localities only; thus 4,429 of 4,522 prostitutes (about 97 per cent.) are in Central, Louza and Hongkew Police Districts: in three only out of eleven such districts, while 64 per cent. are in Louza district alone. The Foreign Prostitutes are to be found in Central and Hongkew Districts. And we draw the inference from this that the problem of commercialized vice is not spread all over the Settlement. We are satisfied that while the condition of some streets in the Settlement has improved, the state of things in certain parts of the town is extremely bad: the main thoroughfares are probably better than heretofore, but in certain parts the side streets are very bad and the women are to be seen in groups either in the street or on their doorsteps and make no disguise as to their calling. There is no reason to think that the law, if strictly enforced, is not strong enough to check and control the evil of soliciting. It is stated that this street nuisance is infrequent in the French Concession amongst the inhabitants of the licensed houses, because a conviction may endanger the licence. The penalties usually inflicted on the prostitute for this offence of street walking are probably too small to have much deterrent effect on her or on the brothel keeper who pays the fine, and efforts should be made to take proceedings against the keepers of the brothels whence these women come. We do not doubt (though we have no actual proof) that brothel properties are rented higher than similar properties let for ordinary purposes. And the owners of such properties, therefore, cannot escape criticism in a matter like this: they take the higher money for the use of their property for this trade. And as nearly all the land in the Settlement is registered in foreign names, it follows that foreigners here are, actively or passively, assisting in a degrading trade which in some countries at all events is criminal. In England, for example, it is a criminal offence, and one which carries other consequences as well, for a landlord or his agent to let premises or any part thereof with the knowledge they are to be used as a brothel: and we find no less than 633 houses known as brothels in this Settlement. It is not long since an action for the rent of a brothel was brought by a foreign landlord in the Mixed Court: it was dismissed on the ground that such a letting was an immoral contract and therefore unenforceable at law: and again it is known that an order made by the Mixed Court closing a brothel was cancelled on the application of the registered owner, a foreigner, partly on the ground that the Mixed Court had no jurisdiction over the property inasmuch as it was registered in a foreign Consulate. These two cases show that there are foreign owners of property in the Settlement who must be fully aware of the nature of the business carried on in their houses.

Policy.

In considering the policy that should underlie any recommendations of ours, it is to be remembered that (according to the preamble of the Land Regulations) we are dealing with a place set apart by the Chinese Authorities for the residence of foreigners: and it is up to the foreigner to set a high standard in matters of morality. We find

that brothels are strictly forbidden in the last Land Regulations for a British Concession (Tientsin) and we learn that they do not exist as such in the native city. They are illegal under Chinese law until licensed: they are licensed in the French Concession to the number of about 114. And we are unanimously of opinion that the right policy for the Council to adopt is one of elimination of the brothel from the Settlement. We do not believe that the prosperity of Shanghai depends on the brothel: though it may well be that the prosperity of the brothel depends on the prosperity of Shanghai. In considering the methods to be adopted in carrying out such a policy we have to remember the very large number of women engaged in the business, many of them entirely against their will and many of them because they know no better. In addition Shanghai has a very mixed population with very varying ideas of morality. It would seem to be out of the question to proceed immediately for the total suppression of this business in Shanghai. But we are unanimously of opinion that, instead of endeavouring to obtain new powers it is advisable to use the powers that already exist and to rigorously enforce them. We are informed by the Council's officials that this can be done and we therefore recommend that Bye-law XXXIV be strictly enforced, and that brothels are licensed with a view to eliminating. These licences should be issued every six months and should be subject to annual drawings, whereby they would all cease in five years. The first drawing should be made in October next, so that the first reduction would come into force in April 1921. The licences should pay a nominal fee of \$1 each, and they should be limited in number to the houses known to exist as brothels on December 31, 1919. No licence should allow more than ten women in any one brothel, with the further limitation that no brothel is to have in it more women than were there on December 31, 1919. In addition to other necessary particulars the licence must contain the names of the inmates of the house and every change of occupant must be notified and entered on the licence. There must be the full right of entry by the Police and Health Departments to the licensed premises: and no sale of opium or intoxicants must be allowed therein. The usual consequences for breach of a condition will follow.

The register of licences to be kept by the Council should contain also the name of the registered owner of the land on which the brothel is situated: this register to be open to the inspection of any ratepayer. And, in order to obtain the co-operation of these registered landowners in the policy thus outlined, a formal notice should be sent to them as soon as practicable stating the use to which their property is being put.

Under no circumstances should any licence be issued for premises near schools.

A special warning should be given to each licence holder that solicitation is an offence punishable by law and that the conviction of any occupant of a licensed house of this offence will endanger the licence.

Every licensed brothel must keep exhibited in a conspicuous place the address of the nearest police station and of any other place where help may be obtained by a prostitute if required: also a statement that no woman can be detained in the brothel against her will: also the address where free medical assistance can be obtained and a warning of the dangers of neglecting such assistance.

It is necessary to say that in its deliberations and recommendations your Committee has made no difference between the foreign brothel and the native brothel: the same conditions should apply to all.

Lock Hospital.

The matter of the Cantonese women and their examination by the Council's medical officers has caused us much anxiety. We were informed that some good is done by this work and that some good is better than none, but the medical examination possible is not conclusive as to the absence of disease and the value of this examination is not very marked. It is most undesirable that the cards when marked by the medical officer should be available in the hands of the women to attract customers with a false sense of security; and we understand that the British Naval Authorities would not be averse to the cessation of this examination. We recommend that the practice cease. We learn that, though there is a licensing of brothels in the French Concession, there is no medical inspection of the women.

Drink.

It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon the known relationship which exists between the liquor traffic and the brothel. It is much to be feared that a considerable amount of drink is sold in the Settlement in places that are not licensed for its sale. We recommend that more efforts be made to check this and that more supervision be kept over those who already hold licences for the sale of drink. We see no reason why all tavern licences should not be granted annually after due announcement to the public, with full opportunity for them to prefer objections. This procedure is now only followed in the case of "Foreign" licences, and it is not applicable to Chinese licences. We think it should apply to all alike.

No liquor licence of any sort should be issued to a brothel, and the issue of what are now known as "brothel wine licences" should cease.

Indecent Advertisements.

The existence of indecent advertisements, especially in the form of quack remedies for venereal disease, is wide-spread. The difficulty of dealing with this matter is not the weakness of the law, but the fact that to the Chinese mind these advertisements are not indecent. The Courts have dealt with cases of this sort, and the law in this matter should be continually enforced, trusting at the same time to the influence of education on such a matter.

It is greatly to be feared that advertisements offering to cure venereal disease in a few days, which are common here, can only have the effect of lessening one restraint against sexual indulgence.

All parks and other open spaces under the control of the Council should be well-lighted and policed in the summer months.

It follows from much that has already been stated that we are of opinion that the law wants no strengthening, but that much may be done in the matter of enforcement of the law. We recommend that the Council consider the formation of a special branch of the Police Force for work of this nature. It is naturally delicate work and requires special training. Your Committee while making this recommendation do not feel that their inquiries enable them to pronounce upon the employment of women police: the very peculiar conditions as to nationality, language, etc., make the position far different to that in the Western world, where we understand women have been usefully employed as police. This question is therefore one on which your Committee express no opinion one way or the other. At the same time, we asked the Commissioner of Police, before he went on leave, to pay special attention to this side of the matter.

Prostitutes.

While recommending the policy of the eradication of the brothel from the Settlement, with proceedings against the brothel keeper whenever possible, it must never be forgotten that steps must at the same time be taken to help the thousands of prostitutes at present in the business. Generous assistance should be given to institutions like the Door of Hope in order to provide a refuge for these women; and information should be given in all brothels of the existence of such institutions here. With the measure of control now recommended this ought to be entirely feasible. The establishment of trade schools for women and other schemes of that nature may be outside the scope of the Council's activities; but sympathetic co-operation in their establishment should, as far as possible, be given by the Council.

Hotels.

We have great reason for thinking that much immorality takes place in certain Chinese hotels in the Settlement: rooms are let without precaution and only occupied for a short time. It has been stated that it is known that rooms are let to several couples during the same night: each paying for the night but only occupying the room for a short period. It is not easy to suggest any remedy for this evil: it is a matter in which the help of the public may be most valuable. It may also be to some extent remedied by the recommendation to place all tavern licences on the same basis and only grant them, after due notice to the public, at an annual licensing meeting. We note that one of the conditions of a licence for a Chinese lodging house is that no immoral conduct be permitted in any part of the premises. This condition might well be added to the tavern licence.

Speaking generally any conviction for an offence against morality should endanger any licence and the habitual using of any licensed place other than a brothel for the purposes of immorality should be a ground for refusing the renewal of the licence to the holder and should incapacitate him from holding any such licence again.

Venereal Disease.

We regret that owing to insufficient information we are unable to make any statement as to the prevalence of venereal disease in the Settlement. Our inquiries from certain hospitals met with no response and the answers we did receive do not enable us to make any finding on the subject. We recommend that the Health Department endeavour to obtain regular statistics on the matter; and we further recommend that all hospitals or such like institutions in receipt of moneys from the Council be required to treat these diseases and to keep returns in such form as may be approved by the Medical Officer of Health. Further provision, in the way of clinics or otherwise, should be made by the Council for the treatment of these diseases in various parts of the Settlement.

Education.

A question has been much discussed amongst us as to what education in sex matters should be imparted in schools to the rising generation of both sexes. We realize the difficulties attending this very delicate matter and recommend that the Council call a Conference of all Educational Authorities in Shanghai and the neighbourhood to consider what, if any, instruction in these matters be given in schools. We feel sure that such an invitation would be accepted and the result would be productive of much good.

At the same time we think that the Health Department might undertake propaganda, which we understand it is prepared to do, relating to the evils of sexual indulgence and the dangers arising therefrom.

Your Committee has made no heroic recommendations; they are fully alive to the limitations upon any Municipality in matters of this sort, which are far greater in a place like Shanghai than elsewhere. They did not set out on their investigations with any idea that their work would result in the ending of prostitution: they know full well that men and women are not made moral by Act of Parliament: education must always be the main factor in matters of this sort. But they have approached their task with the hope that they may be able to recommend something which will improve the conditions of things here and at the same time will check and lessen what has been well described as "commercialized vice": the business of the promotion of vice and the artificial stimulation of passion for profit. And much assistance can be given to the authorities by the public for instance in bringing to their notice facts relating to any licensed premises which constitute an offence or a ground for cancelling or refusing a licence.

Your Committee has not been able to enter into any investigation of the causes, economic and other, which operate in China to create this business; but they have endeavoured to put forward recommendations which will tend to make for better morals and health in Shanghai.

In conclusion the Committee wish to place on record their full appreciation of the work done by Mr. P. Campbell, their Secretary, throughout the whole of their meetings and deliberations. He was of the greatest assistance.

A summary of the recommendations is attached hereto.

SKINNER TURNER (*Chairman*)
 L. E. CANNING
 DOROTHY M. HENMAN
 WM. P. LAMBE
 S. C. LIN
 W. D. McCALLUM
 FRANK RAWLINSON
 ALICE W. REMER
 A. BROOKE SMITH
 P. CAMPBELL (*Secretary*)

Summary of Recommendations.

1. That brothels be eliminated.
2. That brothels be licensed.
3. That special notification be given to all registered owners of brothel property in order to endeavour to get their co-operation.
4. That no brothel licence be granted in any event for premises near schools.
5. That as this course necessitates more extended work for prostitutes this should be done by means of increased grants to the Door of Hope and kindred institutions.
6. That the law against street soliciting be strictly enforced, including proceedings against the brothel keeper.
7. That the law prohibiting indecent advertisements by way of posters or in newspapers be strictly enforced.
8. That the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors in unlicensed premises be strictly enforced.
9. That convictions for offences relating to prostitution recorded against holders of any licences render the holder incapable of holding any licence again.
10. That no "brothel wine licence" be issued in future.
11. That parks and other open spaces be well-lighted and policed in the summer months.
12. That the examination of prostitutes by the Health Department cease.
13. That further provision for the treatment of venereal disease be undertaken by the Health Department.
14. That propaganda be undertaken by the Health Department relating to the evils of promiscuous intercourse and the dangers arising therefrom.
15. That the Health Department keep such returns as it can relating to venereal disease, and hospitals receiving public moneys be compelled to treat venereal disease and keep returns in such form as the Health Department may require; failure to do this to form ground for refusing any further grant.
16. That a Conference of all Educational authorities in Shanghai and neighbourhood be called to investigate thoroughly the advisability and methods of teaching social hygiene in Schools.

The Council's appreciation of the labours of the Committee, and its views upon the recommendations summarised in the Report published above, were communicated to the Chairman of the Committee in terms of the following letter:—

Council Room, Shanghai, March 30, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of and to thank you for your letter of March 9, forwarding the unanimous report of the Committee appointed by the Council, in pursuance of Resolution X passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in 1919, to investigate vice conditions in the Settlement.

In conveying to you and to your colleagues on the Committee an expression of the Council's sincere appreciation of the exhaustive investigations undertaken, as indicated by the comprehensive and instructive manner in which the several aspects of the problem of the betterment of existing vice conditions have been dealt with, I am directed to express in as few words as possible the Council's views (excepting the members who sat on your Committee) regarding the recommendations contained in the summary appended to your Committee's Report.

1.—The Council adheres to the view that the total elimination of brothels is inadvisable and that this recommendation, if adopted, will in fact result (a) in the removal of a large number of brothels to a short distance beyond the limits of the Settlement where, in the absence of all control and regulation by the Council, they would flourish under conditions infinitely worse than those which exist at present, (b) in the establishment of "sly" brothels in different areas of the Settlement, the suppression of which would have no other results than those which

have attended their attempted suppression in other countries. In addition their suppression would involve a substantial increase in the strength of the Police Force such as would constitute no inconsiderable burden on the taxpayers, apart from the demoralizing influences to which the Force would undoubtedly be exposed and (c) in a very large increase in street and public resort soliciting, the suppression of which, by legal process, presents no little difficulty by reason of the reluctance of those who are solicited in coming forward and giving evidence. So long as brothels are licensed this evil could undoubtedly be kept very largely in check by proceedings against the keepers of the brothels under a condition imposed in the licence, but so soon as licences are withdrawn this means of checking this evil will automatically disappear.

2, 3, 4, 11, 13, 14 and 15.—The Council has expressed its endorsement of these recommendations, though there are practical difficulties which would prevent the Council from compelling the treatment of venereal disease by certain of the hospitals which receive grants-in-aid.

5.—Effect to this recommendation would be given by the specific approval of the Ratepayers from time to time.

6, 7 and 8.—The Council has endorsed these recommendations, subject to the comments under No. 1 above, but, in members' opinion, the whole-hearted co-operation of the public with the Police would be essential to success.

9.—Convictions would naturally weigh with the Council in considering the fitness of an applicant for the issue or renewal of a licence.

10.—This recommendation, if adopted, would, in the members' opinion, prove abortive in its object, through lack of co-operation on the part of the public with the Police.

12.—The Council adheres to the view that examination has its value, even if the percentage of possible prevention effected in the case of gonorrhœa is but 10 per cent., of syphilis 50 per cent., and of chancroid 75 per cent.

16.—The Council will ascertain the views of the local educational institutions on this recommendation.

In conclusion, I am directed to express the hope that, as a result of discussion of the subject at the forthcoming meeting of Ratepayers, a satisfactory *modus operandi* may be found whereby commercialised vice and its kindred evils may be reduced to a minimum in and around the Settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

SKINNER TURNER, Esq.,
Chairman, Special Vice Committee.

The Committee's Report and the recommendations contained therein were endorsed by the Ratepayers at their annual meeting on April 7, in terms of the subjoined resolution:—

Resolution XV.—That the report of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into vice conditions in this Settlement, published in Municipal Gazette No. 681 dated March 19, 1920, be adopted and its recommendations be carried out.

Proposer : Skinner Turner.
Seconder : L. E. Canning.

In pursuance of this resolution and of the licensing powers contained in Bye-law XXXIV, all brothel-keepers in the Settlement were required to take out a licence on or before June 30, 1920, in accordance with the terms of the attached Notifications:—

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2717.

(Translation.)

LICENSING OF BROTHELS.

Notice is hereby given that all keepers of brothels, Foreign or Chinese, are required to take out a brothel licence under Bye-law XXXIV in pursuance of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Special Vice Committee, published in the Municipal Gazette of March 19, 1920, and adopted by Resolution XV passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on April 7, 1920.

The licence conditions are as follows:—

CONDITIONS.

- 1.—That the licence be not transferable and refers only to the particular brothel in respect of which it is issued.
- 2.—That the licensee be the keeper of the brothel, and responsible for its proper conduct.
- 3.—That the licensee shall not sub-let nor part with the possession of the brothel without the written permission of the Council.
- 4.—That the licence number plate be fixed in a conspicuous position at the main outside entrance to the brothel and remain at all times legible and undefaced, and that the licence be kept exhibited in a conspicuous place inside the brothel.
- 5.—That free access be given to the Police on duty and to Officers of the Health Department and of the Revenue Office charged with the inspection of licensed premises.

6.—That the names, ages and nationality of all female inmates of the brothel be kept properly recorded in the space provided at the foot of the licence, and that any changes be immediately notified in writing to the Commissioner of Police, Central Police Station, Honan Road.

7.—That no intoxicating liquor be sold in or upon any part of the brothel.

8.—That no disorderly conduct or gambling be permitted in or upon any part of the brothel.

9.—That no opium smoking be permitted in or upon any part of the brothel, and that the licensee notify the Police of the presence of any person found to be smoking opium.

10.—That the use of morphia, cocaine or other noxious drugs be not permitted in or upon any part of the brothel.

11.—That no solicitation by any female inmate of the brothel be permitted either on the streets, or in places of public resort, or from the doors or windows of the brothel.

12.—That the notice issued by the Council with this licence stating that no female inmate can be detained in the brothel against her will and giving particulars of the nearest Police Station and of any institution where help or free medical assistance can be obtained and warning against the danger of neglecting such assistance, be kept exhibited in a conspicuous place inside the brothel, and remain at all times legible and undefaced.

13.—That the brothel be maintained in an approved sanitary condition and be conducted in accordance with the requirements of public health and to the satisfaction of the Health Officer or his accredited representative.

14.—That no gratuities of any kind be paid any employee of the Council.

15.—That on a breach of any of its conditions, the licence be subject to withdrawal or suspension by the Council, and the whole or any part of the money deposited as security be liable to forfeiture at the option of the Council, and the licensee be liable to prosecution.

REGISTER OF FEMALE INMATES.

Name	Age	Nationality

SECURITY.

At the discretion of the Council.

FEE.

\$1 per half-year or any part thereof, payable half-yearly in advance.

NOTES.

1.—Applications for licences must be made in writing on the prescribed form which can be obtained at the Revenue Office, No. 7A The Bund, on and after May 24, 1920.

2.—Licences will only be issued in respect of brothels that were in existence on December 31, 1919.

3.—The maximum number of female inmates permitted in any brothel will be 10, or such less number as were in the brothel on December 31, 1919.

4.—The registered owners of the land on which the brothel is situated will be notified of the use to which their property is being put.

5.—On and after June 1 the register of brothel licences will be open to inspection by any Ratepayer at the Revenue Office, No. 7A The Bund, during the usual office hours.

6.—No licence will be issued in respect of any brothel situated in the vicinity of any school.

7.—Solicitation is an offence punishable by law, and any conviction for this offence renders the licence liable to withdrawal.

8.—Any person conducting a brothel without a licence after June 14, will be liable to prosecution.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 13, 1920.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2727.

(Translation)

LICENSING OF BROTHELS.

The date mentioned in Notification No. 2717 as that after which persons conducting a brothel without a licence will be liable to prosecution, is extended to Wednesday, June 30.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 9, 1920.

Also under the authority provided by this Resolution, and in pursuance of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee, one-fifth of the brothel licences, selected by lot, will be withdrawn annually until the whole have been withdrawn. For the purpose of determining the brothels to be closed on March 31, 1921, the first drawing took place at the Town Hall on December 21, 1920. The procedure observed on this occasion somewhat resembled that carried out in connection with the closing of opium divans in 1908, and opium shops in 1915, 1916 and 1917. The licences drawn for closure were subsequently published in the Press and Municipal Gazette, and each of the licensees concerned was notified by the Police that her establishment must be closed on March 31 next.

CHINESE SING SONG HOUSES.

Letters from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and Mr. J. E. Lemièrre, with the Council's reply.—

Translation of letter from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to the Council, dated June 8, 1920.

The Chamber of Commerce is in receipt of a note from Chinese restaurants, foodshops, Yang Shun-yuen (楊順源) and others, stating that the Municipal licensing of brothels without classification seriously affects local trade, and asking the Chamber to consult the Council as to whether the licence conditions for 1st class brothels and singsong girl houses may not be withdrawn and other measures adopted in conformity with public sentiment. The note is enclosed herewith for the Council's information. The writer observes that though brothels affect public morals, still they aid in the prosperity of the port. The note mentions that if the 1st class brothels are closed the number of secret brothels will be greatly increased, to the detriment of the community. What the shopkeepers have said in their note are facts and the Chamber expresses the view that leniency should be shown to 1st class brothels, but the prohibition of opium-smoking, gambling and disorderly conduct should be taken into consideration in dealing with the question of public morals. As to what other measures should be adopted by the Council in *re* this matter the Chamber leaves to the consideration of the Council.

(Enclosure)

Translation of letter from the Chinese restaurants, foodshops, etc., to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, dated June 8, 1920.

The writers say that the Municipal licence conditions for brothels, as published in the press, are very good. However, they remark that there is no classification of these houses, with the result that managers of 1st class brothels are alarmed. It is pointed out that conditions Nos. 5, 7 and 8 and Clause 5 of the notes will be sufficient to make the brothels close voluntarily before the time for the enforcement of the licence conditions. They add that 1st class brothels serve as places of meeting and entertainment of prominent merchants and gentry, these houses are very different from the 2nd and/or low class bawdy houses, and that 1st class brothels have a great deal to do in the matter of promoting the prosperity and development of local commerce. The writers (of the note) being proprietors of restaurants and foodshops are patronised daily by people from these houses. In case they have to close down, the writers (of the note) will suffer greatly. Therefore, they ask the Chamber to convene a meeting to discuss this question and to consult with the Municipal Council as to whether the licensing of 1st class brothels may not be cancelled, and some other measures adopted in accordance with public sentiment. The question being an urgent one they venture to request that the Chamber deal with it promptly, etc.

Shanghai, June 23, 1920.

SIR,—I have been instructed by some representatives of the "singing girls" of the International Settlement to thank the Municipal Council for granting the postponement till the end of the present month of the new regulations concerning the houses of entertainment.

I have also been instructed by the same representatives to approach the Municipal Council in order to establish their real status.

Lately the houses in which they live and where their customers receive and entertain friends have been commonly and wrongfully termed houses of prostitution. The singing girls are really artists; they earn their living by entertaining guests, receiving a regular fee for each attendance. They may be likened to actresses. Till a few years ago, they used to add to their names or to their sign boards the characters "Su Nu" (書女). They intend to renovate that old custom in order to avoid any misunderstanding about their profession. Therefore they respectfully inform the Municipal Council that they do not consider that the present regulations apply to them.

As, in my previous letter of June 3, I stated that a great number of singing girls were going to abandon their profession and return to their families, it might be inferred from my statement at that time that these girls considered themselves to rank with prostitutes. Such a deduction would be incorrect. The singing girls are divided in two categories. To one, belong the girls absolutely free; to the other, those dependant on persons who, on paying a certain remuneration to parents and providing for the clothing and the professional education of the girls entrusted to their care, are entitled to receive during a certain number of years the fees earned by the girls. It must be admitted that some of this kind of *impresario* tried and very often succeeded in getting from those girls more than that they were entitled to receive, keeping the girls in a kind of bondage. A few girls of this category took the opportunity of the coming into force of the new regulations to obtain their freedom, but they never considered themselves to be prostitutes and as a matter of fact a great number never departed from the path of morality.

As you are well aware, it is customary for the Chinese of the best classes to meet daily in those houses of entertainment, where they receive their friends and discuss business matters. To oblige the singing girls to register as prostitutes, to oblige a house of entertainment to register as a house of prostitution, will compel both of them either to close their houses in this settlement or emigrate somewhere else, a measure which will not only cause strong disaffection amongst the best Chinese classes, but will also cause a lot of shop-keepers, like tailors, shoe-makers, embroiderers, jewellers, piece goods retailers, musical instrument merchants, restaurant keepers, etc., to follow those girls where they will decide to fix their new abode, thus causing a very serious loss to the Revenue Department, and it appears to me that both loss of revenue and the annoyance caused to the Chinese Ratepayers can be and ought to be avoided.

No one denies the utility of the new regulations which were especially drawn up for the benefit of the moral welfare of this community, but their application should be restricted to those who have compelled the Municipal Authorities to adopt strongest measures without causing injury to others who have nothing in common with them.

I will respectfully ask you to submit this request to the members of the Watch Committee at your earliest convenience.

I beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. E. LEMIÈRE.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 26, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 23, on the subject of the application of the Brothel Licence Regulations to Sing Song houses, and in reply to forward copy of a letter addressed by the Council to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, from which you will note that the Regulations in question do not apply to Sing Song houses which are *bonâ fide* conducted as such, but only to so-called Sing Song houses, which are in fact conducted as brothels.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Monsieur J. E. LEMIÈRE.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 28, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 8, forwarding copy of a letter received by you from the proprietors of certain Chinese restaurants, food shops and others on the subject of the Council's Regulations for the licensing of brothels.

In reply, I am directed to point out that these Regulations were brought into force in conformity with the Report of the Special Vice Committee, adopted by the Ratepayers at their last Annual Meeting on April 9, and that whilst the Council does not concur with the whole of the recommendations made in such Report, it had, as a consequence of the Ratepayers' Resolution, no option but to adopt them.

The Regulations do not apply to Sing Song houses, which are *bonâ fide* conducted as such, and require no licence, but they do apply to so-called Sing Song houses which are in fact conducted as brothels.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

The CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Eastern Commission of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, acting under the auspices of the British Government, visited Shanghai during December. This Commission was sent out to discuss with members of the local medical fraternity, with local educationists and with the administrative authorities, those practical measures which would be most likely to result in a reduction of venereal diseases, the prevalence and ravages of which were recently the subject of exhaustive investigation by a Royal Commission appointed in Great Britain. The members of the latter Commission subsequently became the Executive Committee of the National Council, which is recognised by the British Ministry of Health as its agent in undertaking educational propaganda throughout Great Britain.

Upon the suggestion of the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee, the Council appointed an Advisory Committee to draw up a suitable programme of lectures, conferences, etc., for the Commission's visit. The following ladies and gentlemen were invited and kindly consented to serve on this Committee:—

Mr. Skinner Turner (*Chairman*)
 Dr. W. B. Billinghamurst
 Dr. J. W. Jackson
 Mr. C. H. C. Platt
 Dr. S. A. Ransom
 Mr. F. Rawlinson
 Mrs. C. F. Remer
 Mr. S. Sakuragi
 Dr. Mary Stone
 Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons
 Dr. E. S. Tyau.

Dr. W. W. Peter, Secretary of the Council of Health Education, kindly consented to act as Secretary to this Advisory Committee, and also as Local Secretary to the Commission.

Upon arrival of the Commission in Shanghai, a dinner to its members and the members of the Advisory Committee was given by the Council at the Astor House on December 14. The Commission's opening conference was held on the following day at the Ellis Kadoorie School, when addresses were delivered by the Chairman of Council, who presided, and by the Educational and Medical Commissioners, Mrs. C. Neville-Rolfe, O.B.E., and Dr. Rupert Hallam. Invitations to this conference were issued to the consular and other authorities, to the medical faculty, to educationists, to members of the municipal staff and to a large number of other interested parties. The programme of further conferences, lectures and public meetings, etc., as drawn up by the Advisory Committee, was published in the press.

On December 21, a joint meeting of the Watch and Health Committees was convened to give the Commissioners an opportunity of stating in person their views, suggestions and recommendations upon certain aspects of the problem of combating venereal diseases locally. These views, suggestions and recommendations as amplified in the written report of the Commission published hereunder, are now receiving the Council's consideration.

The visit of the Commission was brought to a close on December 23, when a meeting, to which the public was invited, was held in the Town Hall under the chairmanship of the Chairman of Council. This meeting was addressed by the Chairman, the Educational Commissioner, the Medical Commissioner, Vice-Admiral G. Borrett, C.B., R.N., Dr. W. B. Billinghamurst, Mr. G. Fitch and others.

**Report Presented by the Eastern Commission of the National Council
for Combating Venereal Diseases.**

December 27, 1920.

SIR,—We beg to submit the Report the Municipal Council requested the Commissioners to prepare relative to reducing the incidence of venereal disease in Shanghai.

We should be glad if you would convey to the Municipal Council our sincere thanks for all the facilities given to us, and the courtesy shown to us during our visit, and especially for having put the services of Dr. Peter at our disposal. Dr. Peter was untiring in his zeal and energy, and without his help it would have been quite impossible for us to have carried out our programme.

We are, yours faithfully,
SYBIL NEVILLE-ROLFE,
RUPERT HALLAM,
Commissioners.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

REPORT.

In response to the request received from the Municipal Council of Shanghai, the members of the Eastern Commission of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases beg to submit the following recommendations for their consideration, and attach hereto a summarised report of their activities during their 10 days visit to Shanghai.

- 1.—We recommend that facilities for the free diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease should be provided in the interests of public health by the Municipal Council.
- 2.—We recommend that steps should be taken by the Municipal Council through their Health and Educational Departments, in co-operation with certain Voluntary Organizations, to secure the enlightenment of the public as to the dangers of, and facilities for treatment of, venereal diseases.
- 3.—We recommend that facilities for treatment, instruction, shore sleeping accommodation and recreation for the seafaring population should be increased.
- 4.—We recommend that all possible steps should be taken to suppress prostitution.

1.—DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT:—

Diagnosis.—We recommend that a specialist in venereal diseases should be appointed to the Municipal Health Department. The duties of such an officer would include:—

- (a) The supervision of the venereal diseases section of the Laboratory.
- (b) Arrangements for the supply of free drugs to the clinics and approved general practitioners (*i.e.*, those known to be qualified in the modern methods of treatment.)
- (c) The supervision of all free clinics in order to secure a uniform and high level of treatment.
- (d) The holding of post-graduate courses, which would be especially useful to Chinese medical men.
- (e) The supervision of the special seafarers' clinic.
- (f) The supervision of arrangements for suitable publicity.
- (g) Co-operation with voluntary organizations willing to assist in the dissemination of information to the general public or special groups.

It is suggested that if the auxiliary treatment centre for seafarers were undertaken by the Municipality it would provide material for the post-graduate courses. If this is not found to be a suitable arrangement it is suggested that in any case the venereal disease officer should have charge of one clinic under Municipal control such as the police, prison, etc.

We recommend that the Municipal Laboratory should be extended sufficiently to enable the Municipality to undertake to give a free analysis of venereal specimens to all duly qualified medical practitioners. The encouragement of correct and early diagnosis on the part of the general practitioner, especially those practising among the Chinese population, will, we believe, do much to stimulate the use of the modern and effective methods of treating these diseases.

Treatment.—Recent experience in Great Britain has shown that facilities for free treatment can be arranged through the co-operation of the Municipal Health authorities with the local hospitals, the cost of the establishment of the clinic being borne by the Government.

It would be possible to carry out this proposal by:—

- (a) A grant in aid to each hospital for the cost of overhead charges and the nursing staff services.
- (b) A payment per session (2½ hours) to the medical man or woman.
- (c) The supply of drugs and laboratory services free by the Municipal Pathological Department.

It is recognized that in Shanghai only the needs of the foreign population are adequately met by hospitals and public service, and that while it would be comparatively easy to make the necessary arrangements to supply free treatment for venereal disease to foreign residents and seafarers it would be more difficult to secure like facilities to the Chinese population.

In view of the extent to which close association takes place between the foreign population and the Chinese population it is essential if a permanent reduction in the incidence of venereal disease among the foreign and seafaring population is to be secured that treatment should also be made available for the Chinese in as far as possible. We therefore urge that the principle of free treatment should be recognized, and that all existing hospitals serving the Chinese should be extended to include free clinics for the treatment of syphilis and gonorrhoea for both men and women. Any subsequent development of public health service for the Chinese population would then include a further extension of the facilities for treatment of venereal disease.

The present economic loss due directly to the consequences of venereal disease in the population not being treated, and the large numbers therefore now suffering the severe consequences of untreated venereal disease, would be reduced, and the advantages gained would, we believe, more than compensate for any financial liability that might be incurred in providing the facilities for treatment.

Municipal Institutions.—We recommend that inmates of all Municipal Institutions and all Municipal employees should be provided with adequate treatment facilities.

We recommend that the medical examination now given to all convicted prisoners before admission to prison should include an examination for venereal disease, and that modern treatment for these diseases should be provided as is treatment for other ailments.

We know that in some States in America prisoners under treatment for venereal disease are detained for the completion of treatment beyond the time of their sentence. We do not consider this a desirable policy but recommend that if the treatment is not complete on the expiry of sentence the prisoner should be referred to one of the available clinics with instructions to continue until pronounced free from infection by the medical officer.

We recognize that until venereal disease is notifiable it will not be possible legally to enforce the continuation of treatment, but we are persuaded that the instructions given will in a large number of cases be followed.

With reference to the police forces—foreign and native—we recommend that all penalties attaching to the contraction of venereal disease should be removed, and that in its place every encouragement should be given to those who have exposed themselves to the risk of infection to obtain treatment. We recommend that modern methods of diagnosis and treatment should be employed.

Post-graduate courses.—We recommend that as soon as free venereal clinics have been established, post-graduate courses for medical men of all nationalities wishing to qualify in modern methods of treatment should be held, and that this post-graduate instruction should be included as one of the duties of the venereal disease officer. In support of this we would quote that post-graduate courses held in Great Britain have been very largely attended by the local general practitioners in all parts of the country, and that the dissemination of medical knowledge in this way has led to a great improvement in the standard of treatment given to that section of the community that would in no case make use of the facilities for free treatment provided, but who if untreated or treated ineffectively remain as a source of danger to the rest of the community.

We have left with the Municipal Health Officer a complete set of all official publications relating to the administrative details of free treatment facilities.

2.—PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT :—

The policy of public enlightenment has to be considered from two points of view :—

(a) The dissemination of general information to the public as a whole, and the dissemination of special information to different groups concerned in a campaign against venereal disease.

The general public.—We recommend that the available facilities for free treatment should be made known as widely as possible. The following methods have been adopted and found satisfactory :—

(1) The affixing of *notices* carefully drawn by the Public Health Department in all men's public conveniences, the cloak-rooms of works, firms and business houses, suitable places in the quarters of all municipal employés (police barracks), in the casual ward of the workhouse, in common lodging-houses, homes, boarding-houses, in fact in any centres where numbers of the hospital-using population congregate.

(2) *Press.*—Experience shows that press advertisement in suitable form reaches the largest unselected group in the population. It is recommended that a suitable series of advertisements should be issued continuously through the foreign and Chinese local press drawing attention to such points as are considered urgent by the Health Department. A permanent advertisement as to the local facilities for treatment should appear regularly; other points illustrated in suitable popular advertisement leaderettes periodically; for instance, the advantages of the free facilities for modern treatment over casual and inefficient quack treatment proves one of the best deterrents to the public in seeking quack remedies. Warnings as to the urgent need for immediate treatment after exposure to infection. Information as to the curability of the diseases in their early stages as opposed to their intractability after neglect, etc., etc.

We have provided the Municipal Health Officer with a complete set of such advertisements, which have been extensively used in this way. Some of them would perhaps be suitable for issue in the local press, and could be adapted and translated for use in the Chinese press.

(3) *Films*.—As soon as the facilities for treatment are available we recommend that commercial showings of such films as "DAMAGED GOODS" and "THE END OF THE ROAD" should be encouraged under certain safeguards, *e.g.*, the local cinema managers should be authorized to show the films provided that literature supplied by the Municipal Health Department is distributed at the meetings, and free publicity is given on the screen to the facilities provided by the Municipality for treatment, and any other information the Health Department consider it desirable the audience should receive.

If the Municipality wished to purchase for their own use copies of "THE END OF THE ROAD," "THE GIFT OF LIFE" and other films, the rights of which are or may be held by the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases (80 Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1) or the American Social Hygiene Association (105 West Fortieth Street, New York) we are empowered on behalf of both organizations to offer their co-operation. The commercial rights of "DAMAGED GOODS" are held by W. & F. Films Company (62 Frith Street, London.)

(4) *Literature*.—We believe that the National Council would be willing to grant to the Shanghai Municipal Council permission to use their copyright for any publication issued by them and considered useful for distribution among the Shanghai foreign population. The popular pamphlet "HOW TO FIGHT VENEREAL DISEASE" might be reproduced and circulated or obtained direct from the National Council, Great Britain, at the cost of price of printing, the blank pages being overprinted with all the necessary local information. This pamphlet could be distributed to:—

- (1) To all Municipal employés.
- (2) To the crews of all incoming and outgoing ships.
- (3) To audiences at the cinema houses where special public health films were displayed.
- (4) At any public meetings or health demonstrations arranged by voluntary agencies as may be suitable.
- (5) Through the medium of the various Missionary Societies.

If the pamphlet is reprinted in Shanghai we recommend that a brief section be added giving the evidence of the effect of recognized brothels on the incidence of venereal disease.

It is recommended that a simple leaflet should be produced in Chinese giving information as to the dangers of, facilities for treatment for, and conditions leading to the spread of, venereal disease, and circulated as above.

Particular Groups.—(1) *Doctors*.—We recommend that information as to the facilities offered with reference to free diagnosis should be issued, together with information as to post-graduate courses, and circulated to all duly qualified medical practitioners.

(2) *Nurses*.—We recommend that the hospitals should be asked to include in their training for nurses adequate instruction in venereal disease.

(3) *Midwives*.—In view of the prevalence of ophthalmia neonatorum (a preventable disease which accounts for 25 per cent. of blindness among children) it is recommended that arrangements should be made with the hospitals treating Chinese women, and any other suitable training Institutions for nurses, to undertake the training of midwives, and that when trained the Municipality should issue a certificate. While it is recognized that the untrained women now in practice would in the majority of cases be unable to qualify for a certificate it is suggested that some simple lecture and film instruction should be given under Municipal direction without delay.

(4) *Parents and Teachers*.—One of the strongest preventive agencies in the campaign against venereal disease is to secure clean teaching on the facts of life and sex to the rising generation. It is recognized that this cannot be done by the inclusion of direct teaching on sex hygiene in class except in the case of adolescent pupils at continuation classes, but much can be done in individual teaching if the teachers themselves are adequately instructed. The teacher exercises an influence not only over the child, but over the parents of the pupil. A fully instructed teacher can therefore disseminate information to the adult population by dealing with the parents, and can secure their co-operation in a cleaner and more wholesome attitude towards the sex problem on the part of the child. We therefore recommend that special courses of lectures for teachers should be arranged by the Education Committee, and that Headmasters and Headmistresses of schools should be authorized to convene conferences of parents, such conferences to be addressed by suitable medical speakers who would invite their co-operation and their active participation in an improved method of sex education for their children. Such courses for teachers would include:—

- (a) Elementary biology.
- (b) Elementary embryology.
- (c) The physiology of reproduction.
- (d) Public health, including venereal disease.

3.—SEAFARING POPULATION:—

We understand from the seafaring organizations that the high incidence of venereal disease in the seafaring population is largely due to their peculiar conditions of life and to their removal from all home environment, with but little substitution in the form of lodging accommodation and wholesome recreation at the various seaports.

The first Labour conference held under the auspices of the League of Nations at Genoa in June of this year unanimously passed the following resolutions:

"The International Seamen's Conference recognizing the importance of taking active international measures for the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases in the Mercantile Marine, desires to urge upon the Health Section of the League of Nations the need for immediate attention to this subject.

"They would recommend for special consideration :—

(1) The provision of adequate facilities for the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases at all the principal ports.

(2) The inclusion of venereal diseases among the conditions for which free drugs and treatment are provided for members of the mercantile marine.

(3) The dissemination of appropriate information on the subject to seafarers, and especially to those at training establishments.

(4) The provision of adequate facilities for recreation at all large ports under the administration of a joint organization representative of owners and seafarers.

They desire in addition to call the special attention of the International Labour Organization to the importance of No. 4 about facilities for recreation."

The British Ministry of Health and the Marine Department of the Board of Trade are taking steps to carry into effect Resolutions 1, 2, and 3. We recommend, therefore, that special attention should be given to the requirements of the seafaring population. We would suggest that the facilities for treatment for seafarers should be continuously open and very accessible to the shipping quarter of the town: that arrangements should be made for the first official visiting any incoming ship to take with him printed particulars as to the local facilities for treatment available and require them to be affixed in a suitable position so that the information may be conveyed to the crew before landing.

We recommend also that special information should be sent at the same time warning incoming seamen as to the high rate of incidence of venereal disease prevailing in the town and informing them that no system of license which might be in force in any way indicated freedom from venereal disease on the part of the women under license.

We recommend that information as to the decent lodging accommodation and recreational facilities should be conveyed at the same time.

We consider it is important that information on these three points should reach the officers and men of each incoming ship before there is an opportunity for them to debark as the commercial interest which now exists in prostitution leads to the promoters of this system adopting a very efficient system of advertisement. In the broadest interests of public health we consider that every deterrent should be put in the way of the seafarer exposing himself to the risk of infection.

4.—PROSTITUTION :—

We recommend that all licensing of brothels should cease at the earliest possible moment, and that active steps should be taken to suppress unlicensed brothels.

Evidence obtained during the war from the incidence of disease in the various armies proved that recognized brothels, however energetic the measures taken with reference to the inspection of inmates and disinfection of visitors, led to a higher incidence of venereal disease in the members of the Army Corps allowing their use, and that the lowest incidence of disease was obtained in those Army Corps placing brothels out of bounds and taking active measures to secure that this regulation was enforced.

The actual figures authorized for publication of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, March 29, 1920, show that while treatment and educational facilities led to a reduction of the incidence of disease in the Army from 196 to 123 per 1,000, a fall from 123 to 78 per 1,000 was obtained by placing the licensed premises out of bounds, and a fall from 78 to 6.9 per 1,000 was obtained by abolishing the licensed premises altogether. Further examples can be furnished of the direct evidence of the effect of abolishing known centres of prostitution. It being impossible to guarantee the non-infectivity of any prostitute the concentration of exposure to infection on a group where the expectation of infectivity is high must necessarily lead to a spread of disease.

Fear is sometimes expressed that the suppression of recognized centres of prostitution will lead to an increase of clandestine promiscuity: the evidence available does not support this view. A full discussion of the problem will be found in Flexner's "PROSTITUTION IN EUROPE" and also in the account of David Spencer's investigations in Japan.

We recognize that ignorance of the effect on public health of diseases contracted at recognized houses of prostitution would lead to local opposition to their immediate abolition. We, therefore, recommend that a campaign of popular enlightenment on the public health aspect of the question should be undertaken among the Chinese population of the Settlement. We understand that an educational campaign was conducted to a successful issue on the question of tuberculosis, and believe that much could be done with reference to the reduction of venereal disease through a recognition of the public health dangers of licensed prostitution. We recommend that the commercial interest in prostitution should be energetically suppressed by all available measures. The international difficulties of administration make it less easy to pursue this course as efficiently as could be desired but we feel that the recognition of its importance by the ratepayers will be of considerable assistance to the authorities.

We know that at present the offence of solicitation is usually punished by the imposition of a fine. We understand that the law under which this punishment is inflicted allows an alternative of a short term of imprisonment. We, therefore, recommend that facilities for the modern methods of treatment for venereal disease should be made available in all prisons, and that women and girls convicted of soliciting should be given the alternative short term of imprisonment, and that the time should be used to secure to them the benefits of treatment, efforts being made to pass them on for further treatment at the clinic after the expiry of their term of detention. In this connexion we would very much deprecate girls under the age of 18 who are dealt with in this way, being housed in the prison building or allowed to mix with older women prisoners. The advantage of using the imprisonment alternative has been recognized in Great Britain as it was found that the imposition of a fine was an encouragement to the girl to ply her trade more actively, and that in almost every case she was in an infective condition; therefore the imposition of a fine had a directly detrimental effect on public health.

We recommend that facilities for the modern methods of treatment and diagnosis should be provided for the male prisoner.

Suggestions as to the methods in which voluntary organizations can co-operate with the Municipal Council in the campaign against venereal disease :—

Law Enforcement.—We recognize that the active enforcement of legislation especially with reference to the group of offences connected with prostitution is difficult without the active co-operation of the citizens. We recognize from the experience obtained by other cities that an active law enforcement committee as a voluntary institution undertaking to support the authorities by reporting to them all discovered infringements of the law is a valuable social asset.

We understand that the Moral Welfare Committee has already had some experience in this direction. We consider it would be beneficial were this Society to become more active and secure a staff of trained workers whose salaries would be paid by the voluntary contributions of the residents. Such trained workers would organize the voluntary effort available in the direction of law enforcement and undertake certain preventive work among women and girls and would in the interests of the White Slave traffic and the single girl traveller arrange to meet all incoming ships.

The formation of a group of women patrols to develop protective work among women and girls would, we believe, have beneficial effect. The work carried out by women police and patrols in the industrial towns and seaports during the war proved that much opportunity existed for useful preventive measures, e.g., girls whose sentences for solicitation expired would be met and dealt with through voluntary social agencies in order to prevent their return to their former occupation. The presence of women patrols reduces street soliciting, etc., etc.

Hostel Accommodation and Recreation.—We recommend that voluntary effort should undertake to organize the recreational facilities of the town, and, if necessary, to promote further facilities in order that the various groups in the community should be duly provided for. We understand that at present facilities are lacking for :—

- (1) Foreign officers and men of the mercantile marine.
- (2) Men and women who are not eligible for membership of the existing social clubs, and not sufficiently well-to-do to participate in the existing organized recreation.

We recommend that voluntary effort should also undertake to provide a Reception Committee to whom all incoming foreigners can apply for advice and accommodation.

We understood that hostel accommodation or inspected and registered lodging accommodation at a moderate rate suited to young employes, both men and women, is lacking. Experience shows that voluntary effort can to a very great extent meet this difficulty. The Reception Committee would be in close touch with the social organizations for which the newcomers would be eligible. It should be borne in mind by those undertaking this work that in order to be effective the people for whom the recreation and lodging accommodation is to be provided should be represented on all Committees of Management. We consider that the provision of decent lodging accommodation and recreation is an important factor in the campaign against venereal disease, it being recognized that loneliness and unoccupied leisure are among the strongest predisposing causes of promiscuity.

The members of the Eastern Commission are aware that the shortness of their visit to Shanghai prevented them acquiring as much information as to existing local conditions as they wished.

Thanks to the untiring zeal of your Local Secretary, Dr. W. W. Peter, and the facilities offered by your representatives, and the officers of the various voluntary organizations, the following were visited and some insight obtained into their work and policy.—

The Municipal Laboratory.
 The General Hospital.
 St. Luke's Hospital.
 The Chinese Hospital, Shantung Road.
 St. Elizabeth's Hospital.
 The Bethel Hospital or Training School for Chinese Nurses.
 Police Hospital.
 The Indian Police Hospital.
 The Jail.

The Women's Prison at the Mixed Court.
The Foreign Women's Home.
The Door of Hope.
The King's Daughters.
Charity Organization Society.
Work Shelters.
The Hanbury Institute.
The Marine Engineers' Club.
The American Women's Club.
The Mothers' Union.
Council on Health Education.
Moral Welfare Committee.
Chinese Y.M.C.A.

The Commissioners met the officials of several other Societies, but could not visit the Institutions with which they were connected.

The Commission wish to record their thanks to the Municipal Council for their assistance, and commend the recommendations contained in the Report to them for careful consideration.

SYBIL NEVILLE-ROLFE,
RUPERT HALLAM,
Commissioners.

TRADE EXHIBITION.

Correspondence with H. M. Commercial Counsellor on the subject of a proposed Exhibition of British Manufactures :—

Shanghai, February 10, 1920.

MY DEAR PEARCE,—I have received a telegram from our Foreign Office in London informing me that the British Government propose to send an exhibition of British manufactures on a tour of the world, and that if suitable accommodation can be obtained the exhibition will visit Shanghai and other ports in China in the spring of 1921. It is estimated that the exhibits will weigh 300 tons and that the floor space required will be 30,000 square feet. The exhibition will remain open a fortnight and will take two weeks for setting out and two weeks for packing up—that is, six weeks in all.

I have made inquiries regarding possible accommodation for this exhibition in Shanghai and I find that the only place at all suitable is the new Municipal Drill Hall. The area of this hall is, I am aware, less than 30,000 square feet but I have no doubt that arrangements can be made to reduce the bulk of the exhibits accordingly.

I write to ask if you will be good enough to consult your colleagues and let me know whether you think the Council would be willing to place the Drill Hall at the disposal of the British Government for this purpose. I am aware that the final decision in this matter must rest with the incoming Council, but as I am directed to reply by telegraph as to the possibility of holding the exhibition in Shanghai, I shall be grateful to you for an expression of opinion as to whether an application of this kind would be favourably considered by the Council when the time comes for a definite request for the use of the Hall to be made. I should mention that the date of the exhibition will be fixed so that it will not interfere with the annual training of the Volunteers, that we shall be prepared to pay for the hire of the hall, and to accept such conditions as regards precautions against fire, etc., as the Council may see fit to lay down.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. FOX,

Commercial Counsellor of Legation.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 25, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 10, inquiring whether the Council would place the new Municipal Drill Hall at the disposal of H.M. Government for a trade exhibition to be held in the Spring of 1921, and in reply, and in confirmation of the information already conveyed to you verbally, to state that although the Drill Hall would not as a general rule be available for such purposes as those mentioned, the Council gladly gives provisional sanction to its being let to H.M. Government in view of the very great measure of support that H.M. War Office has accorded the Council in the matter of the supply of armament and ammunition for the use of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

The Hall, which measures 180 feet by 102 feet, would only be available subsequent to April 30 and before the commencement of the Volunteer Corps Autumn training, and the charge for its use would be the more or less nominal one of Tls. 100 per diem for the fortnight during which the proposed exhibition is open. The actual cost of lighting during this period and during the time occupied in the preparation and removal of exhibits would also have to be met by H.M. Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

H. H. Fox, Esq., C.M.G.,
H. M. Commercial Counsellor.

Shanghai, February 27, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter dated 25th instant informing me that the Council have been good enough to give provisional sanction, under certain conditions, to the new Drill Hall being placed at the disposal of H.M. Government for the purpose of holding an Exhibition of British Manufactures in Shanghai in the spring of 1921.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. FOX,

Commercial Counsellor of Legation.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, May 18, 1920.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 25 last in which you were good enough to inform me that the Council would place the new Municipal Drill Hall at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for an Exhibition of British Manufactures which it was proposed to send to China early in 1921, I beg to inform you that I am now in receipt of a telegram from His Majesty's Secretary of State informing me that the Exhibition has been postponed for the time being owing to the present commitments of British manufacturers, and that further advices will be sent when the organization has been resumed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. J. BRETT,

Acting Commercial Counsellor of Legation.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 22, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 18, wherefrom the Council notes with regret that you have now been advised by His Majesty's Secretary of State that the proposal to hold an exhibition of British Manufactures in Shanghai has been unavoidably postponed.

I am directed to thank you for this communication and to state that the Council notes that further advice will be given if and when it is decided to proceed with this project.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. S. B. ROWE,

Assistant Secretary.

H. J. BRETT, Esq.,

H.M. Acting Commercial Counsellor.

PRESERVATION OF THE PHEASANT.

Correspondence with Mr. A. P. Nazer and others on the subject of the preservation of the pheasant:—

Shanghai, July 2, 1920.

SIR,—With a view to giving the pheasant some slight protection against the ever increasing slaughter which is taking place, and which destruction would point to the possible extinction of this game bird within a few years, we, the undersigned, respectfully beg to make the suggestion that the Council frames and enforces a regulation that no hen pheasant be allowed to be sold within the Settlement for a period of three years, commencing from October, 1920.

To prevent any possibility of the regulation being evaded by removing the feathers from the birds, all pheasants exposed for sale should have their feathers on.

A similar application is being made to the French Municipal Council, and if the regulation is brought into force, it is hoped, and anticipated, that the various Treaty Ports will adopt it also.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
A. P. NAZER,
AND OTHERS.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 9, 1920.

SIR,—In reply to the petition, dated July 2, signed by you and by several other parties, I am directed to inform you that the Council will publish a Notification in the next issue of the Municipal Gazette, in the following terms:—

“Notice is hereby given that the sale of hen pheasants and of pheasants denuded of their feathers, will be prohibited for a period of three years, commencing on October 1, 1920. During the close season, February 17 to September 30 inclusive, the sale of pheasants is absolutely prohibited.”

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary

A. P. NAZER, Esq.

Shanghai, August 10, 1920.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and on behalf of myself and the several signatories to the petition dated July 2, beg to thank the Council for having adopted the suggestions contained therein in regard to the sale of pheasants.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. P. NAZER.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 13, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—With further reference to your letter of July 2 on the subject of the preservation of pheasants, and in furtherance of my letter on this subject of August 9, I am directed to point out that, to obtain the full measure of success desired, the co-operation of the various cold storage exportation companies outside the Settlement seems requisite, and I am to suggest that you should endeavour to obtain this co-operation.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

A. P. NAZER, Esq., and others.

CENSUS.**POPULATION OF SHANGHAI AND DISTRICT, 1920.**

	<i>Foreigners.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>
Foreign Settlement	23,307	759,839
French Settlement	3,562	170,229
† Neighbouring Chinese Districts	—	731,030*
	26,869	1,661,098
		26,869
		1,687,967

† Census taken by Chinese Authorities.

* Includes Foreigners.

The usual quinquennial Census of the Foreign and Chinese population residing within the limits of the Foreign Settlement (excluding the French Settlement) and of Foreigners residing on the Outside Roads and at Pootung, was taken on October 16, 1920. The returns are tabulated and detailed forms are appended which give the following results:—

FOREIGN POPULATION.

	<i>1915.</i>	<i>1920.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Percentage of increase.</i>
Adult Males	8,197	10,527	2,330	28.43
Adult Females	6,044	7,825	1,781	29.47
Children	4,278	4,955	677	15.83
Totals	18,519	23,307	4,788	

showing an increase of 4,788 or 25.85 per cent. during the past five years.

From the table of Nationalities it will be seen that the principal increases include:—

Japanese 3,046, British 519, American 957, Russian 905; while Germans show a decrease of 875.

The returns show several nationalities not previously represented. Indians are as heretofore shown separately and are not included under "British."

CHINESE POPULATION.

	<i>1915.</i>	<i>1920.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Percentage of increase.</i>
Adult Males	284,188	333,257	49,069	17.27
Adult Females	165,632	208,479	42,847	25.87
Children	170,581	218,103	47,522	27.86
Totals	620,401	759,839	139,438	

The Chinese population shows an increase of 139,438 or 22.48 per cent. since the last Census.

The increasing number of mills employing female labour probably accounts for the large percentage of increase under the heading "Adult Females."

There is a large Chinese population living in the surrounding districts, many of whom have their occupations in the Foreign Settlement.

CENSUS OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION OF SHANGHAI ON OCTOBER 16, 1920.

(EXCLUSIVE OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT AND OUTSIDE ROADS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE FRENCH COUNCIL.)

NATIONALITY	CENTRAL DISTRICT					NORTHERN DISTRICT					EASTERN DISTRICT					WESTERN DISTRICT					OUTSIDE ROADS					FOOTUNG					GRAND TOTAL					AGAINST GRAND TOTALS FOR:						
	ADULTS		CHILDREN		TOTAL	ADULTS		CHILDREN		TOTAL	ADULTS		CHILDREN		TOTAL	ADULTS		CHILDREN		TOTAL	ADULTS		CHILDREN		TOTAL	ADULTS		CHILDREN		TOTAL	1915	1910	1905	1900	1895							
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
JAPANESE	136	43	10	16	205	2,366	2,336	615	606	5,923	495	401	131	119	1,146	349	250	96	89	784	1,042	612	191	177	2,022	54	40	15	26	135	4,442	3,682	1,058	1,033	10,215	7,169	3,361	2,157	736	250		
BRITISH	350	175	34	22	581	612	485	171	146	1,414	465	369	151	152	1,138	692	502	154	140	1,488	231	213	91	86	621	47	24	12	16	99	2,398	1,768	613	562	5,341	4,822	2,465	3,713	2,691	1,396		
AMERICAN	196	76	14	2	288	372	229	103	77	781	118	90	30	41	279	186	155	30	41	412	139	177	85	85	496	8	...	...	...	...	8	1,018	728	272	246	2,264	1,307	940	891	562	328	
PORTUGUESE	7	6	1	5	20	236	250	136	116	738	97	80	44	42	263	11	15	6	1	33	84	71	43	48	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	422	233	211	1,301	1,323	495	1,331	978	731	
RUSSIAN	26	28	1	4	60	184	186	46	32	448	212	192	42	32	478	76	88	17	16	197	21	19	32	3	75	...	1	3	3	1	8	520	516	141	89	1,266	361	317	354	47	28	
FRENCH	29	19	2	2	52	75	29	7	7	118	7	10	...	...	17	38	42	8	14	102	9	8	5	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	109	22	27	316	244	330	303	176	134	
GERMAN	3	2	...	...	5	22	27	10	7	66	22	20	2	11	55	48	43	18	19	128	6	6	8	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	98	38	43	280	115	81	785	525	314	
SPANISH	...	...	...	...	...	33	18	11	2	12	32	18	13	6	63	4	...	1	1	7	8	13	3	10	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	59	29	29	186	181	140	146	111	156	
DANISH	19	11	1	2	33	18	11	2	2	33	19	13	9	3	44	24	16	4	1	48	8	6	1	1	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	89	57	17	12	175	145	113	121	76	63
ITALIAN	7	1	...	...	1	9	32	21	9	2	64	12	6	1	3	22	16	14	7	10	57	4	4	2	6	14	...	2	1	...	...	5	83	47	17	24	171	114	124	148	69	95
NORWEGIAN	6	3	...	...	1	10	9	4	2	2	17	13	8	8	46	7	5	2	3	32	4	2	2	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	26	14	11	96	82	86	93	45	36	
SWISS	9	2	...	...	1	12	9	8	2	1	20	5	6	3	16	2	6	2	3	34	4	2	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	24	8	9	89	79	69	80	37	18	
POLISH	8	9	4	1	22	13	7	2	...	22	12	10	...	...	2	24	5	6	...	1	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	33	6	4	82	...	...	...	...	...		
SWEDISH	3	...	...	...	...	10	13	1	3	27	14	5	3	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	24	7	11	73	...	...	...	...	...	
DUTCH	11	8	1	...	20	11	1	3	2	17	...	...	...	...	15	8	2	4	29	2	3	2	2	5	12	...	2	1	1	1	5	41	20	6	6	73	...	...	...	...	...	
GREEK	4	3	3	4	14	5	3	4	3	15	13	7	4	9	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	17	13	17	73	...	...	...	...	...	
CZECHO-SLOVAK	4	...	...	...	4	9	5	2	1	16	8	6	4	1	18	12	3	2	2	19	4	2	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	16	8	4	65	...	...	...	...	...		
ROMANIAN	1	...	...	...	1	12	10	2	2	26	4	5	1	2	12	2	1	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	4	5	47	...	...	...	...	...	
ESTHONIAN	3	1	1	1	6	6	12	2	3	23	1	...	...	...	1	10	5	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	4	5	47	...	...	...	...	...	
KOREAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	6	1	46	...	...	...	...	...
LETISH	1	1	...	...	2	7	4	...	...	12	12	15	4	6	37	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	19	3	1	43	...	...	...	...	...	
BELGIAN	5	1	...	...	6	4	2	4	...	10	3	1	...	...	4	5	3	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	7	5	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	
TURKISH	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	2	3	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	...
BRAZILIAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
AUSTRIAN	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	
HUNGARIAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
PERSIAN	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
ARMENIAN	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
ARABIAN	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
BULGARIAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
EGYPTIAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
MONTENEGRIAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
YANKUENAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
INDIAN	207	6	2	3	218	163	18	6	10	197	269	35	9	22	335	156	20	5	6	187	16	1	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
MALAY	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												

THE FOREIGN POPULATION OF SHANGHAI ON OCTOBER 16, 1920.

(THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT AND OUTSIDE ROADS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE FRENCH COUNCIL.)

EASTERN DISTRICT				WESTERN DISTRICT				OUTSIDE ROADS				POOTUNG				GRAND TOTAL				AGAINST GRAND TOTALS FOR									
ADULTS			TOTAL	ADULTS		CHILDREN		TOTAL	ADULTS		CHILDREN		TOTAL	ADULTS		CHILDREN		TOTAL	ADULTS		CHILDREN		TOTAL	1915	1910	1905	1900	1895	
M.	F.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.							
401	151	119	1,146	349	280	96	89	784	1,042	612	191	177	2,022	54	40	15	26	135	4,442	3,682	1,058	1,033	10,215	7,169	3,361	2,157	736	2	
159	151	152	1,183	682	502	154	140	1,482	231	213	91	86	621	47	24	12	16	99	2,398	1,768	613	552	5,341	4,022	4,465	3,713	2,691	1,836	
90	30	41	279	186	155	30	41	412	139	177	95	85	496	7	1	...	...	8	1,018	728	272	246	2,264	1,307	940	891	562	388	
80	44	42	263	11	15	6	1	33	84	71	43	48	246	...	...	...	...	4	435	422	233	69	1,301	1,323	1,495	1,331	978	731	
102	42	32	473	76	88	17	16	197	21	19	32	3	76	1	3	3	1	8	1,520	516	141	131	956	361	37	354	47	29	
10	...	...	...	17	38	42	8	14	102	9	8	5	4	26	...	...	...	...	1,158	109	22	27	316	944	330	393	178	134	
20	2	11	55	44	43	18	19	128	6	6	8	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	101	98	38	45	280	1,155	811	785	525	314	
18	13	6	63	4	1	1	7	8	13	3	10	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	59	29	136	181	140	146	111	156	83	
13	9	3	44	24	16	4	4	45	8	6	1	1	16	1	...	...	...	1	89	57	17	12	175	145	113	121	76	85	
6	1	3	22	26	14	7	10	57	4	4	5	2	6	14	2	1	...	2	83	47	17	24	171	114	124	148	60	85	
13	8	7	46	7	5	2	3	14	4	2	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	43	28	14	11	86	82	86	93	45	36	18	
6	3	2	16	21	6	2	3	32	4	2	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	48	24	8	9	89	79	69	80	37	18	...	
10	5	3	24	24	5	6	1	12	3	1	2	5	12	...	...	...	...	39	33	6	4	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	15	8	2	4	29	2	3	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	35	24	7	11	73	73	72	80	63	46	
7	4	1	33	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	32	16	13	17	73	41	36	32	6	7	
6	5	...	...	1	10	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	37	16	8	4	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	4	5	47	16	15	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	10	5	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	6	6	46	20	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	6	4	...	7	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	19	3	1	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	7	5	1	30	18	31	48	22	21	...
...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	2	9	108	85	26	41	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	1	8	5	7	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	123	102	158	83	39	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	6	2	1	7	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	5	14	...	...	...
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Children implies under 15 years of age.

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

FOREIGN CENSUS FOR 1920.

SUMMARY OF RANK, PROFESSION, AND OCCUPATION OF THE MALE POPULATION.

RANK, ETC.	DISTRICT.				OUTSIDE ROADS	POOLING	TOTAL
	CENTRAL	NORTHERN	EASTERN	WESTERN			
Accountants	31	58	30	65	24	1	209
Actors and Showmen	...	19	2	...	...	...	21
Actuaries	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Advertising Agents	1	2	...	2	...	...	5
Aerated Water Manufacturer	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Analysts	1	...	...	1	1	...	3
Apprentices	...	15	5	...	2	...	22
Architects	10	17	6	30	4	...	67
Auctioneers	1	2	...	4	...	...	7
Artists	2	24	3	2	1	...	32
Average Adjuster	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aviator	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bakers	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Bankers' Staff	31	38	9	52	62	1	193
Barristers-at-law and Solicitors	9	11	3	19	6	...	48
Bar Tenders	...	10	1	...	...	...	11
Bill Collectors	1	3	...	...	...	...	4
Blacksmiths	...	5	1	3	1	...	10
Boarding House Keepers	...	13	1	...	1	...	15
Boilermakers	...	1	6	...	...	...	7
Brokers	20	43	11	40	16	...	130
Butchers	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Cabinet Makers	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Cardeners and Spinners	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Carpenters	...	30	2	2	1	2	37
Carriage Builders	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Chauffeurs	...	1	2	2	...	...	5
Chemists and Druggists	5	18	12	4	4	...	43
Cinematograph Operators	...	4	2	1	...	...	7
Civil Engineers	6	1	1	10	8	1	27
Clergymen and Ministers	3	1	...	1	5	...	10
Clerks	136	551	267	310	448	42	1,754
Commission Agents	19	26	4	6	...	...	55
Consular Officials	7	12	3	14	6	...	41
Consulting Engineers	...	1	1	2	...	...	4
Contractors	1	7	3	2	1	...	14
Cooks and Confectioners	5	109	9	4	9	2	138
Curio Dealers	...	25	2	...	...	...	27
Cotton Testers	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Dairy Keepers	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Dentists	6	23	...	9	2	...	40
Divers	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
Drapers	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Draughtsmen	1	2	6	...	...	...	10
Dyers and Cleaners	...	22	3	1	...	...	25
Electricians	1	12	18	18	6	2	57
Embroiderers	...	6	1	...	...	...	7
Engineers	34	63	118	133	20	18	386
Engravers	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Filature Mill and Factory Staff	...	5	152	21	22	...	200
Firemen and Stokers	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Freight Measurers	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Furniture Designer	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gaolers and Warders	...	1	154	...	...	...	155
Garage Keeper	...	3	2	...	3	...	8
Gardeners	...	1	...	5	...	...	6
Godown Keepers	...	7	6	2	1	...	16
Golf Professional	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	100	11	7	1	...	119
Hatmakers	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Horticulturists	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Hospital Patients	...	134	...	...	4	...	138
Hotel Runners	...	26	...	1	...	...	26
Inn and Hotel Keepers	4	14	...	1	1	...	20
Insurance Agents' Staff	9	15	8	12	10	...	54
Interpreters	...	8	3	...	...	...	11
Jewellers and Silversmiths	...	50	5	...	...	...	55
Journalists	8	60	16	8	5	...	97
Judges	...	3	...	...	1	...	4
Labourer	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Land and Estate Agents	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
Lithographers	1	4	...	...	1	...	7
Livery Stable Keeper	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Lodging House Keepers	1	5	...	1	...	...	7
Marine Officers	3	47	37	14	13	2	116
Marine Superintendents	2	2	1	1	2	...	8
Marine Surveyors	3	1	2	1	...	...	7
Masseurs	...	22	...	1	...	...	23
Matmakers	...	16	...	...	...	...	16
Mechanics	4	48	25	6	2	...	85
Medical Practitioners	14	52	3	18	12	...	99
Mercantile Assistants	82	364	134	149	92	2	823
Forward ...	467	2,197	1,102	990	805	73	5,634

FOREIGN CENSUS FOR 1920—continued.

RANK, ETC.	DISTRICT.				OUTSIDE ROADS	POOTUNG	TOTAL
	CENTRAL	NORTHERN	EASTERN	WESTERN			
<i>Forward</i> ...	467	2,197	1,102	990	805	73	5,634
Merchants ...	161	339	87	214	78	2	881
Millers ...	1	...	3	3	...	...	7
Mining Engineers ...	1	2	1	3	...	...	7
Missionaries ...	...	84	27	2	44	...	157
Moneylender ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Musicians ...	6	65	23	2	2	...	98
Naval and Military Officers ...	3	8	7	11	1	...	30
Nurses ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Oil Refiners ...	...	3	...	3	...	...	6
Opticians ...	2	...	2	2	...	...	4
Overseers and Inspectors ...	6	37	42	16	10	7	118
Painters ...	...	15	2	...	1	...	18
Pawnbrokers ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Pensioners ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Photographers ...	...	28	...	...	2	...	30
Piano Manufacturer ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Piano Tuners ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
Pilots ...	5	10	5	5	9	...	34
Plumbers ...	...	3	1	...	1	...	5
Police, Foreign ...	37	67	29	39	20	...	192
Police, Indians ...	133	95	71	119	14	...	437
Postal Officials ...	1	33	19	3	27	...	83
Priests ...	...	24	4	...	1	...	29
Printers and Compositors ...	3	51	16	9	4	...	83
Prisoners ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Private Detective ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Professor of Music ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Companies, Agents and Secretaries ...	7	6	3	8	7	...	31
Public Offices, including Customs ...	12	90	26	27	15	9	179
Railway Officials ...	1	2	...	1	3	...	7
Restaurant Keepers ...	1	40	1	...	4	...	46
Rope Maker ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sailors ...	...	34	18	1	...	...	53
Sculptor ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Secretaries of Clubs, etc. ...	1	2	4	8	...	...	15
Servants ...	5	34	5	6	13	...	63
Ship Agents ...	1	3	3	4	6	...	17
Shipwrights ...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4
Shirtmakers ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Shoemakers ...	1	49	11	10	...	...	71
Silk Inspectors ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
Silk Merchants ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Soldiers ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Stenographers ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	4
Stewards ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	6
Store Keepers and Assistants ...	23	372	60	23	2	...	480
Students ...	4	81	51	21	407	6	570
Surveyors ...	3	7	...	2	1	...	13
Tailors ...	...	68	7	3	1	...	79
Tanner ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tax Collectors ...	...	14	3	2	4	...	23
Teachers ...	3	18	8	16	49	...	94
Tea Inspectors ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Tea Merchants ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	4
Telegraphists ...	3	8	5	17	1	...	34
Telephone Engineers ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	4
Tobacco Manufacturers ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	5
Tortoise Shell Workers ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Tramway Officials ...	1	...	7	2	...	...	10
Translators ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2
Travellers ...	9	1	...	4	...	...	14
Trunk and Box Makers ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Undefined ...	47	126	89	67	24	3	356
Undertakers ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
Underwriters ...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3
Unemployed ...	11	105	39	19	23	...	197
Veterinarians ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Watchmakers ...	...	10	1	2	...	...	13
Watchmen ...	55	49	41	25	14	...	184
Wharfingers ...	1	...	11	...	...	14	26
Totals ...	1,034	4,221	1,847	1,711	1,598	116	10,527

F. A. SAMPSON,
Acting Commissioner of Revenue.

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Shanghai, November 3, 1920.

CENSUS OF THE CHINESE POPULATION OF SHANGHAI ON OCTOBER 16, 1920.

(EXCLUSIVE OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT).

NATIVE OF	CENTRAL DISTRICT				NORTHERN DISTRICT				EASTERN DISTRICT				WESTERN DISTRICT				GRAND TOTALS				AGAINST GRAND TOTALS FOR				
	Males	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females	Children	Total	1915	1910	1905	1900	1895
KIANGSU	35,777	20,842	17,193	73,812	26,109	19,310	21,249	66,667	23,152	21,471	24,324	73,947	31,888	23,306	22,979	78,173	121,925	94,829	65,745	292,599	230,402	199,331	169,001	141,855	101,176
CHERANG	32,994	11,734	12,051	56,779	24,861	13,236	19,733	62,860	25,567	19,653	22,387	67,617	20,967	13,777	14,699	49,543	103,809	63,400	68,670	235,779	201,206	168,761	134,033	109,419	77,533
KWANGTUNG	5,128	914	1,422	7,464	11,344	7,722	9,535	28,601	5,296	3,986	4,867	14,149	1,583	1,057	1,162	3,802	23,351	13,679	16,396	54,016	44,811	39,566	54,559	33,561	31,800
ANSUI	2,833	451	689	3,973	2,575	1,504	1,766	5,845	4,537	3,265	3,919	11,721	3,177	2,242	2,119	7,538	13,122	7,462	8,483	29,077	15,471	15,583	7,422	4,330	2,590
HUBEI	714	147	194	1,055	900	685	891	2,336	2,265	1,831	2,029	6,124	920	479	449	1,748	4,629	3,082	3,472	11,253	7,997	7,997	3,553	4,744	2,021
CHIHLE	1,520	519	521	2,560	958	710	887	2,555	2,497	1,981	2,170	6,648	1,791	1,295	1,410	4,496	6,766	4,505	4,989	16,239	7,511	4,623	4,674	2,469	2,237
FUKIEN	547	56	86	689	988	850	852	2,700	1,903	1,491	1,670	5,064	670	514	531	1,715	3,918	2,913	3,139	9,970	5,165	2,154	3,566	2,194	983
SHANTUNG	1,152	88	178	1,418	800	611	672	2,083	2,029	1,538	1,920	5,357	674	318	348	1,340	4,655	2,855	3,018	10,229	5,187	1,197	2,863	1,379	720
KIANGSI	518	94	118	730	847	537	556	1,940	1,229	947	1,158	3,334	529	338	350	1,217	3,123	1,916	2,182	7,221	5,563	1,488	2,659	905	639
HONAN	179	29	38	246	317	258	266	831	559	562	667	2,087	233	130	138	488	1,587	979	1,096	3,662	2,461	832	775	224	186
SECHUAN	245	26	23	294	329	245	803	457	440	534	1,631	336	250	237	263	1,567	945	1,039	1,354	3,551	3,244	1,922	1,235	301	229
SHANSI	129	4	8	141	237	164	175	576	459	277	290	1,026	79	49	58	186	904	494	531	1,929	2,135	704	785	373	280
HUNAN	160	36	28	224	164	106	120	380	475	303	330	1,093	518	372	362	1,242	1,307	817	820	2,944	2,798	690	1,266	378	212
KWICHOW	64	4	18	86	61	46	33	140	23	18	17	58	49	55	185	229	117	123	469	944	469	723	51	26	26
SHENSI	18	7	23	48	32	27	26	85	194	134	141	469	126	97	107	330	370	265	297	932	1,424	630	698	51	18
KWANGSI	10	11	17	38	140	82	74	296	287	162	162	611	96	83	89	268	333	338	349	1,215	1,464	567	619	172	21
YUNNAN	52	8	14	74	59	24	21	104	86	68	62	226	81	48	51	180	288	148	148	584	1,025	407	602	25	12
KANSU	25	15	16	56	84	45	39	168	73	51	64	188	131	65	78	274	313	176	197	686	926	516	393	20	11
MANCHURIA	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	26	25	94	53	26	28	104	—	—	—	—	—
In Foreign Hongs, Houses, Mills, etc.	6,011	428	416	6,855	5,027	1,591	1,037	7,705	6,726	5,294	2,622	14,442	10,444	5,299	1,580	17,323	26,208	12,612	20,511	56,525	33,168	25,646	12,459	10,394	6,991
In Villages and Huts In Shipping and Boats	639	56	107	802	5,082	358	423	4,233	1,237	518	465	6,220	2,364	487	506	5,357	7,692	5,702	9,386	20,226	36,772	36,442	37,503	23,553	8,429
TOTALS	88,425	35,471	33,160	157,056	79,429	53,057	68,595	191,081	87,480	67,232	75,414	230,126	77,923	52,719	50,934	181,576	333,257	208,479	218,103	759,839	620,401	488,005	452,716	345,276	240,995
Against Totals for 1915	84,280	33,365	31,964	149,609	69,001	44,221	48,359	161,581	69,898	46,232	48,029	164,159	61,009	41,814	42,229	145,052	284,188	165,632	170,581	620,401	—	—	—	—	—
" " 1910	75,343	30,050	28,268	133,661	58,532	39,587	41,689	139,808	49,380	31,761	30,107	111,071	44,920	29,526	30,019	103,465	227,175	129,924	130,906	488,005	—	—	—	—	—
" " 1905	73,205	28,383	27,224	128,812	56,368	37,939	40,921	135,229	41,394	25,000	25,000	91,597	41,581	27,160	27,160	91,597	212,517	118,432	121,767	452,716	—	—	—	—	—
" " 1900	70,835	27,513	26,331	124,679	52,645	34,630	36,820	124,109	43,406	25,894	18,656	71,896	26,438	15,947	12,910	55,295	173,424	87,894	83,958	345,276	—	—	—	—	—
HONGKONG SETTLEMENT																									
Against Totals for 1895	70,679	28,182	27,583	126,444	54,436	29,253	30,962	114,551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125,115	57,435	58,445	240,995	—	—	—	—	—

PERIOD	CENTRAL DISTRICT				NORTHERN DISTRICT				EASTERN DISTRICT				WESTERN DISTRICT				IN FOREIGN HONGS, HOUSES AND MILLS				In Villages and Huts Within Limits (not numbered or assessed)				IN SHIPPING AND BOATS				GRAND TOTALS			
	Males	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females	Children	Total
1920	81,775	34,987	32,637	149,399	70,924	51,086	57,040	179,050	76,597	58,178	66,600	201,375	69,232	44,495	45,234	152,652	28,208	12,612	5,705	46,525	5,138	5,702	9,306	20,226	7,692	1,419	1,501	10,612	333,257	208,479	218,103	759,839
1915	77,627	32,747	31,049	141,423	61,966	42,598	47,098	151,662	57,590	38,754	42,352	138,956	48,496	32,494	32,274	107,274	21,015	7,504	4,540	33,168	15,328	10,257	11,137	26,772	6,096	1,278	1,872	11,246	284,188	165,632	170,581	620,401
1910	66,309	29,292	27,292	122,997	53,419	38,289	40,794	132,502	36,388	25,016	26,860	89,270	28,558	20,105	20,881	69,544	17,105	5,615	2,926	25,646	15,494	10,504	10,444	36,442	10,002	1,103	1,499	12,604	227,175	129,924	130,906	488,005
1905	66,157	27,625	26,507	120,289	53,964	37,240	40,095	130,399	30,873	20,710	22,026	73,609	27,839	18,828	19,283	66,100	18,768	7,069	1,718	12,438	16,077	10,718	10,708	37,503	9,683	1,045	1,450	12,568	212,517	118,432	121,767	452,716
1900	62,648	26,739	25,763	115,150	38,590	23,164	25,027	86,581	27,177	16,669	17,139	60,985	16,197	10,634	10,161	36,992	7,595	1,927	982	10,394	11,926	7,850	9,777	23,853	9,491	811	1,029	11,331	173,424	87,894	83,958	345,276
HONGKONG SETTLEMENT																																
1895	62,813	27,063	26,328	116,204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,138	1,233	620	6,991	4,210	2,806	1,413	8,429	4,607	669	993	6,269	125,115	57,435	58,445	240,995
Males Females Children Total																																
48,347 25,664 29,091 103,102																																

F. A. SAMPSON,
Acting Commissioner of Revenue.

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

Report and Statement of the Committee's Accounts for 1920 and Budget for 1921 :—

Shanghai, January 20, 1921.

SIR,—The Committee of the Charity Organization beg to hand you herewith a report on their work for the year ending December 31, 1920, together with a statement of their accounts.

Yours truly,
ADA WHEEN,

Secretary, Charity Organization Committee of The King's Daughters' Society.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Report of the Working of the Charity Organization Committee for the year ending December 31, 1920.

Seven members were appointed to serve on the Committee at the beginning of the year :—

Mrs. Macdonald (*in the Chair*).
 „ Chambers.
 „ Chatley.
 „ Garner.
 „ Grant.
 „ Henman.
 „ Porter.

Owing to the departure of the Chairman for England early in March, Mrs. Chambers was invited to the Chair whilst Mrs. Hodges was asked to fill the vacancy thus caused on the Committee. Mrs. Chatley and Mrs. Hodges joined the Visiting Committee in place of Mrs. Macdonald, resigned, and Mrs. Garner, who left on furlough. The remaining vacancy caused by the absence of Mrs. Porter was filled by Miss Ware. Mrs. Henman very kindly took over the duties of Hon. Treasurer during the absence of Mrs. Garner.

The meetings have been held every Saturday, the total number being 21, and the average attendance 5.

The number of visitors to the room during the past year is approximately 3,231. The Secretary has made about 405 visits, whilst the Visiting Committee has done good work in keeping in touch with most of the families who have made application for relief in any way.

It is no doubt, needless to say, that a great deal of extra work has been put on the shoulders of the Committee during the past year owing to the increased and continued arrival of refugees of all nationalities from Siberia. They present difficulties possibly unknown in any other part of the world, and for many of them little or nothing can be done beyond grants of clothing.

During the early part of the year the Committee were glad to be able to render assistance, with the co-operation of The King's Daughters' Society, to the Refugee Relief Committee. Passages and portions of passages were provided, and/or the wherewithal for landing, for many destitute but deserving families. Some were sent to America, India, Port Said, Sumatra, Australia and Canada. For example :—

A Russian who had lost his wife in America thought to take his two small children back to his parents in Russia, found himself stranded in Shanghai. They were given meals at the Relief Committee's room on the Bund and were supplied with tram tickets by The King's Daughters as they were living out at the Russian Church. On the closing of the Committee's rooms they were given milk and groceries, and later on, when a passage was available, monetary assistance was given through Madame Grosse, and they returned to America where the father had friends, and was sure of getting work at his old trade in a glass factory.

For a woman who was a widow and crippled, her passage and all expenses were paid, through Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons, to Lahore where she had previously lived, no money being handed to her direct.

Another was the case of a position being found for a man in Manila; passages were paid for his wife and child to enable them to go with him.

These are only three of the many, where, unless it was absolutely unavoidable, no actual money has been given, but rather demand drafts or orders which could only be cashed on arrival. This has been done in order to frustrate any attempts to squander or gamble the money away, either on the journey or before starting.

There still continue a number of old cases formerly on the books of The King's Daughters' Society and the original Charity Organization Committee. These have received help for many years, and in all probability will continue to need it until the end of their days.

The total number of new cases dealt with amounts to 340 and is made up of the following nationalities :—

Russian	120	Belgian	2
British	56	Swiss	2
Poles	26	Chilian	3
Roumanian	10	Porto Rican	1
Greeks	2	Swede	3
Canadians	7	Portuguese	7
Dutch	1	Italian	2
Armenians	3	Arabian	1
Esthonians	18	Ukranian	1
French	7	Montenegrin	1
Americans	30	Alsatian	2
Czecho-Slovaks	8	Finns	10
Austrians	3	Australians	1
Letts	3	Danes	1
Jugo-Slav	1	Norwegians	2
Brazilian	1		

Positions have been found for 43, the number who have been assisted to get away is 28, whilst 64 persons have been rendered help in other ways, and 928 persons and/or families have been supplied with clothing.

As last year, so again this year the question of promiscuous giving arises, and the Committee wish to tender their thanks to the different ladies and gentlemen, who, in response to their appeal, have sent applicants to the rooms instead of giving them money in the streets, at their doors or at offices. Telephone North 2516 will find the Secretary, who is always willing to give information regarding these mendicants, or investigate their cases.

In most instances those who have been sent have proved to be persons who have already received assistance, or are absolutely undeserving of any consideration, as, generally speaking, deserving cases do not appeal in this manner.

At the latter part of last year and early in this, the public were pestered by beggars from the Urals. At the present time there is a gang of gypsies going around calling themselves Roumanians, about 26 in number, and residing off the Seward Road. On investigation it was found that they were "professional" beggars and comparatively speaking, wealthy. One of the gang visited a gentleman here and pulling out a bag of money containing many gold coins stated that they had enough money for their passages, but wanted assistance to get their pass-ports *viséd* for Canada. A husband who is bed-ridden with rheumatism, according to a type-written chit carried by the wife, will be found outside any of the offices or houses waiting to take charge of the spoils donated by the kind hearted inmates. Still one more example from the same gang, a strong healthy man was watched one morning stripping off coat, waist-coat, etc., which clothing he handed to a small girl, until he got down to a very ragged jersey evidently worn for the purpose. After this performance he walked into the office with a woman carrying a small baby, asking for clothes, on the plea that he had none.

Tenement House.

The four flats have been fully occupied throughout 1920, many deserving cases having to be refused admittance. During the early part of the year efforts were made to secure other premises, but without success. Later on the Committee decided not to incur any extra expenses for the time being. In February and April two subscriptions were discontinued as the contributors were leaving Shanghai, and in December the remaining two were withdrawn for the same reason. Thus the maintenance of the Tenement House now wholly devolves upon the funds of The King's Daughters' Society. The long continued support from the gentlemen who made the venture possible is greatly appreciated and sincere thanks are tendered to them.

In the near future there is a possibility of the vacation of the Tenement House now under the management of the Charity League, that Society having commenced building. Finances permitting, The King's Daughters would like to secure these quarters as they are eminently suitable for housing families living separately.

Of the four new cases helped this year details of two here follow :—

(a) A Frenchwoman and her little son, refugees from Russia, arriving here destitute. The mother wishing to give French lessons The King's Daughters allowed her the use of a room at 5A North Soochow Road as Dixwell Road was too far away for the convenience of her pupils. Being a good teacher a permanent position in a school was obtained, whereupon other lodgings were taken.

(b) A Russian photographer, his wife and little boy, also refugees, who had the use of one small room at the Russian Church, the only place available for his work being under the stairs. They were given a "flat".

An opportunity offering of renting a portion of a shop in North Soochow Road for a studio, the Russian Benevolent Society guaranteed some expenses, applying to The King's Daughters to pay the rent for a month or two. This request was granted. Unfortunately the studio was situated in a rather out-of-the-way part, and in addition was opened just as the summer began, so that little patronage was received. The studio had to be closed at the expiration of the two months. But for the generosity of friends who for some time

provided meals, the family would have starved as they would not apply to The King's Daughters, considering that enough assistance had been given. It was only upon close questioning that their plight was discovered.

Mental Deficients.

The Committee are happy to state that the case of the Mental Deficient referred to in their last Annual Report, who had been on the books since the commencement of the Organization, has now been sent by H.B.M's Consul-General to a suitable institution in England. In view of the fact that the mental deficients are still with us, and that the unsatisfactory conditions under which they live cry out for remedy, the Committee still hope that it may early be possible to supply certain legislation that these people may be cared for, and, when possible, taught to do some light and easy work. It is hoped that the need for a home for these people will not be lost sight of.

Convalescent Home.

Another great need has become apparent to the Committee in their work, and that is a Convalescent Home for children with accommodation for women when necessary. To the children the principal evils of poverty are material ones, lack of nourishing food, suitable clothing and healthy home surroundings. For the destitute sick outside the hospital, the District Nurse does good work, but with all that she can do for them in their homes, there is still need of provision for convalescents who are sent from the hospital too weak for school or work, and are still needing rest, good food and pure air to effect a complete cure. It would also be a home where children could be placed who through misfortune or otherwise had been deprived of their natural home.

Thanks to the liberality of the Race Club, The King's Daughters have been able to set aside \$1,000 for this purpose, to which various sums have been added by subscriptions and a small sale. They have now about \$1,600 in hand, and are also in receipt of \$25 monthly for one year. The difficulty at present is to find a suitable spot in the country not too far away for the parents and friends to visit.

One or two cases might here be quoted when the home would have proved of immense value :—

- (a) A European family was visited, the mother found to be dying of sprue, with no one to look after her and a baby of four months (weighing only 7 lbs.) but three small children. The eldest, a girl of nine, looked after the mother, the next girl of eight was feeding the baby and a little boy of six was cooking their tiffin over three sticks at the bottom of the grate, the tiffin consisting of cornflour and water. The mother and the baby were looked after by the District Nurse, who removed them to the hospital. A meal of bread, butter and cocoa was given to the children, who were later brought to the rooms and given a hot bath and clean clothing. As the whereabouts of the father and the eldest lad, a boy of eleven was unknown a home had to be provided for the children. They were placed with a good-hearted Portuguese lady who had a large family of her own. The King's Daughters' Society paid for their board. The mother died two days after admittance into the hospital and the baby was later on adopted by a family in one of the outports. The other children, two boys and two girls, are being supported by various agencies. The father was assisted to leave for Canada and has apparently made a good start. He has written stating that he hopes soon to send for his family.
- (b) A little boy who has epileptic fits, who seems to spend his time in and out of the hospital. The Committee had great expectations of getting him away to a suitable institution in America, but up to the present the difficulties appear insurmountable. Nothing can be done beyond supplying him with milk. The mother who has younger children is incapable of giving him the proper care.
- (c) Is a little girl who suffers with her chest, but is reported as not tubercular. Her mother has to go out to work, and the child needs plenty of care as well as fresh air and good nourishing food.

In addition to these the District Nurse has brought to the notice of the Committee innumerable instances of children who would reap untold benefits by two or three months of fresh air treatment and good food during a trying summer such as we experienced this past year.

In conclusion, the Committee wish to tender their thanks to the Consuls, numerous Benevolent Societies and individuals for their co-operation and assistance so willingly given when required, and to Mr. Hawkins for kindly auditing the accounts.

MARGARET G. CHAMBERS,

Chairman,

Charity Organization Committee of The King's Daughters' Society.

WORKING ACCOUNT

To Balance in Hand January 1920	\$2,314.99
Municipal Grant, Tls. 4,700.00	6,456.76
Charges to K. D. S. Rent and Telephone	538.75
Bank Interest	33.63
	<u>\$9,394.13</u>

By Salaries and Wages—		
Foreigners	\$3,965.63	
Chinese	243.00	
		\$4,208.63
Rent and Taxes		1,315.15
Telephone Charges		203.29
Water		48.70
Fuel		51.00
Locomotion		704.00
Stationery		100.94
Maintenance and Repairs		62.25
Postage and Stamps		53.67
Allowance for Secretary's Passage		800.00
Balance in Hand		1,846.50
		\$9,394.13

CHARITY ACCOUNT

To Balance in Hand January 1920		\$145.12
Receipts on Account of local Charity		1,719.95
Trust Money		1,051.79
Convalescent Home Fund		
Subscriptions	\$ 35.00	
Donations	1,571.65	
		\$1,606.65
Bank Interest		16.81
		\$4,540.32
By Board and Lodging	\$ 518.00	
School fees		491.05
Rent		60.00
Alms		667.36
Coal		20.00
Trust Money, Kogan		94.50
Ambulance		2.00
Passage Money		382.39
School Outfits		197.60
Convalescent Home Fund Sale Advertisement		9.00
Balance in Hand		2,098.42
		\$4,540.32

TENEMENT HOUSE ACCOUNT

To Balance in Hand January 1920		\$ 66.96
Subscriptions		270.00
Donations	\$ 12.30	
	1,100.00	
		1,112.30
		\$1,449.26
By Rent		\$360.00
Taxes		29.19
Water		14.40
Repairs		8.71

Balance in Hand appropriated as follows :—

In trust for new Tenement House	\$500.00	
Due to K.D.S. for payments made during 1920	205.90	
Working balance	331.06	
		<u>1,036.96</u>
		<u>\$1,449.26</u>

DOROTHY M. HENMAN,

Hon. Treasurer.

Shanghai, January 15, 1921.

Audited and found correct,

W. J. HAWKINGS.

Shanghai, January 18, 1921.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

Charity Organization Committee of the King's Daughters' Society, Estimates for 1921.

Pay :—

	Tls.	1921 Tls.	1920 Tls.
Foreigners	2,880		
Chinese	316		
		<u>3,196</u>	<u>3,180</u>
Rent and Taxes		588	588
Telephone Service		98	98
Stationery and Postage		75	75
Fuel		70	70
Light		Nil.	Nil.
Water		36	36
Maintenance and Repairs		50	50
Locomotion		540	540
Miscellaneous		30	30
Total Tls.	4,683	<u>4,683</u>	<u>4,667</u>

Pay :—

	Tls.	Tls.
Foreigners—		
Secretary	1,800	
Assistant Secretary	1,080	
		<u>2,880</u>
Chinese Clerk	248	
„ Boy	68	
		<u>316</u>
Rent and Taxes		588
Telephone Desk and one shared with the K.D.S.		98
Printing, Stationery and Postage		75
Fuel (two fires for 5 months)		70
Light paid by the K.D.S.		Nil.
Water		36
Maintenance and repairs to furniture and fittings		50
Locomotion—Carriage for Secretary's use at \$60 per mensem		540
Miscellaneous Ricksha fares, mops, brushes and dusters		30
Total Tls.	4,683	<u>4,683</u>

D. M. HENMAN,

Hon. Treasurer.

Shanghai, December 18, 1920.

ADA HODGES,
Acting Chairman.

SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

Interchange of letters with the French Council on the subject of the estimates of expenditure for 1920:—

Council Room, Shanghai, February 19, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 14, in which you have been good enough to inform me of the total estimate for the Semaphore service for the year 1920, which it is noted will be Tls. 21,200.

In this connexion, I have to refer to the correspondence which took place between Mr. Laferriere and myself in December, 1917, on the subject, and to inform you that the Council notes with concern the ever increasing estimate for this service, which has grown from Tls. 2,500 in 1913, to more than fourfold that figure for the present year.

In requesting, therefore, that you will be so good as to provide me, as heretofore, with details of the anticipated expenses, I have to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether there is a probability of foreseeing finality in the matter of the cost of this service.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

The SECRETARY, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Municipal Council, dated March 9, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 19, last, on the subject of the expenses of the Semaphore service.

The increase in the working expenses of this service proceeds almost entirely from the fact that the pay of the European staff has been raised from January 1, 1920, by reason of the increased cost of living. No new employé has been engaged and the cost of the maintenance of the plant is very much the same as for the year 1919.

I send you herewith the statement of the contemplated Budget for 1920 and also that for 1919, to aid you in comparing the expenses of these two years.

I am, etc.,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Shanghai Municipal Council.

(Enclosure)

ANTICIPATED EXPENSES FOR THE SEMAPHORE SERVICE AND THE METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS FOR 1919.

(1.)—*Semaphore Service.*

	Tls.	Tls.
I—European Staff	4,680	
II—Chinese ,,	1,192	
III—Subscription to the Observatory	400	
IV—Subscription to Telephone	450	
V—Various expenses	900	
		7,622

(2.)—*Meteorological Signal Service.*

I—European Staff	7,380	
II—Chinese ,,	288	
III—Telephone Subscription	90	
IV—Lighting and Electric Motor	360	
V—Various expenses	1,330	
		9,448
		Tls. 17,070

Contributed by the Municipal Council for the Semaphore expenses (50%)	8,500
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ANTICIPATED EXPENSES FOR THE SEMAPHORE SERVICE AND THE METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS FOR 1920.

(1.)—*Semaphore Service.*

	Tls.	Tls.
I—European Staff	5,880	
II—Chinese "	1,116	
III—Subscription to the Observatory	400	
IV—Subscription to Telephone	450	
V—Various expenses	900	
		8,746

(2.)—*Meteorological Signal Service.*

I—European Staff	10,680	
II—Chinese "	312	
III—Telephone Subscription	90	
IV—Lighting and Electric Motor	300	
V—Various expenses	1,150	
		12,532

Tls. 21,278

Contributed by the Municipal Council for the Semaphore expenses (50%)

10,600

The following statement of accounts of the service was forwarded by the French Council in accordance with the arrangement made in 1897:—

[Translation.]

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, 1920.

Semaphore Service.

	Tls.	Tls.
Foreign Staff	5,582.50	
Chinese "	1,166.77	
Telephone Subscription	285.00	
Subscription to the Observatory	390.00	

Miscellaneous Expenses.

	Tls.	
Light, heat and water	167.72	
Locomotion expenses, Stationery, Furniture maintenance	211.93	
Bunting, Halyards, flags, sundry expenses	248.34	
Purchase of 2,250 copies of codes	99.05	
		727.04
		8,151.31

Meteorological Signal Service.

Foreign Staff	13,518.00	
Chinese "	464.02	
Lighting and motive power	495.13	
Telephone Service	80.00	
Maintenance : purchase of apparatus, marconi tubes, resistances, a map of the Harbour		
Reaches, heating	337.41	
Miscellaneous expenses	308.97	
		15,195.53

Total expenses for the year

Tls. 23,346.84

Of which one-half to be reimbursed by the Municipal Council, Tls. 11,673.42.

P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, December 15, 1920.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF CHINESE STUDY.

The usual semi-annual examinations for Chinese bonuses were held during the year, viz.: in May and October. Monthly tests in Chinese have also been held regularly.

With the exception of those who have been exempted or excused under the Rules governing Chinese study, practically every employee of the Health Department and of the Police Force is studying Chinese, either the local dialect or Mandarin. Compulsory attendance at both the semi-annual examinations and at the monthly tests is required, and with very few exceptions, the men evince a very keen interest in their studies.

Mandarin.—The number of employees studying Mandarin (*i.e.*, those who have become exempt from further official study of the local dialect) is increasing, and they are making very satisfactory progress. The special bonus paid by the Council for efficiency in Mandarin is money well spent, as the number of Chinese coming from Mandarin speaking districts into the Settlement is greatly on the increase, and a working knowledge of Mandarin, especially in the Police Force, is desirable and useful.

Fire Brigade.—During the year seven employees of the Fire Brigade have begun the study of the local dialect. A working knowledge thereof is highly useful to them inasmuch as it frequently happens that fires occur in purely Chinese districts, where, in the absence of such knowledge, misunderstandings are apt to occur between the fire fighters and the Chinese. Moreover, in view of the fact that a large native force is employed in the Fire Department, most, if not all, of whom speak and understand English very indifferently, a working knowledge of Chinese in the case of the foreign members, who have to supervise and direct the Chinese employees, is highly useful—indeed it may be considered indispensable to their attainment of a high state of efficiency.

Police Force—Japanese Branch.—The annual examination in Chinese of the Japanese police was held in December. Only those members who had been here for some time were required to attend, as the new recruits had not been studying long enough to enable them to pass a creditable examination, though they will be required to attend at the next annual examination. The Japanese police continue to evince a very keen interest in their Chinese studies, and, although their pronunciation is not all that might be desired, their understanding of Chinese when it is spoken to them is exceptionally good. The examination given them was a written one, *i.e.*, the text was read to them and they were required to write it out in Chinese Characters: their papers show that they understand the language well when it is spoken to them.

Police Force—Sikh Branch.—Examinations in the local dialect are held annually. Notwithstanding the fact that these men do not receive regular instruction from qualified Chinese teachers, but depend mainly upon a vocabulary picked up from the "boys" and other Chinese about the barracks, many of them acquire a rather wide knowledge of the language, though a good deal of it borders perilously upon "Billingsgate." However, as they have largely to deal with the lower stratum of Chinese society in the Settlement, the vocabulary which they acquire is, perhaps, best suited to their needs. There is keen competition among these men for the Chinese bonus awards, and no urging is needed to get them to attend the annual examinations.

Municipal Reformatory.—The reformatory school has been carried on as heretofore. Generally speaking the boys are attentive to their studies, and most of them are making satisfactory progress.

During the year about thirty of the larger boys were removed to the First Offenders' Ward in the Gaol. A teacher was secured and classes were held for these boys two hours daily. The decision to remove the larger boys to the First Offenders' Ward was a wise one, firstly, because it eliminated a somewhat disturbing element among the smaller boys, and secondly, because it not infrequently happens that boys who have spent some time in the Reformatory have, after

completing their sentences, been reapprehended for minor offences, and on being sent to the First Offenders' Ward take up their studies which were left off when they were discharged from the Reformatory.

Foreign Teachers in Municipal Schools.—There are now five male and five female foreign teachers in Municipal Schools studying Chinese, and, with one or two exceptions, they are making very satisfactory progress. For a time these teachers were not required to attend monthly tests but they are now required to do so, and as a consequence there has been a marked improvement in their progress, especially as regards interpretation of the text, which it is difficult to get clearly from the Chinese teachers.

Although these foreign teachers do not receive a language bonus, I am sure that a working knowledge of the local dialect will greatly increase their efficiency in the class room; this the teachers themselves fully recognize.

Chinese Teachers.—With the large increase in the number of employees in the various departments who are studying Chinese, the matter of securing competent Chinese teachers, and of their supervision and direction, consumes no small part of the time of the Director of Chinese Study.

Translation work.—With the increased interest, not to say interference, on the part of certain classes of Chinese residents, in matters relating to the government of this Foreign Settlement, there is an ever increasing volume of Chinese correspondence to be dealt with which entails translation into English. Translations are also made from the vernacular press of notes and comments upon matters concerning the government and control of the Settlement.

Chinese Study Bonus.—The following statement shows the number of employees in the Police and Health Departments who have qualified for Bonus:—

	Higher Standard.	Lower Standard.	Temporary Standard.	Mandarin.	Strength.	Percentage.
<i>Police Force :—</i> (Foreign Branch)	72	27	65	4	213	78.87
<i>Health Department :—</i> (Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors)	13	1	1	1	17	94

Police Force—Japanese Branch.—The total number of men drawing bonuses of varying amounts from \$1 to \$5 per mensem is 21.

Sikh Branch.—The total number of men drawing bonuses of varying amounts from \$0.50 to \$2 per mensem is 227.

R. A. PARKER,
Director of Chinese Study.

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

WAR SERVICE.—

The following members of the Staff returned from War Service and resumed duty during the year:—

Police Force.—Sub-Inspector W. W. Kay, Detective Sergeant J. A. Quayle, Sergeants M. E. Ashley, P. Dowding, E. A. Eva, T. S. Fry, A. D. Hendry, J. F. Lovell, C. G. Phillips, W. J. Russell, E. F. Walker and Constable W. J. Elliott.

Public Works Department.—Mr. J. E. Needham, O.B.E., Chief Assistant Engineer.

Electricity Department.—Mr. A. Mitchell, Charge Engineer.

Educational Department.—Mr. F. C. Millington, Assistant Master, Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.

Finance Department.—Messrs J. T. Ford, O.B.E., and J. C. Bosustow, M.B.E., Assistant Treasurers; Mr. T. H. Hutchison, Assistant.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—

Col. R. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O., was appointed Commandant and assumed command of the Corps on May 25.

FIRE BRIGADE.—

Messrs L. Heap, E. Puttergill, C. Caynes, C. Kinnaird, R. H. Miles, S. M. Vincent, J. G. Gilhooly and A. C. Spong were appointed Supervising Firemen during the year. The death of the last named is recorded with regret. Mr. G. B. Thompson, Supervising Fireman, was promoted to be Station Officer on March 1. Mr. G. Furlan was appointed Motor Mechanic on July 9. The service of Mr. F. M. Howard, Departmental Engineer, and of Mr. R. F. Block, Motor Mechanic, terminated on March 31 and February 28, respectively. Long leave was granted to Mr. H. Upton, Station Officer.

POLICE FORCE.—

Long leave was granted to Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner, and to Mr. M. O. Springfield, Assistant Commissioner and Registrar of the Mixed Court. The duties of the latter post were performed by Major F. L. Wainwright, M.C., who was promoted to be 2nd Assistant Commissioner on September 1. Mr. W. Armstrong, Director of Criminal Intelligence, and Superintendent J. Ramsay were also granted long leave. Major K. M. Bourne, M.C., was promoted to be 2nd Assistant Commissioner on July 20, Chief Inspector T. M. Wilson to be Superintendent on January 1, Inspectors J. McGregor and J. Burnside to be Chief Inspectors on March 1 and August 1, and Sub-Inspectors T. P. Givens and H. E. Peck to be Inspectors on March 1 and July 1, respectively. Sergeant-Major W. E. Fairbairn and 13 Sergeants were promoted to be Sub-Inspectors, and 12 Constables to be Sergeants. Long leave was granted to Chief Inspectors A. H. Aiers and J. Burnside, Inspectors R. C. Aiers, Eek, Howell, Johnston, Lynch, Merrison and Young, Sub-Inspectors Campbell, Dee, Gibson, Maguire, Sullivan and Whiting, and to 31 Sergeants. Ex-Sergeant J. Watson was re-engaged; one Constable, 20 Japanese Constables and two Japanese Interpreters were engaged. Inspector M. Fitzgibbon was permitted to terminate his service, also ten Sergeants, two Constables, one Japanese Constable and one Japanese Interpreter. Seven Constables were transferred to the Goal as Assistant Warders; three were invalided, as also one Japanese Constable, and eight were dismissed for various reasons. Constable A. D. Trowell, on war service, was also invalided in March.

In the Gaol Staff, leave was granted to Senior Warders J. W. Jackson and D. Mackenzie and to two Warders. Senior Warder D. Mackenzie was promoted to be Assistant Gaoler on October 1, and Warders Grant and Westwood to be Senior Warders on January 1 and October 1, respectively. Assistant Warder Hooper was invalided on April 20. Two probationary Warders were engaged and one dismissed. The death of Assistant Warder H. C. Jackson on December 12, as the result of an accident is recorded with regret.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—

Dr. A. Moore resigned his appointment after eighteen years' service on January 9, and Dr. C. N. Davis was promoted to be 1st Assistant Health Officer. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Dr. T. F. S. Fulton, whose state of health, however, necessitated his termination in October. Messrs. A. Fanthorpe and G. Parker were appointed Pharmacist and Laboratory Assistant, respectively, in December. The resignation of Chief Inspector C. Hill was accepted from the date of expiry of his long leave. Leave was also granted to Mr. E. O. Wilson, Analyst and Pharmacist, Inspectors B. T. Prideaux, A. Watson, R. W. Burton, D. P. W. Jones, Mr. W. Palmer, Custodian, Isolation Hospital, and to Overseer Mingozi. The service of Mental Attendant G. McDonald terminated in March and Mr. M. F. Hills was engaged to replace him. Mr. A. O. Pickel received an appointment as probationary Inspector, Mr. J. L. Simpson as 2nd Mental Ward Attendant, and Mr. J. G. Gardner as Sanitary Overseer. The death of Inspector G. B. Haines on August 24 is recorded with regret. Seventeen nurses and four probationer nurses were engaged, and Probationer Nurse Cantorovitch was appointed Assistant Nurse. Nurses M. I. Clarke and G. Morris were granted leave in February, whereafter they were permitted to terminate their service. Leave was granted to Miss E. Summerskill, Matron, Victoria Nursing Home, to Miss L. M. Dawson, Matron, Isolation Hospital for Chinese, and to three Nurses. Nurses Lennox and Edelman were permitted to terminate their service, also two Assistant and three Probationer nurses. The death of Miss J. F. Black, Sister-in-charge, Police Hospitals, is recorded with regret. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Miss A. A. Thomlinson.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—

Three months' special leave was granted in March to Mr. C. H. Godfrey, Commissioner of Public Works, to enable him to inspect the sanitation systems of various cities in India and Burmah. Long leave was granted to Mr. C. Harpur, Deputy Commissioner, in July, also to Mr. W. E. Sauer, Land Surveyor, Mr. F. G. Helsby, Assistant Engineer, Mr. R. C. Young, Assistant Architect, Messrs P. Ayres, E. McIntyre and L. W. D. Hoffman, Assistant Land Surveyors, Mr. T. Thurnheer, Clerical Assistant, Inspectors R. J. Harris, H. Fitzgeorge, J. Lamont and M. McLennan, Clerk-of-Works W. J. Bidgood and L. Spiegler and to Mr. W. J. Roberts, Custodian, Town Hall. The following appointments were made during the year:—Messrs H. C. Clements and C. H. Hopkins, Engineering Assistants, Mr. A. A. G. Toone, Assistant Building Surveyor, Mr. D. E. Harbottle, Clerk-of-Works, Messrs F. O. Amy, R. A. Thomas, C. Aitken, C. McGillivray and W. Watson, Assistant Inspectors, and Mr. C. F. Burdett, Park-Keeper. Inspector H. H. Cox was promoted to be Clerk-of-Works and Assistant Inspectors G. S. Brian and A. J. Pratt to be Inspectors. Constable W. J. Elliott was transferred to the Department in August as Clerk-of-Works. The following were permitted to terminate their service:—Mr. J. Dumont, Assistant Land Surveyor, Mr. T. P. Moorehead, temporary Engineering Assistant, Mr. G. H. Lawrence, Clerk-of-Works, Inspector P. Ryan, Assistant Inspectors J. T. Course, P. McManus and E. Tompkins and Mr. E. G. Myhre, Junior Clerk. Other temporary appointments terminated during the year, and one Inspector was dismissed.

Attached Employé.—Mr. P. Gaunt was appointed Chief Sanitation Chemist on November 8.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.—

Special leave of absence was granted in June to Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, Engineer-in-Chief and Manager, to enable him to visit Great Britain and the United States in connexion with the Council's purchases of plant. During his absence, Mr. A. H. Blagden, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, was in charge of the Department. Messrs. W. J. Williams, Chief Assistant Engineer, and R. A. Williams, Testing Engineer, were permitted to terminate their service on May 28 and April 30, respectively.

The following appointments were made during the year:—Mr. A. F. St. J. Kinsey, Civil Engineer and Architect, Mr. G. W. Himus, Boiler House Chemist, Mr. G. H. Wright, Assistant Secretary, Messrs. L. G. Day, A. J. Enright and J. C. Greig, Clerical Assistants, Messrs. W. Hunter, A. A. Stone and C. E. Maguire, Assistant Mains Engineers, Messrs. R. L. Evans, L. Meyer and

C. F. Taylor, Power Department Assistants, Messrs. J. A. McKinney, A. Lingard, E. W. D. Elmer, C. A. King, T. R. Anderson and R. Knox, Charge Engineers, Mr. J. Withers, Storekeeper, Mr. W. Ashton, Meter Department Assistant, Mr. L. Kennedy, Meter Inspector, Messrs. L. G. Bidmead and H. F. Marshall, Installation Inspectors, Mr. A. E. Knibb, Showroom Assistant, Mr. G. E. Edmond, Motor Mechanic, Mr. W. M. Patrick, Electrical Winder, Mr. C. Goodhind, Sub-Stations Clerk-of-Works, Mr. F. Langford, Collector, Mr. C. J. Curtis, Yard Foreman, and Miss O. Grant, Stenographer and Typist. Sub-Inspector A. McGregor was transferred from the Police Force as Underground Mains Foreman in March and Sergeant W. J. Russell as Clerical Assistant. Mr. E. E. Sizemore was transferred from the Public Works Department as Clerk-of-Works.

Long leave was granted to fifteen members of the Staff including Mr. W. E. Nops, Power Stations Superintendent, Mr. O. L. Ilbert, Assistant Mains Engineer, Messrs. W. T. Bertenshaw, S. M. Gidley and J. W. Harding, Clerical Assistants, and Mr. A. Habecost, Controller of Stores. The following were permitted to terminate their service:—Mr. H. G. Reed, Clerical Assistant, Mr. N. Bowey, Showroom Engineer, Mr. D. S. Whyte, Charge Engineer, Miss D. M. Dixon and Miss A. M. Gutierrez, Stenographers and Typists. Mr. W. C. Fisher, Clerical Assistant, was invalided and three members of the Staff dismissed. The death of Mr. A. M. Brown, temporary Charge Engineer, is recorded with regret. Other minor changes of a temporary nature also took place.

BAND.—

Mr. A. de Kryger was promoted to be Assistant Conductor and granted long leave in March. Messrs. P. Brunelli, F. Ponomareff and G. Mejia were appointed Musicians and the following received temporary appointments:—Z. Mentchynsky, L. Novotny, G. Kitaigorodsky, W. Teherkassoff and L. Ovtchinikoff. Musicians P. Natividad, G. Fernando, H. Kunze, T. Cruz and H. G. dos Remedios were re-engaged. Leave was granted to Musician Cattapan and to three Manila musicians. The service of six musicians terminated.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—

Public School for Boys.—Mrs. Garner, Assistant Mistress, and Mr. D. Drake, Assistant Master, were granted long leave. Mr. G. E. Matthews was appointed Assistant Master on October 7 and Miss J. Philip received a temporary appointment as Assistant Mistress in September, her service terminating at the close of the year.

Public School for Girls.—Miss M. Firth, Miss M. M. M. Hunter, and Miss M. V. Radcliffe received appointments as Assistant Mistresses, Madame G. Zalsman as Music Mistress and Mme L. Rayot as French Mistress, and the following were engaged temporarily:—Miss R. Elwin, Matron, Mrs. H. F. Lord, Miss D. Parrott, Mrs. M. A. Mitchell and Mrs. J. M. Wheeler, Assistant Mistresses. Miss E. A. Hoodless, Assistant Mistress, was invalided on February 14. Miss B. B. Rasmussen was permitted to terminate her service as Assistant Mistress on April 30. Long leave was granted to Miss A. D. Simon and Miss Manning, Assistant Mistresses. The temporary service of Miss C. Irwin as Assistant Mistress terminated on February 29.

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.—Mr. A. J. Stewart, Headmaster, was granted long leave, Mr. W. D. Anderson acting as Headmaster during his absence. Messrs H. Standing and H. G. Huckstep received appointments as Assistant Masters and Mrs. M. G. Stuart and Miss I. Burnett were employed temporarily as Assistant Mistress and Matron, respectively. Mrs. W. D. Anderson was re-engaged temporarily as Assistant Mistress. The service of Mr. C. N. de Trafford, Assistant Master, terminated on August 31.

Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.—Long leave was granted to Miss F. M. Gaunt, Matron. Madame G. Zalsman was appointed Music Mistress in place of Miss O. M. Parsons, whose death on February 22 is recorded with regret. Miss E. Heughan and Miss L. Bocheovsky were employed temporarily as Assistant Mistresses and Miss G. Meech was re-engaged on September 8. Mrs. D. Marden received a temporary appointment as Singing Mistress on November 1, and Mrs. L. King as Assistant Matron on January 1.

Public School for Chinese.—Miss E. M. Adlam and Miss D. E. James were appointed Assistant Mistresses in January. Messrs G. M. Hope and W. H. S. Hatten received temporary appointments as Assistant Masters. Mrs. C. J. Passikides and Mrs. H. G. Whitcher were permitted to terminate their service as Assistant Mistresses.

Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.—Mr. R. G. Dowie, Headmaster, was granted long leave in July, Mr. L. C. Healey acting as Headmaster during his absence. Mr. R. Kay was appointed Assistant Master on June 25. The temporary service of Miss A. I. Hamilton as Assistant Mistress terminated on February 29.

Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.—Mr. L. H. Turner, Headmaster, was granted long leave in March, his duties being performed by Mr. A. F. T. Holland, Assistant Master, who was also granted leave on Mr. Turner's return in November. Mrs. G. L. Aitchison received a temporary appointment as Assistant Mistress on September 6. Mrs. P. R. Thomson (*née* Bowditch) was permitted to terminate her service on August 31.

Polytechnic Public School for Chinese.—The appointment of Mr. L. C. Healey as Headmaster was confirmed on January 1; during his absence as Headmaster-in-charge of the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, Mr. F. C. Millington was Acting Headmaster.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—

Mr. E. F. Goodale, Treasurer and Comptroller, was granted special leave in April; Mr. J. T. Ford, O.B.E., acting as Treasurer during his absence. Mr. H. M. Mann, Assistant Treasurer, was permitted to terminate his service on March 31. Long leave was granted to Mr. A. W. Macphail, Chief Accountant, to Mr. G. H. Charlton, Assistant, and to Miss D. Graham, Stenographer and Typist. Mr. S. H. Ross received an appointment as Assistant on January 16 and was subsequently permitted to terminate his service, as also Mr. F. Oldfield, Assistant. Mr. H. E. Middleton, M.B.E., returned from War Service, was re-engaged as Assistant on September 1. Miss W. Wells was appointed Stenographer and Typist on December 7.

SECRETARIAT.—

Long leave was granted to Mr. J. M. McKee, Assistant Secretary, and to Mr. T. L. Rawsthorne, Assistant.

Miss C. Allan, Stenographer and Typist, was permitted to terminate her service on March 31. The temporary service of Miss Joffe terminated on November 30 and Miss E. Inwood was appointed Stenographer and Typist on December 1.

In the Revenue Office, Mr. E. L. Allen, Commissioner of Revenue, was granted long leave in May, Mr. F. A. Sampson, Deputy Commissioner, acting as Commissioner during his absence. Leave was also granted to Mr. J. A. J. Johansson, Licensing Inspector, and to Collectors Dearn, Dahl and Sullivan. Mr. D. H. Fulton received a probationary appointment as Collector on January 12. Mr. T. Aiers was re-engaged as a Collector in April and transferred to the Electricity Department in June. Mr. A. J. Hadley, Clerical Assistant, was invalided in September and Mr. W. C. H. Knight, Clerical Assistant, was permitted to terminate his service in December.

The following return shows the personnel of the Municipal Foreign Staff on December 31, 1920, with the dates of expiry of agreements where existing:—

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.			
Commandant	Colonel R. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Mar 26 1920	
Sergeant-Major	S. Wise	Dec 4 1915	Jan 28 1921
Quartermaster-Sergeant	W. T. Rose	Mar 16 1910	Dec 31 1921
FIRE BRIGADE.			
Chief Officer	M. W. Pett	Nov 16 1912	
Senior Station Officer	H. Upton	Mar 1 1915	
Clerical Assistant	B. Hunting	Mar 1 1916	Feb 28 1922

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Station Officer	G. B. Thompson	Aug 27 1919	Feb 28 1923
Mechanic	G. Furlan	Jul 9 1920	
Supervising Fireman	G. C. Barlett	Jun 6 1919	Jun 5 1922
do.	L. Heap	Jan 1 1920	Apl 10 1923
do.	E. Puttergill	Dec 24 1919	Feb 12 1923
do.	C. Caynes	Feb 13 1920	Apl 10 1923
do.	C. Kinnaird	do.	do.
do.	R. H. Miles	do.	do.
do.	S. M. Vincent	do.	do.
do.	J. Gilhooly	Apl 10 1920	
Fireman	R. O. Jackson	Apl 1 1919	Mar 31 1922

POLICE FORCE.

Commissioner	K. J. McEuen	Apl 19 1900	Sep 15 1922
Deputy Commissioner	Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson	Apl 15 1908	do.
Assistant Commissioner	Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, C.I.E.	May 1 1907	
do.	R. M. J. Martin	Nov 10 1905	Sep 30 1922
do.	M. O. Springfield	do.	
2nd do.	W. Beatty	Mar 22 1919	Apl 21 1922
do.	K. M. Bourne, M.C.	Jun 12 1914	
do.	F. L. Wainwright, M.C.	do.	
Director of Criminal Intelligence	W. Armstrong	Aug 1 1893	Jul 31 1921
Superintendent	J. Ramsay	Aug 31 1883	Aug 30 1921
do.	T. M. Wilson	Sep 20 1883	Mar 14 1923
Chief Inspector	J. Bourke	Nov 16 1886	Feb 25 1922
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 1 1889	Jan 31 1921
do.	T. I. Vaughan	Nov 16 1900	
do.	C. Dewing	Mar 25 1901	Mar 24 1921
do.	W. R. Kinipple	Jul 10 1903	Aug 16 1921
do.	J. McGregor	Mar 19 1891	Feb 24 1922
do.	J. Burnside	Dec 29 1900	
Inspector	E. H. Lynch	Aug 7 1895	May 15 1921
do.	A. Eek	Jan 9 1893	Oct 4 1921
do.	G. W. Merrison	Jun 14 1899	Mar 6 1923
do.	G. Johnston	Sep 14 1896	Oct 25 1922
do.	J. O'Toole	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1922
do.	R. C. Aiers	Mar 17 1900	Mar 18 1921
do.	J. E. Wheeler	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1921
do.	T. Kerrigan	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1923
do.	S. C. Young	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1922
do.	J. Cruickshank	Jul 22 1905	Jul 21 1923
do.	W. H. Howell	May 17 1900	Mar 14 1921
do.	P. W. Reeves	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1921
do.	J. Sinclair	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1923
do.	T. P. Givens	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1922
do.	H. E. Peck	Jun 20 1908	Aug 3 1923
Sub-Inspector	M. Gibson	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1923
do.	J. Dee	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1923
do.	C. Mills	Jul 17 1903	Jul 16 1921
do.	J. Shaw	Oct 24 1903	Oct 23 1921
do.	C. Maguire	Mar 4 1905	
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 7 1902	
do.	J. Campbell	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1922
do.	W. Whiting	Aug 3 1905	Mar 12 1923
do.	T. Crookdake	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1921
do.	J. W. Prince	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1922
do.	J. Sullivan	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1922
do.	J. F. Prosser	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1922

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Sub-Inspector	T. Dunne	Nov 7 1908	
do.	W. E. Fairbairn	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1922
do.	P. Lavelle	Apl 9 1906	Apl 8 1921
do.	J. A. Mackenzie	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1921
do.	A. J. P. Coghlan	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1922
do.	P. J. Dunne	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1921
do.	T. Elliott	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1922
do.	J. Wilson	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1922
do.	C. Morriss	Oct 12 1907	
do.	W. Abbott	do.	Nov 24 1922
do.	B. J. Selvey	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1923
do.	E. W. Everson	Jun 8 1906	Jul 15 1921
do.	G. Gilbert	May 7 1910	Jan 19 1922
do.	W. W. Kay	Oct 12 1907	
Sergeant	S. Costelloe	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1921
do.	W. Moore	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1923
do.	T. Foley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1921
do.	M. Ganly	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1921
do.	T. McKenna	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1922
do.	G. Hermitage	Nov 16 1905	
do.	W. Jones	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1922
do.	J. Rush	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1922
do.	G. Sale	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1922
do.	W. C. Woodfield	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1922
do.	J. F. W. Milne	do.	do.
do.	A. G. Long	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1922
do.	C. H. Lilley	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1923
do.	G. C. Holt	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1922
do.	G. Morgan	Nov 22 1907	Nov 21 1922
do.	E. L. Gladwish, D.C.M.	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1923
do.	I. C. Kiloh	Apl 25 1908	Mar 31 1923
do.	A. Mackintosh	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1922
do.	J. A. Nield	Nov 23 1907	Mar 31 1923
do.	G. McKay	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1922
do.	R. Wilson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1923
do.	A. J. Emery	Oct 26 1907	
do.	W. D. McGillivray, M.M.	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1921
do.	W. McGillivray	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1921
do.	C. Powell	Nov 7 1908	
do.	F. Shipley	do.	
do.	J. Ross	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1923
do.	E. Ring	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1921
do.	J. Hunter	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1923
do.	R. Ockwell	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1921
do.	R. J. Crouch	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1923
do.	T. Robertson	Mar 25 1911	May 17 1923
do.	D. McInnes	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1923
do.	P. Dowding	Apl 25 1908	Jun 15 1923
do.	J. G. Adams	Nov 7 1908	
do.	W. Robertson	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1923
do.	D. J. Webb	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1923
do.	W. Champney	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1923
do.	E. E. Pilbeam	Sep 9 1910	Oct 16 1922
do.	C. E. Beale	Jun 4 1910	Jul 19 1922
do.	G. Sadler	Sep 9 1910	Oct 16 1922
do.	P. Keane	Sep 5 1911	Oct 24 1923
do.	C. W. Higgs	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1923
do.	F. C. Bridger	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1923
do.	D. Ginnane	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1921

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Sergeant	F. Mitchell	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1922
do.	J. Sullivan	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1921
do.	R. W. Yorke	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1922
do.	G. H. Hall	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1923
do.	A. O'Dwyer	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1921
do.	H. J. Schmidt	Feb 12 1913	May 11 1922
do.	H. J. Jefferson	May 10 1913	Jun 22 1922
do.	J. J. Kilkenny	do.	do.
do.	F. A. Treacher	do.	do.
do.	N. White	May 10 1913	Jun 22 1922
do.	J. Knight	Jan 24 1914	Mar 9 1923
do.	W. J. MacDermott	do.	do.
do.	E. F. Walker	Mar 10 1910	Apl 27 1922
do.	T. J. Fitzpatrick	Sep 14 1912	Oct 27 1921
do.	A. Groves	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1922
do.	C. J. Bull	May 10 1913	Jun 22 1922
do.	R. Shellswell	do.	do.
do.	J. B. Clissold	Jan 24 1914	Mar 9 1923
do.	H. C. Pelling	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1923
do.	A. J. Knight	do.	Jun 19 1923
do.	F. C. Stubbings	do.	do.
do.	C. W. Morgan	Jan 24 1914	Mar 9 1923
do.	H. Young	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1922
do.	W. M. Calder	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1922
do.	A. M. Cameron	Sep 15 1914	
do.	R. Conduit	May 10 1913	Jun 22 1922
do.	N. J. Bournes, M.M.	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1922
do.	J. F. Gabbutt	Sep 14 1912	Oct 27 1921
do.	J. A. Quayle	Jan 6 1912	
do.	C. Schooler	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1923
do.	J. Watson	Jan 24 1914	Jun 6 1923
do.	A. D. Hendry	May 10 1913	Jun 22 1922
do.	C. G. Phillips	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1923
do.	J. F. Lovell, D.C.M.	Mar 1 1914	
do.	E. A. Eva	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1923
do.	M. E. Ashley	do.	do.
do.	T. S. Fry	Sep 5 1911	
do.	M. Fitzpatrick	Jan 6 1912	
do.	J. Mason	Sep 14 1912	
Constable	C. Bishop, D.C.M.	Jun 25 1919	Aug 9 1922
do.	R. H. Beer	do.	do.
do.	H. Diprose	do.	do.
do.	C. B. Henry	do.	do.
do.	R. C. Hall	do.	do.
do.	W. Hotchkiss	do.	do.
do.	H. Hotchkiss	do.	do.
do.	G. E. Knight	do.	do.
do.	H. McGregor	do.	do.
do.	B. H. Munson	do.	do.
do.	A. McGillivray	do.	do.
do.	W. J. Ryle	do.	do.
do.	J. A. Young	do.	do.
do.	C. Young	do.	do.
do.	J. A. Isaacs	do.	do.
do.	G. D. Matcham	do.	do.
do.	R. H. Norton	do.	do.
do.	D. B. Ross	do.	do.
do.	R. M. Tinkler, D.C.M.	do.	do.
do.	J. M. Watson	do.	do.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Constable	R. C. Andrew	Oct 9 1919	Nov 21 1922
do.	A. E. Balchin	do.	do.
do.	J. Barry, M.M.	do.	do.
do.	F. J. Carnell	do.	do.
do.	E. Chambers	do.	do.
do.	A. Cooper	do.	do.
do.	J. Crowley	do.	do.
do.	A. L. Crompton	do.	do.
do.	C. F. Danford	do.	do.
do.	J. Douglas	do.	do.
do.	L. Eaton	do.	do.
do.	C. L. Fenton	do.	do.
do.	N. Harrison	do.	do.
do.	E. J. Ling	do.	do.
do.	W. M. Lindsay	do.	do.
do.	C. J. S. Macdonald	do.	do.
do.	G. McRobbie	do.	do.
do.	W. H. Pike	do.	do.
do.	F. W. Perkins	do.	do.
do.	O. B. Perkins	do.	do.
do.	H. Robertson	do.	do.
do.	V. Sharman	do.	do.
do.	S. E. Spurgeon	do.	do.
do.	W. Slater	do.	do.
do.	R. Taylor	do.	do.
do.	C. E. Thurgood	do.	do.
do.	A. Watson	do.	do.
do.	R. W. Ward	do.	do.
do.	S. Wyles	do.	do.
Head Gaoler	C. Weatherhead	Dec 28 1901	Dec 27 1922
Assistant Gaoler	R. Sims	Jan 6 1905	Feb 13 1923
do.	D. McKenzie	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1921
Senior Warder	J. F. Franklin	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1923
do.	H. Radford	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1922
do.	J. W. Jackson	Aug 27 1910	Oct 13 1922
do.	W. C. Grant	do.	Oct 17 1922
do.	V. G. Westwood	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1923
Warder	F. Down	Mar 25 1911	*May 6 1923
Assistant Warder	G. W. Dudley	Jun 25 1919	Aug 9 1922
do.	P. A. Emery	do.	do.
do.	H. J. Taylor, M.M.	do.	do.
do.	E. Bouvier	Jul 1 1919	
do.	W. R. Chisholm	Oct 9 1919	Nov 21 1922
do.	H. T. Hulbert	do.	do.
do.	W. Hall	Jun 25 1919	Aug 9 1922
do.	G. H. Craik, M.M.	Oct 9 1919	Nov 21 1922
do.	A. B. Hogg	Jun 25 1919	Aug 9 1922
do.	W. N. Webb	do.	do.
do.	N. Chadderton	Jul 12 1920	
do.	A. E. Worwood	Oct 9 1919	Nov 21 1922
Printer	R. M. Jordan	Oct 13 1920	
Japanese Interpreter	Suyezo Nakagawa	Apl 1 1909	
do.	Komajiro Menju	Jun 7 1917	
do.	Esaburo Okajima	Feb 10 1920	
Interpreter	H. S. Kim	Feb 15 1919	
Russian Translator	Miss G. Tsirentschikoff-Segel	Oct 1 1920	
Stenographer and Typist, Mixed Court	Miss R. E. King	Feb 18 1918	Feb 17 1921

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
Health Officer	A. Stanley, M.D., B.S., (LOND.), D.P.H.	Feb 11 1898	
1st Assistant Health Officer	C. N. Davis, M.D., (LOND.), D.P.H., D.T.M.	Jan 17 1908	
Assistant Health Officer	R. A. P. Hill, M.D., (CANTAB.), D.P.H.	Jul 11 1919	Aug 23 1922
Analyst and Pharmacist	F. G. C. Walker, M.C., F.I.C.	Aug 3 1905	
do.	E. O. Wilson	Aug 27 1909	Oct 2 1921
Pharmacist	A. Fanthorpe	Oct 27 1920	
Laboratory Assistant	G. Parker	Dec 28 1920	
Clerical Assistant	G. J. Turnbull	Apl 1 1910	Mar 31 1922
do.	A. Watson	Mar 23 1903	Dec 31 1921
Chief Inspector	H. Bland	May 26 1904	May 25 1922
do.	E. Kilner	Aug 21 1902	
do.	F. J. W. Melville	May 1 1906	Jun 30 1922
Inspector	F. W. Ambrose	Jul 10 1911	Jul 9 1923
do.	H. G. Brewster-Gow	Apl 10 1917	do.
do.	R. W. Burton	Mar 5 1915	Mar 4 1921
do.	C. Champion	Mar 1 1891	Dec 31 1921
do.	J. E. Fensham	Jun 28 1919	
do.	J. S. Graham	Oct 1 1911	Dec 31 1921
do.	C. Houghton	Jun 9 1899	Jun 8 1922
do.	N. J. Hughes	Mar 1 1916	May 31 1922
do.	D. P. W. Jones	Apl 1 1910	Mar 31 1922
do.	B. T. Prideaux	Sep 10 1907	Dec 31 1921
do.	W. J. Terrill	Jul 1 1906	Dec 31 1921
do.	P. Veit	May 26 1911	
do.	A. O. Pickel	Nov 14 1920	
Sanitary Overseer	G. Mingozi	Mar 26 1915	May 13 1923
do.	C. W. Norman	Apl 1 1918	
do.	J. G. Gardner	May 27 1920	
Matron, Victoria Nursing Home	Miss E. Summerskill	Aug 30 1907	Aug 13 1921
do. Isolation Hospital	Miss M. M. Murphy	Nov 11 1904	
do. Isolation Hospital for Chinese	Miss L. M. Dawson	Jul 25 1913	
do. Mokanshan Sanatorium	Mrs. M. Garton-Stone	Dec 12 1914	
Sister-in-charge, Police Hospitals	Miss A. A. Thomlinson	Jul 1 1920	Apl 6 1923
Supt., Private Nursing Service	Miss C. Hutton	Apl 28 1905	Apl 24 1921
Nurse	Miss E. C. Brotherhood	Dec 13 1919	Jan 25 1923
do.	Miss M. Buchanan	Sep 18 1915	Oct 30 1921
do.	Miss H. Butterworth	Dec 20 1919	Mar 23 1923
do.	Miss M. Cay	Nov 29 1919	Feb 3 1923
do.	Miss K. B. Coombes	Jun 26 1920	Aug 14 1923
do.	Miss C. Dalton	May 20 1919	Jun 28 1922
do.	Miss D. M. Dalton	Jul 25 1913	Aug 31 1922
do.	Miss M. Daly	Mar 4 1919	Apl 25 1922
do.	Miss A. L. Davies	Dec 20 1919	Mar 23 1923
do.	Miss E. C. Ensor	Dec 24 1918	Feb 15 1922
do.	Miss F. E. Grace	Dec 20 1919	Mar 23 1923
do.	Miss G. M. Gull	Nov 20 1919	Nov 19 1922
do.	Miss J. V. Gregory	Jan 31 1920	Mar 8 1923
do.	Miss B. M. Graham	Jun 26 1920	Aug 14 1923
do.	Miss M. Hirata	Feb 15 1912	Feb 14 1921
do.	Miss L. Hopkins	Oct 8 1920	
do.	Miss M. Johnstone	Dec 20 1919	Mar 23 1923
do.	Miss C. E. Jones	Jan 31 1920	Mar 8 1923
do.	Miss A. C. M. Kavanagh	May 20 1919	Jun 28 1922
do.	Miss K. Kushiro	Nov 1 1918	
do.	Miss A. M. Lachlan	May 14 1920	Jun 19 1923
do.	Miss M. Lyal	Dec 20 1919	Mar 23 1923

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Nurse	Miss E. P. McCloy	Jan 20 1920	Mar 20 1923
do.	Miss A. M. Nicholls	Jan 1 1918	
do.	Miss B. Phillips	Jun 28 1914	Jul 12 1923
do.	Miss I. Pringle	Jan 16 1920	Mar 20 1923
do.	Miss E. Redmile	Mar 4 1919	Apl 25 1922
do.	Miss A. Reid	Dec 22 1920	
do.	Miss E. Rice	May 3 1914	May 17 1923
do.	Miss A. T. Robinson	Jan 13 1917	Mar 17 1923
do.	Miss F. H. Saunders	Sep 18 1915	Oct 30 1921
do.	Miss E. A. Shaw	Sep 13 1920	Sep 12 1923
do.	Miss E. Stillwell	Jun 28 1914	Jul 12 1923
do.	Miss E. J. Swinton	Dec 1 1913	
do.	Miss E. Towner	Dec 24 1918	Feb 15 1922
do.	Miss E. L. Warren	Jan 31 1920	Mar 8 1923
Assistant Nurse	Miss A. Harding	Apl 25 1906	Apl 24 1921
do.	Miss R. Cantorovitch	Nov 6 1917	
Probationer Nurse	Miss H. J. Bergan	Mar 10 1920	
do.	Miss D. M. Foucar	Dec 27 1919	
do.	Miss E. Gilbertson	Feb 1 1919	Jan 31 1922
do.	Miss M. E. Lamb	Dec 27 1919	
do.	Miss M. MacDonald	Jan 2 1919	Jan 1 1922
do.	Miss C. D. Malcolm	Oct 27 1918	Oct 26 1921
do.	Miss D. P. Malcolm	do.	do.
do.	Miss N. H. Parker	Jan 2 1919	Jan 1 1922
do.	Miss V. L. Roseman	Aug 9 1920	
do.	Miss E. R. Salter	Mar 1 1919	
do.	Miss E. M. Stobie	Sep 1 1920	
do.	Miss K. M. Taylor	Sep 10 1919	
do.	Miss M. Tuller	Dec 14 1918	Dec 13 1921
do.	Miss K. Twigg	Oct 1 1920	
do.	Miss L. V. Vale	Oct 1 1919	
Attendant, Mental Ward	M. F. Hills	Mar 10 1920	
do.	N. J. L. Simpson	Oct 19 1920	
Female Attendant, Mental Ward	Mrs. A. M. Corti	Dec 1 1915	Oct 31 1922
Custodian, Isolation Hospital	W. Palmer	Nov 3 1910	May 31 1922
Housekeeper, Victoria Nursing Home	Miss M. H. M. Christie	May 20 1919	Jan 28 1922
do. Isolation Hospital	Miss G. M. Smith	Feb 22 1919	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Public Works	C. H. Godfrey, M.Inst.C.E.	Dec 10 1897	Nov 28 1921
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works	C. Harpur	Jul 25 1902	Dec 31 1921
Chief Assistant Engineer	J. E. Needham, o.n.e.	Dec 2 1904	Jan 3 1923
Assistant Engineer	F. G. Helsby, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.	Apl 19 1907	May 19 1922
do.	H. F. Barnes, B.Sc., Assoc.M.E.I. (Canada.)	Aug 8 1919	May 31 1923
do.	A. J. Clements	Nov 20 1911	Aug 14 1921
do.	H. C. Clements, m.c.	Feb 1 1920	Jan 31 1923
do.	A. C. B. Craddock	Sep 5 1912	Sep 4 1921
do.	A. F. Gimson, m.c., B.Sc. (Lond.)	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1922
do.	C. H. Hopkins	Mar 1 1920	May 31 1923
do.	J. B. Johns	Apl 24 1907	Apl 23 1922
do.	W. A. L. Pardoe	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1922
do.	A. B. Puddicombe	Mar 27 1919	Jul 31 1922
Architect	R. C. Turner	Mar 11 1904	Apl 13 1922
Assistant Architect	R. C. Young	Nov 22 1907	Dec 30 1922
do.	R. L. Wall, M.C., A.R.T.B.A.	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1922

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Land Surveyor	W. E. Sauer	Oct 22 1903	Feb 28 1921
Assistant Land Surveyor	P. Ayres	Jun 21 1914	Jul 6 1923
do.	F. P. Bartley	Oct 18 1906	Nov 23 1921
do.	C. Cazier	Nov 17 1914	Apl 30 1922
do.	L. W. D. Hoffman	Jun 10 1907	Dec 31 1921
do.	D. S. Hughes	Nov 26 1920	
do.	L. J. Hughes	Jun 15 1914	Jun 28 1923
do.	E. McIntyre	do.	do.
do.	R. P. Roberts	Apl 1 1914	Mar 31 1923
do.	R. E. Scatchard	Feb 16 1906	Mar 25 1921
do.	T. W. R. Wilson	Apl 15 1907	Apl 15 1922
Building Surveyor	H. Ross	Oct 24 1904	Oct 5 1923
Assistant Building Surveyor	A. A. G. Toone	Feb 9 1920	May 8 1923
Chief Clerk	A. Diercking	Dec 1 1899	
Clerical Assistant	W. Harvey	Oct 1 1914	Sep 30 1923
do.	W. C. Johnstone	Jul 7 1919	Oct 6 1922
do.	H. E. Jones	May 13 1907	Jun 25 1921
do.	G. H. Rendall	Mar 18 1902	Dec 31 1920
do.	T. Thurnheer	Jul 1 1903	Jun 30 1921
Stenographer and Typist	Miss G. McInnes	Feb 1 1905	Jan 31 1923
do.	Miss H. Wealthy	Mar 11 1920	Jun 10 1923
Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces	D. MacGregor	Jun 22 1904	Feb 28 1922
Assistant do.	W. H. Etterley	Sep 9 1910	Oct 17 1922
Park Keeper	R. R. Crooks	Mar 1 1915	Feb 28 1921
do.	C. F. Burdett	Jul 1 1920	Jun 30 1923
Clerk-of-Works	W. J. Bidgood	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1923
do.	H. H. Cox	Jan 1 1916	May 31 1923
do.	J. Eitter	Mar 1 1882	Dec 31 1920
do.	W. J. Elliott	Aug 26 1911	Aug 10 1923
do.	A. T. Gray	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1923
do.	D. E. Harbottle	Jul 22 1920	Sep 6 1923
do.	W. S. Hibbard	Oct 10 1906	Sep 30 1923
do.	W. A. B. Leach	Sep 18 1902	Oct 28 1923
do.	W. Mitchell	Mar 10 1919	Mar 9 1923
do.	L. Spiegler	Nov 9 1914	Nov 8 1923
Overseer, Pingchiao Quarry	A. J. Pratt	Jul 10 1919	Feb 28 1923
Assistant Inspector, Pingchiao Quarry	W. A. Watson	Mar 1 1920	Feb 28 1923
Inspector, Concreteware Yard	A. R. Scott	Sep 2 1912	Oct 31 1921
Inspector	G. S. Brian	May 17 1918	Dec 31 1921
do.	W. V. Field	Sep 17 1910	Sep 16 1922
do.	H. Fitzgeorge	Sep 15 1914	Sep 14 1923
do.	D. E. Harbottle	Nov 1 1919	Sep 6 1923
do.	R. J. Harris	Apl 1 1912	Dec 31 1921
do.	A. J. R. Hodges	May 19 1917	Apl 30 1922
do.	J. Johnstone	Jul 1 1916	May 31 1923
do.	J. Lamont	Sep 15 1914	
do.	M. McLennan	Nov 1 1906	Dec 31 1921
do.	H. Schultz	May 28 1884	
do.	J. Weidman	Aug 1 1915	Apl 30 1923
Assistant Inspector	C. McGillivray	Sep 23 1920	Sep 22 1923
do.	F. O. Amy	Jan 9 1920	Jul 31 1923
do.	J. E. Morgan	Jul 1 1919	Sep 30 1922
do.	R. A. Thomas	May 1 1920	Apl 30 1923
do.	E. Tompkins	Jan 1 1919	Dec 31 1922
do.	C. Aitken	Jun 1 1920	
Custodian, Town Hall	W. J. Roberts	Feb 15 1881	Dec 31 1921

Attached Employee:—

Chief Sanitation Chemist	P. Gaunt, A.L.C.	Sep 3 1920	Nov 7 1923
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Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.			
Engineer-in-Chief and Manager	T. H. U. Aldridge, M.I.E.E., M.I.MECH.E., FEL. A.I.E.E.	Mar 21 1901	Apl 30 1922
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief and Manager	A. H. Blagden, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.MECH.E.	May 15 1902	
Secretary	H. B. Woodford	Aug 30 1907	Apl 9 1922
Assistant Secretary	H. G. Wright	Jan 2 1920	Feb 12 1923
Chief Mechanical Assistant Engineer	F. G. Payne, D.S.O., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I. MECH.E.	Jul 8 1904	Aug 14 1922
Power Engineer	C. S. Taylor, A.M.I.E.E., M.A.I.E.E.	Mar 10 1913	Mar 9 1922
Distribution Engineer	C. M. Perrin, A.M.I.E.E., M.A.I.E.E.	Apl 1 1917	Mar 31 1922
Superintendent Electrical Engineer	E. A. Mills	Dec 15 1920	

Generating Department Staff:—

Power Stations Superintendent	W. E. Nops	Nov 29 1904	
Foreman Mechanic	P. B. Critchley	Aug 27 1903	
Second Foreman Mechanic	S. T. Clarke	May 24 1912	May 23 1921
Electrical Assistant in Power Station	J. E. Wilson	May 4 1913	
do.	T. Rogers	Jul 6 1913	Jul 20 1922
do.	J. F. Jones	Oct 20 1912	Jul 31 1922
Analytical Chemist	G. W. Himus, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.	Nov 19 1919	Jan 9 1923
Electrical Winder	W. M. Patrick	Nov 1 1920	
Motor Mechanic	J. C. Edmund	Sep 1 1920	
Charge Engineer	T. R. Anderson	Apl 29 1920	Apl 23 1923
do.	E. W. D. Elmer	Aug 13 1920	Sep 24 1923
do.	W. A. E. Gardner	Oct 11 1917	
do.	J. Hay	Nov 3 1919	Nov 2 1922
do.	A. D. Henne	Nov 26 1918	Nov 25 1921
do.	C. A. King	Apl 13 1920	Apl 12 1923
do.	W. R. Knox	May 10 1920	May 9 1923
do.	A. Lingard	Apl 10 1920	May 20 1923
do.	A. A. Malcolm	Mar 1 1915	Feb 23 1921
do.	J. A. McKinney	Mar 20 1920	May 6 1923
do.	A. H. Meggitt	Apl 19 1916	Apl 18 1922
do.	A. Mitchell	Mar 14 1910	Mar 13 1921
do.	J. C. O'Kane	Nov 29 1915	Nov 23 1921
do.	R. Peden	May 29 1915	May 23 1921
do.	L. Smith	Feb 1 1916	Jan 31 1922
do.	J. Stoddart	Mar 2 1914	Mar 1 1923
do.	W. Tinker	Jan 13 1919	Jan 12 1922
do.	J. S. Tyson	Dec 19 1918	Dec 13 1921

Distribution Department Staff:—

Assistant Distribution Engineer	H. Bough, A.M.I.E.E.	Aug 19 1919	Oct 12 1922
Assistant Engineer, Substation	W. Hunter	Jan 24 1920	Mar 20 1923
do. Public Lighting	O. L. Ilbert, A.M.I.E.E.	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1923
do. Mains	C. Knight	Jul 27 1913	Aug 10 1922
do. do.	C. E. Maguire, A.M.I.E.E.	Apl 7 1920	May 16 1923
do. do.	A. A. Stone, A.M.I.E.E.	Mar 18 1920	May 19 1923
do. do.	C. R. Webb	Dec 18 1920	
Underground Mains Assistant	H. Perry	Jan 1 1915	Sep 30 1922
Senior House Service Assistant	F. J. Gayes	Mar 17 1912	Apl 8 1921
Public Lighting Assistant	R. B. Roach	Dec 16 1912	Dec 16 1921
Underground Mains Foreman	J. F. G. Harris	Jul 1 1919	Jun 30 1922
do. do.	A. McGregor	Jul 17 1902	Feb 29 1923
Overhead do.	G. A. Marshgreen	Aug 25 1912	Sep 9 1921
do. do.	J. J. Marshgreen	Jun 18 1911	Jul 3 1923
House Service Foreman	A. L. Biggs	Feb 1 1916	Jan 31 1922
Yard Foreman	C. J. Curtis	Feb 2 1920	Feb 1 1923

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Power Department Staff:—			
Assistant Power Engineer	G. Ewart	Nov 25 1907	
Power Department Assistant	J. J. Brooks	Nov 13 1914	
do.	N. G. Pells	Jul 26 1919	Sep 7 1922
do.	L. Meyer	Jun 7 1920	Jun 6 1923
do.	C. F. Taylor	Mar 22 1920	
do.	R. L. Evans	Feb 25 1920	
Showroom Assistant	A. E. Knibb	May 20 1915	May 19 1922
do.	A. Murphy	Aug 25 1906	
Inspection Staff:—			
Senior Installation Inspector	W. J. Furness	Mar 11 1907	Mar 10 1922
Installation Inspector	J. J. Murphy	Jul 6 1913	Jul 20 1922
do.	L. G. Bidmead	Apl 24 1920	Jun 6 1923
do.	H. F. Marshall	Apl 24 1920	Jun 6 1923
Assistant Installation Inspector	W. F. Dearn	Jan 18 1905	Jan 17 1923
Civil Engineering Staff:—			
Civil Engineer and Architect	A. F. St. J. Kinsey, A.M.I.C.E., A.C.G.I.	Mar 10 1920	Apl 30 1923
Assistant Inspector	E. E. Sizemore	Jul 18 1916	Jul 17 1922
do.	C. Goodhind	Oct 14 1920	
Meter Department Staff:—			
Meter Engineer	V. Olsen, A.A.T.E.E.	Aug 15 1910	Aug 14 1922
Testing Assistant	M. P. Baker	Apl 6 1913	Apl 20 1922
Meter Tester	W. Ashton	Dec 24 1919	Feb 12 1923
do.	M. G. Brawley	Sep 1 1919	Nov 30 1922
do.	F. B. Toas	Oct 16 1919	Dec 1 1922
do.	C. Ward	Aug 22 1910	Aug 21 1922
do.	T. Murphy	May 10 1909	May 9 1921
Drawing Office Staff:—			
Chief Draughtsman	E. M. F. Guignard, B.Sc.	Apl 2 1917	Apl 1 1923
Draughtsman	R. de Jonge	Dec 1 1918	Apl 30 1923
do.	A. M. Levenspiel	Sep 1 1918	Aug 31 1923
do.	A. Malevinsky	Mar 1 1920	
Clerical Staff:—			
Accountant	J. F. Caie	Sep 22 1914	Sep 21 1921
Clerical Assistant	W. T. Bertenshaw	Aug 23 1909	Aug 22 1921
do.	A. C. Chalmers	Jan 1 1920	Dec 31 1922
do.	W. S. Clay	May 2 1909	May 19 1921
do.	L. G. Day	Jun 16 1920	Jun 15 1923
do.	A. J. Enright	Nov 29 1920	
do.	W. G. H. Forrest	Aug 1 1916	Jul 31 1922
do.	S. M. Gidley	Oct 1 1915	Sep 30 1921
do.	J. C. Greig	Jun 18 1920	
do.	J. W. Harding	Sep 29 1911	Mar 31 1922
do.	H. McAdam	Sep 1 1911	
do.	C. A. Peake	Apl 1 1914	Mar 31 1923
do.	W. J. Russell	Oct 20 1920	
do.	J. A. Smallbones	Nov 2 1914	
do.	D. Wilson	Jun 15 1917	Jun 14 1922
Correspondence Clerk	Miss G. L. Bateman	Mar 16 1914	Jun 15 1923
Stenographer and Typist	Miss D. Davey	May 1 1919	Sep 2 1922
do.	Miss O. Grant	Feb 16 1920	May 15 1923
Controller of Stores	A. Habecost	May 1 1914	Apl 30 1923
Storekeeper	A. Kane	Nov 16 1903	Nov 14 1921
do.	M. Conlon	Feb 1 1908	Jan 31 1923
do.	J. Withers	Jan 2 1920	Jan 1 1923
do.	H. J. Andrews	Jun 1 1913	May 31 1922

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Collector	C. Wagstaff	May 1 1904	Apl 30 1922
do.	T. Aiers	Jun 1 1920	
do.	C. H. Bailey	Jun 1 1912	May 31 1921
do.	F. Langford	Oct 14 1920	
do.	I. Tuttelman	Jun 4 1917	Jun 3 1923
Meter Inspector	O. Hedin	Jun 17 1898	Jun 16 1921
do.	L. Kennedy	Mar 16 1920	
do.	F. W. Snape	Apl 20 1910	Apl 19 1922
do.	W. J. Taylor	Feb 10 1919	Feb 9 1922

PUBLIC BAND.

Conductor	M. Paci	Sep 1 1919	
Assistant Conductor	A. de Kryger	Sep 5 1909	Sep 22 1921
Musician	J. Barton	Nov 1 1919	
do.	P. Brunelli	Apl 1 1920	
do.	L. Cattapan	Jul 7 1914	
do.	W. Tcherkassoff	Nov 1 1920	
do.	R. Dramis	Jun 1 1916	Nov 30 1922
do.	V. Dramis	Oct 7 1920	
do.	B. Gershgorn	Nov 1 1919	
do.	G. Kitaigorodsky	Nov 1 1920	
do.	H. Kunze	Nov 1 1920	
do.	J. Laudjil	Nov 1 1919	Oct 31 1922
do.	G. V. Lestuzzi	do.	do.
do.	Z. Mentchynsky	Nov 1 1920	
do.	L. Novotny	do.	
do.	T. Percu	Dec 6 1916	
do.	L. Ovtchinikoff	Nov 27 1920	
do.	F. Ponomaroff	Jan 27 1920	
do.	H. G. dos Remedios	Nov 1 1920	
do.	V. Siroido	May 5 1919	
do.	J. M. Schiller	Nov 1 1919	
do.	G. Alberto	Jun 20 1911	
do.	J. V. Alinsod	Nov 1 1920	
do.	V. Bagaman	May 15 1916	May 14 1922
do.	P. Bonifacio	Jun 1 1916	May 31 1922
do.	P. Brevia	Jun 20 1911	
do.	F. Calibo	Jul 1 1905	
do.	M. de la Cruz	Mar 25 1913	Mar 24 1922
do.	T. Cruz	Mar 14 1917	
do.	F. Endaya	Nov 1 1917	
do.	P. Fernandez	Oct 15 1914	
do.	G. Fernando	Jun 1 1920	
do.	H. José	Nov 1 1918	Oct 31 1921
do.	C. Legaspi	Jul 1 1905	
do.	A. Mendoza	Jan 1 1917	Dec 31 1922
do.	G. Mejia	Jan 16 1920	
do.	M. Muyot	Jun 20 1911	
do.	P. Natividad	Jan 16 1920	
do.	E. Orden	Nov 1 1917	
do.	J. Pintado	Jun 20 1911	
do.	B. Sado	Jul 1 1905	Nov 21 1921
do.	H. San Juan	do.	
do.	R. Santos	do.	
do.	E. Suezia	Jul 2 1917	
do.	S. Toledo	Jun 1 1916	May 31 1922
do.	N. Zamora	Aug 21 1910	Aug 20 1922

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.			
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.			
Headmaster	G. M. Billings, B.A. (Oxon)	Jun 1 1903	May 31 1921
Senior Assistant Master	R. Ross, B.A. (Oxon)	Jan 29 1910	Mar 11 1922
Assistant Master	P. W. Bennett, B.A. (Lond.)	Jul 11 1919	Aug 23 1922
do.	D. Drake	Jan 6 1916	Jan 5 1922
do.	S. Hore	Aug 28 1912	
do.	G. E. Matthews	Aug 18 1920	
do.	J. J. Pope, M.C., M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.)	Jun 18 1919	Dec 1 1922
Languages Master	H. L. Fardel, B. es L. (Lausanne)	Mar 31 1917	Apl 6 1923
Director of Physical Training	C. D. Giauque, A.B. (Oberlin) U.S.A.	Sep 1 1918	
Boxing Instructor and School Keeper	G. H. Parkes	Mar 3 1919	Mar 2 1922
Assistant Mistress	Mrs. F. L. Garner, L.L.A. (St. Andrews)	Jun 1 1903	Dec 31 1921
do.	Mrs. H. G. Hunter	Sep 24 1917	
do.	Miss J. Philip	Sep 13 1920	
do.	Mrs. W. F. Tyrer (Dipl.) N.D.S.	Sep 9 1918	
do.	Miss G. M. Ware, B.A. (Missouri) U.S.A.	Jan 7 1918	Jan 6 1921
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.			
Headmistress	Miss J. Patterson	Jul 1 1893	Apl 19 1923
Assistant Mistress	Mrs. M. V. Anderson	May 1 1920	Apl 30 1923
do.	Miss T. W. Balean	Sep 6 1917	Sep 5 1923
do.	Miss E. B. Bate	Jan 1 1919	Mar 16 1922
do.	Miss M. C. Cardwell	Feb 1 1895	Sep 30 1921
do.	Miss S. A. Harvey	Jan 5 1917	Jan 4 1923
do.	Miss M. M. M. Hunter	Jan 24 1920	Jan 23 1923
do.	Mrs. A. M. Kirk	Apl 24 1917	Apl 23 1923
do.	Miss V. Knight	Sep 6 1917	Sep 5 1923
do.	Miss F. Macgregor	Jan 1 1915	Dec 31 1921
do.	Miss A. M. Manning	Jul 1 1913	Dec 31 1920
do.	Miss H. McNaughton	Sep 1 1918	Mar 16 1922
do.	Mrs. M. A. Mitchell	Mar 1 1920	
do.	Mrs. E. Murray, B.A.	Mar 13 1911	Jun 12 1923
do.	Mrs. D. Parrott	Mar 1 1920	
do.	Miss A. A. Samson	Jan 13 1912	Mar 3 1921
do.	Miss A. D. Simon, B.A.	Mar 27 1915	Apl 18 1921
do.	Miss D. Sothcott	Sep 17 1919	Oct 19 1922
do.	Miss N. Trueman	Apl 28 1919	Apl 27 1922
do.	Miss A. H. Ware, B.A.	Mar 1 1918	Feb 28 1923
do.	Miss M. Firth	Sep 17 1919	Jan 15 1923
do.	Mrs. J. M. Wheeler	Sep 8 1920	
French Mistress	Mlle. M. Probst	Jan 6 1919	
do.	Mme. L. Rayot	Feb 10 1920	
Music Mistress	Mrs. S. E. Taylor	Sep 8 1919	
Student Mistress	Miss H. Macgregor	Feb 1 1917	
Matron	Miss R. Elwin	Jan 1 1920	Mar 31 1923
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.			
Headmaster	A. J. Stewart	Jun 7 1901	Dec 23 1922
Assistant Master	W. D. Anderson	Jul 26 1914	
do.	W. C. Divers	May 1 1909	Apl 30 1923
do.	H. G. Huckstep	Jan 31 1920	Mar 8 1923
do.	J. A. Jackson	Dec 15 1919	
do.	G. C. Stockton	Sep 8 1919	Sep 7 1922
do.	H. Standing	Nov 29 1919	Jan 15 1923
Hindustani Teacher	Bhai Gajjan Singh	Nov 1 1918	Feb 3 1924
Assistant Mistress	Mrs. F. J. Baker	Sep 9 1918	
do.	Miss A. Lawrie Smith	Jan 8 1917	

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Assistant Mistress	Mrs. E. J. O'Toole	Sep 6 1917	
do.	Mrs. R. Peach	Jan 11 1916	Jan 10 1922
Matron	Mrs. A. Thompson	Jun 5 1913	Feb 24 1922
do.	Miss L. Hiron	Dec 1 1919	

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress	Miss E. H. Mayhew	Oct 9 1906	Oct 8 1921
Assistant Mistress	Miss E. Allen	Sep 17 1919	Oct 19 1922
do.	Miss M. Allen	do.	do.
do.	Miss F. M. Alliston	Sep 6 1916	Sep 5 1922
do.	Miss I. W. Beckingsale	Nov 14 1914	Dec 21 1923
do.	Mrs. A. Davey	Mar 4 1913	Mar 3 1921
do.	Miss D. Hodgson	Dec 1 1920	Dec 31 1923
do.	Miss G. Meech	Sep 8 1920	Sep 7 1923
do.	Mrs. L. Snape	Jan 6 1919	Apl 30 1922
do.	Miss A. Stevens	Jan 7 1918	Jan 6 1921
do.	Mrs. J. R. Trindle	Sep 8 1919	Sep 7 1922
Music Mistress	Mme G. Zalsman	Sep 8 1920	Sep 7 1923
Cookery Mistress	Mrs. A. M. Kirk	Oct 6 1919	
Singing Mistress	Mrs. D. Marden	Nov 1 1920	
Matron	Mrs. F. M. Gaunt	Mar 18 1912	Sep 30 1921
do.	Mrs. A. F. Phillips	Sep 1 1916	Aug 31 1922
Assistant Matron	Mrs. L. King	Jan 1 1920	Dec 31 1922

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Headmaster	G. S. F. Kemp	Jan 8 1904	Feb 5 1922
Assistant Master	T. G. Baillie, B.Sc.	Oct 2 1915	Nov 15 1921
do.	G. M. Hope	Dec 10 1920	
do.	H. B. Lobb, B.Sc.	Aug 20 1919	Oct 11 1922
do.	J. Moffat	Dec 18 1920	
do.	H. G. Whitcher, B.Sc.	Jun 28 1919	Aug 11 1922
Assistant Mistress	Miss T. M. Pierce, M.A.	Sep 8 1919	Sep 7 1922
do.	Miss D. E. James	Aug 1 1919	Jan 9 1923
do.	Miss E. M. Adlam	Oct 29 1919	Jan 15 1923

ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Headmaster	R. G. Dowie	Sep 1 1912	Aug 31 1921
Assistant Master	H. S. Bartley	Aug 21 1919	Oct 4 1922
do.	R. Kay	May 8 1920	Jun 24 1923
do.	L. Kershaw	Dec 31 1915	Feb 26 1922
do.	F. C. Millington	Jan 4 1915	Jan 3 1921
Assistant Mistress	Mrs. A. M. Burke-Scott	Sep 10 1917	Aug 31 1921
do.	Miss F. M. Reid	Nov 5 1917	Aug 31 1921

NIEH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Headmaster	L. H. Turner	Nov 20 1909	Jan 5 1922
Assistant Master	G. L. Aitchison	Jul 11 1919	Aug 23 1922
do.	A. F. T. Holland	Oct 3 1914	
Assistant Mistress	Mrs. G. L. Aitchison	Sep 6 1920	
do.	Miss M. I. Gilliat	Dec 3 1920	

POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Headmaster	L. C. Healey	Aug 14 1912	Dec 31 1922
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PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Librarian	Mrs. H. Allan	Jun 1 1913	May 31 1922
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Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
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CHINESE STUDY.

Director	R. A. Parker	Feb 1 1916	Dec 31 1920
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FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer and Comptroller	E. F. Goodale, A.C.A.	Oct 11 1907	Jan 31 1922
Assistant Treasurer and Comptroller	J. T. Ford, O.B.E., A.C.A.	Mar 6 1908	Apl 6 1923
do.	J. C. Bosustow, M.B.E.	Jul 11 1901	do.
Chief Accountant	A. W. Macphail	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1921
Assistant Accountant	L. D. Lemaire	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1921
Assistant	A. H. Campbell	Feb 25 1918	Dec 31 1922
do.	G. H. Charlton	Nov 1 1910	Oct 31 1922
do.	T. H. Hutchison, Croix de G.	Aug 23 1909	Aug 22 1921
do.	G. O. Jackson	Jun 1 1915	May 31 1921
do.	H. E. Middleton, M.B.E.	Jul 14 1920	do.
do.	C. J. Passikides	Jul 1 1916	Jun 30 1922
do.	S. H. Ross, A.C.A.	Nov 29 1919	Jan 15 1923
do.	S. J. Williams	Dec 1 1915	Nov 30 1921
Stenographer and Typist	Miss d'A. Graham	Jun 1 1914	Jun 30 1921
do.	Miss W. Wells	Dec 7 1920	

SECRETARIAT.**SECRETARY'S OFFICE.**

Secretary	N. O. Liddell	Jul 20 1915	Jun 30 1923
Assistant Secretary	E. S. B. Rowe	Aug 4 1905	Feb 5 1922
do.	J. M. McKee	Nov 1 1908	Jun 30 1922
do.	S. H. Lewis	Oct 15 1919	Dec 5 1922
Assistant	A. G. Nugent	Jan 1 1911	Dec 31 1922
do.	R. F. Barff	Jul 1 1914	
do.	J. Egan	Feb 1 1916	Jan 31 1922
do.	N. M. Harloe	May 7 1914	
do.	T. L. Rawsthorne	May 1 1915	May 8 1922
do.	E. T. Nash	Dec 20 1915	Oct 5 1922
do.	R. A. Parker	May 1 1917	Dec 31 1920
Stenographer and Typist	Mrs. H. Browett	Apl 25 1919	
do.	Mrs. R. E. Ede	May 6 1918	May 5 1921
do.	Miss E. Inwood	Dec 1 1920	
Legal Assistant	R. C. Faithfull	Dec 1 1919	Nov 30 1922

REVENUE OFFICE.

Commissioner of Revenue	E. L. Allen	Mar 26 1889	Mar 14 1923
Assistant Commissioner of Revenue	F. A. Sampson	Sep 24 1889	Jun 30 1923
Assistant	V. H. Bourne	Feb 16 1911	Nov 30 1923
do.	V. H. Watton	May 1 1913	Jun 21 1921
Junior Assistant	F. Henry	Dec 17 1917	
Inspector of Taxes	D. McAlister	Jun 1 1899	Dec 31 1921
Licensing Inspector	J. A. J. Johansson	Jul 2 1895	Dec 31 1921
Assistant Licensing Inspector	E. Mellows	Oct 22 1903	Feb 28 1922
Tax Collector	S. Chilver	Nov 1 1889	Mar 8 1923
do.	W. Cobb	Jan 17 1916	Sep 30 1922
do.	G. Crank	Oct 1 1888	Dec 31 1921
do.	A. Dahl	Aug 6 1894	do.
do.	J. J. H. Dearn	May 17 1898	May 16 1922
do.	D. H. Fulton	Jan 12 1920	Jan 11 1923
do.	F. George	Sep 1 1907	Dec 31 1921

Office.	Name	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Tax Collector	J. H. Inwood	May 1 1915	Apl 30 1921
do.	E. A. Lake	Sep 13 1917	
do.	C. E. Larsen	Oct 25 1906	Dec 31 1921
do.	G. E. Marshall	Dec 10 1889	do.
do.	C. H. Ridgway	Feb 1 1919	Jan 31 1922
do.	E. H. Solly	Nov 1 1915	Oct 31 1921
do.	D. Sullivan	Apl 1 1915	Sep 30 1922
do.	T. Watanabe	Dec 1 1915	Nov 30 1921
do.	T. E. Wilson	Jul 1 1907	Dec 31 1921
do.	A. F. Wilson	Feb 9 1920	Feb 8 1923

WEATHER DIAGRAM

1920

DATE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1	F	O O	O O				R					
2	F F	S F	S R	R R			R R	O R				O R
3	F F	F		O O			R		O O			R O
4	F F	R	R				R R		R			R
5	F	R			O O			O R	R			R
6	F F	O O			R R				R	O O		R
7	F	O O	O O				O O	O R	R	O O		
8	F	F O						O R	O O			R
9	F F	F O	O O						R O		R	
10	F F	F O			O O				R O			O R
11	F F		R R	R R	R	R R		R				R O
12	F F			R O		R O				O R		
13	F	R				R O						
14	F	R				O R		R				
15	F			R O		R R	R					
16	F	R R					R					O O
17	F F	R				O O			R R			R R
18	F O	R R				R R						
19	F O		R			R		O R			R	
20	F O				R R							
21	F O	O O			R R							
22	F O						O R		O O			
23	F O		O O						R R			
24	F O			R								
25				R			O R	O R				
26		O O	R	R		O O						
27	O R						O R					O O
28	R R											R R
29			R O	R R				R				R
30						O O		O O			R R	R
31	R R								R R			

EXPLANATORY NOTE

6 A.M.	9 A.M.
TO	TO
9 A.M.	NOON
NOON	3 P.M.
TO	TO
3 P.M.	6 P.M.

- O DENOTES DRY WEATHER
- R DENOTES RAINY WEATHER
- F DENOTES FROST WEATHER
- S DENOTES SNOW WEATHER

WORKS MATTERS.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The writer left Shanghai in March and spent three months in India continuing the investigation of the question of sewage disposal, the Department in the meanwhile being in charge of Mr. C. Harpur, the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

All the Staff now having returned from War Service the work of the Department has become normal again.

This Department has suffered, with other employers of labour, on account of the unsettled state of the labour market. The condition of affairs has not in my opinion amounted to anything approaching "labour unrest," as all movements for increased pay or other benefits have, with a few isolated exceptions, been comparatively orderly.

The shortage is almost entirely due to the universal law of supply and demand, as with the increased industrial and general development of Shanghai a shortage has occurred, particularly of skilled men.

This Department in particular suffers through any general labour shortage, as the work does not attract the best class of Chinese labour, so much of it involving exposure in all weathers, apart from the dirty nature of such work as trench excavation, road sweeping in wet weather, etc.

It was found necessary to grant a substantial increase to outside labour in June, and a further concession was made to monthly employés in the way of rice money, which concession was withdrawn when the price of rice fell again.

It was found necessary to again cancel the contract for the supply of road and other materials on account of non-delivery, and a new contract had to be entered into, with consequent dislocation of outside work in the meanwhile.

Plans were prepared and tenders invited for the re-construction in concrete of the Szechuen Road Bridge. The Contractors who tendered were apparently apprehensive about the construction of the cofferdam and submitted very high prices to provide for unforeseen contingencies, and many well-known contractors would not submit tenders. It was therefore decided not to accept any of the prices; and the more difficult work, such as the construction of the cofferdam and the driving of the foundation piles, will be carried out by this Department and a Contractor employed to erect the piers, arches, approaches, etc. The work will be commenced as soon as the steel sheet piling for the cofferdam arrives, which should be early in the year. In the meantime the steel girders for the central span are under construction in Hankow.

With the advent of heavy motor freight vehicles in increasing numbers the question of the safety of the wooden bridges over the Soochow Creek and elsewhere, becomes one of great importance, and their maintenance in anything like good condition is a matter of considerable expense, apart from the inconvenience to the public whilst repairs are being executed.

The adaptation of these bridges to enable them to carry modern traffic with the requisite factor of safety, would necessitate considerable alterations and increase their annual maintenance, as the vibration of heavy concentrated loads on structures not initially designed to carry them must of necessity reduce the effective life.

A type of bridge without overhead steel work, and of the same general appearance as the bridge about to be constructed, can be developed for any crossing of the Soochow Creek. These bridges would be partly or entirely of reinforced concrete, and the maintenance charges would be

negligible. They would safely carry all modern traffic, and their appearance would be considerably more sightly than the present primitive wooden structures.

The Thibet Road and Honan Road crossings would be the first to require attention, and their reconstruction is urgently called for.

On account of the constantly increasing traffic-congestion on the roads of the Settlement during business hours, it will be necessary, or at least advisable, in the near future, to do a certain amount of road repair and other work during the night. This applies particularly to such operations as cleaning sewers on the busier streets and to nearly all kinds of road-work, including asphalt-surfacing, asphaltic concrete, etc., on those roads along which the trams run. Not only would the labourers be able to work to better advantage during night-time, on account of less interference from traffic, but in many cases by putting on two shifts (a day and a night shift) the time taken to complete any given work would be greatly reduced, and consequently traffic would be obstructed during a shorter period.

Desirable, however, as night work may be, it is not practicable at present, as it has only been with difficulty that sufficient labour could be obtained to keep the day gangs up to full strength. It would also entail higher rates of pay for night work, and the provision of additional foreign supervision.

Night work in the past, when carried out, has not been an unqualified success, on account of complaints from residents about the noise inseparable from the employment of large numbers of Chinese, and possibly a couple of steam rollers.

The inadequacy of the present roads to deal with the constantly increasing traffic raises an aspect of road planning that probably escapes attention at first sight, and that is the insufficiency of the number of the roads.

Access is usually provided to immense blocks of Chinese property by means of alleyways, the whole block being bounded by Municipal Roads. These roads are called upon to deal with a far larger number of people per square yard than would be the case in any Western city, where the blocks of property are much smaller than in Shanghai. In other words, if the number and therefore the area of the available roads is increased, the number of users per square yard will decrease.

Additional roads are only possible in the built-up areas at prohibitive cost, but the plans proposed for next year are comparatively drastic in character, particularly in the outlying areas where the land can be purchased at a comparatively reasonable price.

There are critics who state that the Nanking Road should have been made twice as wide as it actually is. This may be so, but I cannot imagine that the ratepayers of twenty years ago would have sanctioned the necessary expenditure for such a road.

Without labouring the point too much, I would refer to the Avenue Edward VII, which is now considered by many to be ridiculously wide and in fact a playground for Chinese. Perhaps twenty years hence this road will not be considered any too wide, and the foresight shown in providing such a road will be commended.

Modern road construction calls for a great deal of laboratory research work, and great strides have taken place in the last few years in the determination of the most economical and efficacious methods of road construction and maintenance.

In the case of bituminous road construction, systematic examination in the laboratory of the materials used is necessary at all stages of the work, as any departure from the exact proportions and qualities of the materials results in failure of the road under traffic, or at any rate comparative failure. This is particularly important in the case of roads of the nature of asphaltic concrete, as the stone and sand have to be so graded so as to give the minimum of voids and the bitumen must conform to a certain standard that has been found by experience to give the best results in Shanghai.

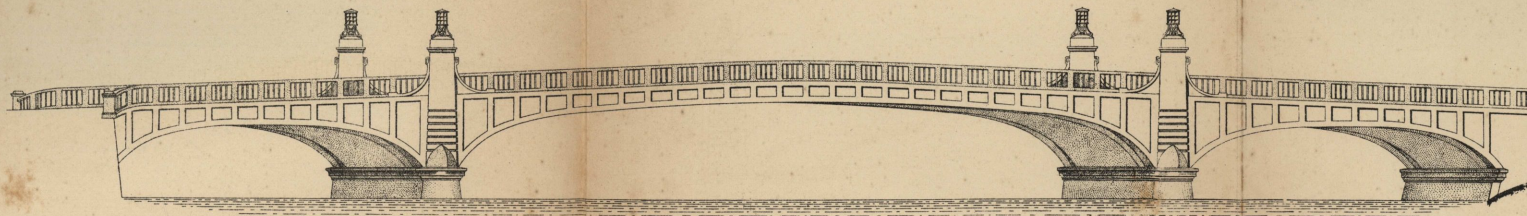
As has been stated in previous reports the traffic in Shanghai is more intensive and more destructive to the road surface than traffic in almost any other town, and short of wood or granite

Shanghai Municipal Council

Public Works Department

SZECHUEN ROAD BRIDGE

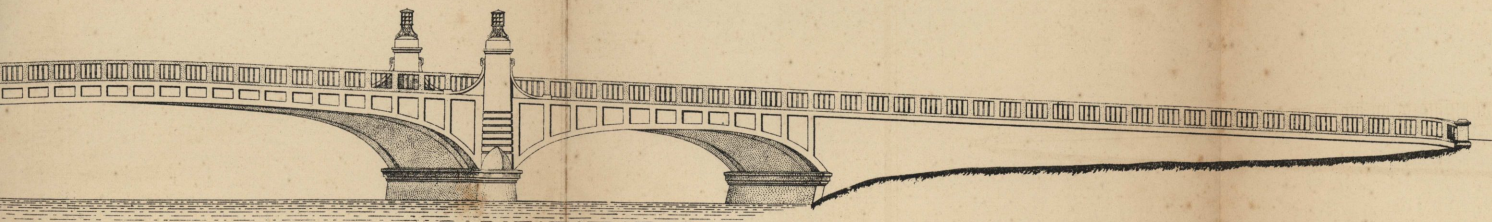
ELEVATION TO THE WEST



Shanghai Municipal Council.

Public Works Department.

—SZECHUEN ROAD BRIDGE—
—ELEVATION TO THE WEST—



Frank Cooper
M. Inst. C.E.
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

paving it is at present almost impossible to construct a road that will withstand the action of the unsprung handcart and wheelbarrow.

The conservancy of the creeks remains a matter of concern and if the main creeks are to be maintained as navigable arteries heavy expenditure will be necessary for dredging, which will in some cases involve the reconstruction of the present wooden bundings, and the provision of concrete bundings.

Mills and similar buildings are built, wherever possible, upon the banks of the main creeks, and the more cargo that can be water borne, the less there will be upon the roads.

The Soochow Creek offers peculiar difficulties, in view of the dual control outside the Settlement.

The subsoil water levels that were recorded in different parts of the Settlement over a period of two years have failed to produce any definite information concerning the rise and fall of the subsoil water level in connection with the rise and fall of the tide, nor does proximity to tidal water appear to have any direct influence upon the level of the subsoil water.

On account of the prolonged negotiations with the Customs Authorities, it has not yet been possible to make any actual progress with the provision of additional facilities on the Bund for passengers embarking on, and disembarking from tenders to ocean-going steamers.

Most of the points at issue have now been dealt with, and the conflicting interests adjusted, so that it may be possible to proceed with the work in the near future.

It will be seen from the tables embodied in the report that the number of new buildings erected during the year is somewhat greater than in the previous year, although the estimated cost of same is nearly double; this is no doubt partly due to the increased cost of building, but mainly to the increase in the number of factories and godowns which have been erected, there being 51 buildings for manufacturing purposes as against 28 last year, and 84 godowns as compared with 52 during 1919. The shortage of foreign dwelling-houses, to which I drew attention in my last year's report, still continues, and of the 83 foreign dwellings for which permits have been issued, only 9 are for ordinary letting purposes, the remainder being either built for individuals or as staff quarters.

An analysis of the figures relating to the number of new buildings erected annually during the last 10 years, reveals the somewhat curious fact that the percentage of Chinese dwelling houses built, as compared with the total, is steadily decreasing, the difference being as between 90 per cent. in 1914 (a record year) and 69 per cent. during 1920. This would seem to explain the acute shortage of Chinese dwelling houses locally.

The increase in the number of water closet systems is being maintained, plans having been approved for the installation of 54 systems, comprising 547 basins, during the year, which brings the total to 145 systems and 1,692 basins, these all being in foreign buildings, a very small number of which are occupied by Chinese.

Although the local registration of Architects is still unaccomplished, it would appear that the New Building Rules which were published in 1918 are having a beneficial effect, as the percentage of plans submitted by non-technical Chinese has decreased from 70 per cent. in 1917 to 54 per cent. in 1920.

Plans of the scheme for dealing with the sewage from the portion of the Central District east of Honan Road are well in hand, and it is proposed to commence operations on the construction of the sewers early in 1921. Generally speaking, these sewers will be so laid that the water-borne contents will flow, under the influence of gravity and at a velocity that will ensure self-cleansing, to low level points. On reaching these points the sewage will be automatically lifted by means of pumps to a high level, and proceeding thence again on its way, will be enabled to travel by several such stages to the Disposal Works. Six pumping stations will be erected, but as these will be constructed underground they will form no objectionable feature.

The question of the construction of the Disposal Works is receiving consideration, but it may not be possible to decide on some of the various points for some months. Investigation regarding such undecided points as apply to the sewage that the plant will be called upon to deal with, is proceeding.

The small experimental plant that was constructed on land adjoining Yangchow Road has been in operation since July 1919. The plant consists of four aerating tanks and one settling tank, the air being diffused through the sewage in the former by means of Filtros plates.

The sewage is aerated for a period of about 20 hours, the effluent being then drawn off and allowed to remain in the settling tank for 2 hours, after which it is finally pumped off, and the small amount of residual sludge in the latter usually is returned to the aerating tank from whence it was drawn.

The working of the plant has afforded valuable information as to the application of the process to the sewage of Shanghai, and the effluent resulting has been comparable with that generally obtained from an efficient percolating filter.

A tank with a glass side was constructed during 1920, and this has enabled observations to be made on the general action that takes place, and more particularly on the rate at which the activated sludge collects.

The tanks at the Yangchow Road have all been worked on what is known as the fill-and-draw system, but it is hoped that experimental tanks working on the continuous flow system will be in operation in the early part of 1921, on the site that it is proposed to utilise for the Disposal Works in connection with the Central District Sewage Scheme, and that with the additional information that will be obtained therefrom it will be possible to definitely decide on the design for the main Disposal Works.

BRIDGES.

The number of bridges controlled by this Department is 47, classified as follows:—

Steel	10
Concrete	8
Timber	29

There are 229 concrete cross culverts varying in span from 3 feet to 12 feet.

The following bridges were overhauled and necessary repair work carried out:—

Soochow Creek.—Chapoo Road, Kiangse Road, Honan Road, Shanse Road, Fokien Road, Thibet Road.

Minor repairs only were effected on the Szechuen Road bridge in view of the rebuilding contemplated next year.

Markham Road bridge is in need of repairs, but owing to obstruction on the part of the Chapei Authorities, who refuse to allow the work to proceed, it has not been possible to carry these out, and the matter is still under discussion.

The bearings of the Garden bridge and North Chekiang Road bridge were thoroughly overhauled.

Hongkew Creek.—All the wooden bridges were overhauled and repaired.

Minor Creeks.—The concrete bridge across the old Defence Creek at Peking Road has been removed in connection with the culverting of the creek and the road improvement works at this point.

The following bridges on the Rubicon Road System were overhauled and repaired—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

CADASTRAL OFFICE AND SURVEY WORK.

Re-Survey of Settlement.—Owing to pressure of other work it was found impossible to devote much time to Settlement re-survey. Approximately 1,200 Mow in the "Eastern B" District was surveyed and plotted to a scale of 50 feet to an inch.

A start has been made on the revision of the survey of the Central District for the proposed "Drainage Scheme"; an approximate area of 680 Mow has been revised and plotted to a scale of 25 feet to an inch.

—	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Official measurements attended	881	766	624	609	779	709
Official plans of lots outside Settlement forwarded by Consulates and copied	402	302	311	343	572	466
Lots examined to ascertain whether the title deed will cover rights of way or public creeks	881	766	624	609	779	709

Official Plans prepared (in quadruplicate):—

Consulate	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
British	266	259	241	249	230	271
American	73	48	32	22	36	16
Japanese	61	29	17	10	9	—
Italian	4	—	—	—	7	3
Belgian	2	2	1	1	2	—
French	10	5	4	1	—	—
Spanish	1	—	—	2	—	1
Russian	5	4	3	—	—	—
Danish	1	2	2	—	1	—
Norwegian	1	1	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	1	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	425	351	300	285	285	291

Certificates issued with regard to the erection of Boundary Stones defining Consular lots (Land Regulation VII.):—

Consulate	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
British	360	401	325	319	405	410
American	91	78	69	69	89	76
Japanese	14	2	13	8	6	10
French	5	5	4	1	—	—
Spanish	1	1	1	—	—	—
Portuguese	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	472	487	412	397	500	496

The number of lots (including additions to old lots) placed under taxation:—

District	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Central	3	3	2	4	1	2
Northern	10	4	5	4	12	11
Eastern	102	95	48	64	47	58
Western	59	48	34	53	60	79
Totals	174	150	89	125	120	150

The number of old lots revised for area:—

Year	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Totals	160	182	240	123	121	105

Assessed value of additional land placed under taxation (Land Regulation IX):—

District	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central	48,383	8,397	2,432	54,371	9,713	7,514
Northern	64,900	36,664	21,222	60,449	48,986	82,071
Eastern	215,167	273,621	151,285	640,777	81,901	78,465
Western	179,397	136,778	120,350	177,197	129,811	212,015
Totals	507,847	455,460	295,289	932,794	270,411	390,065

Lots surveyed in connexion with Road improvements:—

District	1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915	
	Wid.	Ext.	Wid.	Ext.	Wid.	Ext.	Wid.	Ext.	Wid.	Ext.	Wid.	Ext.
Central	110	—	116	—	66	1	87	—	83	—	92	—
Northern	62	8	54	8	54	6	43	3	91	2	71	7
Eastern	151	2	112	31	56	77	43	313	136	102	87	83
Western	268	21	267	34	228	68	206	82	193	16	166	107
Totals	591	31	549	73	404	152	379	398	503	120	416	197

The area and cost of land acquired for Road Widenings and Extensions:—

Year	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Area in Mow	28,941	75,578	17,187	311,729	50,387	207,772
Cost in Taels	142,478	188,330	168,945	276,324	83,217	176,298

1,014 sets of plans of all descriptions have been prepared, compared with 1,034 prepared during 1919.

429 Boundary stones have been erected to define Municipal roads, compared with 527 erected during 1919.

BUILDINGS.

Administration Building.

The Finance Department moved into their new quarters in September; they occupy a portion of the second floor fronting Hankow Road. The Electricity Department moved in during the last week of December. The shortage of labour has rendered it expedient to concentrate upon the completion of the building by sections, with the view of first moving such Departments as now occupy rented quarters. It is expected that the Secretariat may occupy their premises in the Spring and the remaining Departments later in the year.

Owing to delays in obtaining the necessary insulating material for pipe covering, it is doubtful if the heating apparatus can be completed for use during the winter, and a temporary provision of stoves has been installed.



YANGTSPOO FIRE STATION.

Fire Brigade.

New Yangtszepoo Fire Station.—This building is nearing completion. A description appeared in my annual report for 1918.

Police Force.

Louza Police Station.—General extensions to this station are in progress, as described in my report for 1919 (page 9 B). At the time of writing the Indians' block is up to the height of the third floor. The difficulty in finding temporary accommodation for policemen who must vacate the old quarters at the south west of the site has delayed the demolition of this block and hence the delay in proceeding with the new offices and Chinese quarters.

Hongkew Police Station—New Quarters for Indians.—This new block is being erected on the North of the site, backing on the Boone Road. The building will be four storeys high, providing accommodation for 75 Indians in six separate dormitories, the ground floor providing the necessary kitchens, mess room, bath room, drying room and lockers. The block will face South and have a wide verandah the entire length. The construction is of brick and reinforced concrete. The building will be completed by midsummer.

Gordon Road Police Station.—The existing barrack building for Indians is being extended at the West end to form a Gymnasium in connection with the Police Training Depôt.

The Gymnasium will be 48 feet by 28 feet, with a height of 18 feet to the tie beam level. A small gallery overlooks the room from the West end. On the ground floor are arranged the Depôt stores, Station stores, Car shed and Fuel store. The main entrance will be in close proximity to that of the Revolver Range.

The building is approaching roof level and will be completed in March.

Dog Kennels—Yangtszepoo Station.—With the view of providing dogs with more comfortable kennels than has heretofore been possible on the small site in Gordon Road, a one-storey building, 85 feet by 27 feet is in course of erection at the North end of the above site. Inside this building the kennels will be constructed of reinforced concrete, arranged in two rows and in such manner that one kennel is not visible from the other. By this arrangement it is hoped that there will be a reduction in general noise and disturbance.

The kennels are arranged in tiers, and provision is made for dogs of all sizes.

The South end of the block is arranged for a coolies' room, cookhouse, washhouse, and lethal chamber. The work will be completed in February.

Health Department.

Isolation Hospital—Observation Suites.—This building is being erected at the North West of the site and will be connected with the existing covered way extending from the new West block. The structure is of the simplest possible nature and is regarded as a temporary measure only, pending the trend of development of Hospitals generally which has been tentatively under discussion for some time past. The building provides three separate bedrooms, in connection with each of which is arranged a nurse's duty room, a bathroom and a small service kitchen. The rooms will be heated by electric radiators and the kitchens will have gas cookers. The contract for the erection of the building expires in February.

Public Works Department.

Yochow Road Workshops.—The growth and activities of this industrial undertaking have quite outgrown the old premises in Tungchow Road. The new site is at the junction of Yochow and Muirhead Roads and was originally purchased for the purposes of a Police Depôt for Indians in the Eastern District, an intention which never materialized. The buildings most urgently required are the fitting shop and the godown and offices.

The fitting shop will be 157 feet in length and 50 feet wide, one storey high and provided with a travelling crane, running the entire length of the building.

The godown and office building is 136 feet long and 42 feet wide, three stories high and constructed of brickwork and reinforced concrete.

These two buildings will be completed in June, and it is hoped that the remaining buildings, i.e., the smithy, painters' sheds and carpenters' shops, will quickly follow.

Sawgin Road Depot.—The North-Eastern District Clerk-of-Works' Depot, which heretofore has occupied a portion of the concrete yard area, has been removed to Sawgin Road. The carpenters' shops, offices and stores have been bodily moved and added to. The additional new buildings comprise a timber store 70 feet by 40 feet, a painting shed, and two small stores.

The site has been levelled and drained.

ROADS.

Works Completed on Existing Roads and Road Extensions.

Central District.—Asphaltic concrete has been laid as follows:—

Soochow Road from the Bund to Szechuen Road.

Soochow Road from Kiangse Road to Honan Road.

Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road from Soochow Road to Peking Road.

Museum Road from Soochow Road to Peking Road.

Hongkong Road from Museum Road to Kiangse Road.

Kiangse Road from Soochow Road to Kiukiang Road, and from Foo-chow Road to Avenue Edward VII.

Siking Road from Kiangse Road to Honan Road.

Kiukiang Road from Kiangse Road to Honan Road.

Ningpo Road from Kiangse Road to Honan Road.

Tientsin Road from Kiangse Road to Honan Road.

Total mileage 1.86.

Several of the minor roads were surfaced with asphaltum.

Total mileage .62.

Defective sewers have been replaced by 1 foot 6 ins. by 1 foot concrete tubes as follows:—

Hankow Road from Fokien Road to Hoopeh Road and from Kiangse Road to Honan Road.

Canton Road from Chekiang Road to Kwangse Road.

The culverting of the Defence Creek with 4' 6" tubes has been completed between Peking Road and the Soochow Creek, thus completing the whole of the Yangkingpang and Defence Creek culverting scheme.

The creek has been filled and a road 80 feet wide constructed.

In conjunction with this work the carriageway at the junction of Thibet Road and Peking Road was lowered two feet to permit of the elimination of an awkward hump at this point.

The Bund widening and reclamation scheme was completed during the year and the traffic facilities now consist of the main carriageway averaging 55 feet in width for trams and fast traffic, a motor car and carriage rank 18 feet wide, and a secondary carriageway 30 feet wide for slow traffic.

Northern District.—Asphaltic concrete has been laid as follows:—

Chapoo Road from Range Road to North Soochow Road.

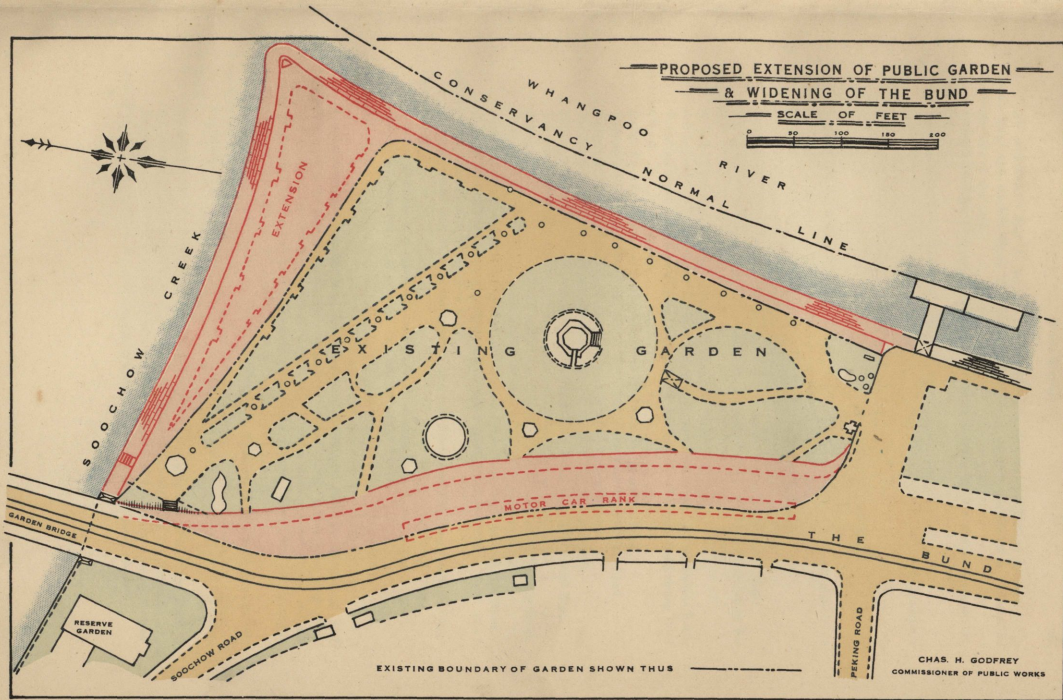
North Soochow Road from Broadway to North Szechuen Road.

North Szechuen Road from Woochang Road to Tiendong Road.

Total mileage 0.93.

Most of the macadam roads were surfaced with asphaltum.

Total mileage 8.40.



An additional 1 foot 6 ins. by 1 foot sewer was laid in Range Road between North Honan Road and Haskell Road, the old 12-in. sewer being left in to provide for the drainage on the South side of the road.

Darroch Road has been completed for its full length and the short length of creek at the bend culverted.

Scott Road has been raised and graded for a length of 600 feet.

North Szechuen Road has been raised and graded along the railway line South of Kiangwan Road.

Most of the macadam roads were surfaced with asphaltum.

Total mileage 14.742.

Eastern District.—The culverting of the Singkeipang from Dent Road to Singkeipang Road has been completed, and the Tongshan Road made up.

A 12-in. diameter sewer has been laid in Hailar Road east of Urga Road.

A 12-in. diameter sewer has been laid in Kirin Road east of Thorburn Road.

A 12-in. diameter sewer has been laid in Whashing Road north of Yangtszepoo Road.

The 2 feet 3 ins. by 1 foot 6 ins. sewer in Kwanghsin Road has been extended to the new jetty.

A 12-in. diameter sewer has been laid in Tengyueh Road.

A 1 foot 6 ins. by 1 foot sewer has been laid in Wetmore Road north of Yangtszepoo Road.

Tongshan Road has been ballasted and metalled for its full width from Singkeipang Road to Dent Road.

Hailar Road has been raised and graded from Urga Road to Tungchow Road.

Yochow Road has been raised and graded from Chaoufoong Road to East Yalu Road.

Tungchow Road has been raised from East Yalu Road to Yochow Road.

Kungping Road has been raised and ashed 450 feet north of East Yuhang Road.

Holung Road has been raised, graded, and culverted from Seoul Road to Meichow Road.

Kwenming Road has been raised and graded from Alcock Road to Dalny Road.

Hochien Road has been raised and graded and culverted from Seoul Road to Ningkuo Road.

Sungpan Road has been raised and graded 340 feet north of Yangtszepoo Road.

Linching Road has been raised, graded, and culverted from Ward Road to Pingliang Road.

Meichow Road has been raised, graded, and culverted from 720 feet south of Ward Road and from Pingliang Road to Kwangchow Road.

Kueiyang Road has been raised, graded, and culverted from Pingliang Road to Yangtszepoo Road.

Tsitsihar Road has been raised and graded north of Funing Road.

Most of the roads have been surfaced with asphaltum.

Total mileage 38.5.

Western District.—Bubbling Well Road has been straightened between Hart Road and Siccawei Road, and the road made up, the tram track being relaid along the new centre of the road.

This road has also been widened to 70 feet between Hardoon Road and Ferry Road, and the widening completed on the south side between Ferry Road and Seymour Road, and on the north side for 650 feet west of Myburgh Road.

Lungmen Road has been ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet from the existing metalled strip to Chengtu Road.

Gordon Road has been ballasted and metalled for its full width from Ichang Road to Penang Road.

Wuting Road has been ballasted and metalled with a 12-foot strip west of Medhurst Road.

Penang Road between Kiaochow Road and Robison Road has been raised and formed.

Hungjao Road between Warren Road and the Rubicon Road has been widened to 60 feet and ashed, with the exception of a short length for which the land has not yet been acquired.

Mokanshan Road from West Soochow Road westwards to the existing metalling has been ballasted and metalled for its full width. The side ditch in Weihaiwei Road between Yates Road and Seymour Road has been culverted with 3-feet diameter tubes and filled in.

A 12-in. diameter sewer has been laid in Siccawei Road from Bubbling Well Road to Great Western Road.

The side ditch in Avenue Road between Gordon Road and Hart Road has been culverted with 3-feet diameter tubes and filled in.

A 3-feet diameter culvert has been laid in Hart Road between Sinza and Bubbling Well Roads and the side ditch filled in.

A 1 foot 6 ins. by 1 foot egg-shaped sewer has been laid in Yuyuen Road between Kiaochow Road and Hart Road and the side ditch filled in.

A 4 feet 6 ins. diameter culvert has been laid in Hart Road from the Yung Zeen Pang to the existing culvert in Bubbling Well Road, thus completing the whole drainage scheme in this area.

A 1 foot 6 ins. by 1 foot egg-shaped sewer has been laid in Mokanshan Road from West Soochow Road westwards to Tonquin Road.

Description and Length of Roads.

The length of roads under the control of the Council is 135.992 miles, classified as follows:—
Description and mileage of roads—Carriageways only:—

Description	DISTRICTS.				Total
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Metalled	7.733	14.885	18.185	36.950	77.753
Bituminous Concrete	5.393	.910	1.014	.157	7.474
Sett paved	6.764	7.827	3.270	1.312	19.173
Wood paved	.958	—	—	—	.958
Unmetalled	—	.244	12.694	17.696	30.634
Totals	20.848	23.866	35.163	56.115	135.992

The lengths of trenches opened by public companies, etc., and made good during the year, are shown in the following table:—

	Central District		Northern District		Eastern District		Western District		Total	
	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	4,381	9,688	3,755	7,264	2,453	3,781	10,673	22,862	21,262	43,595
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	2,177	6,086	3,485	8,517	10,468	31,264	18,045	54,565	34,175	100,432
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	5,800	9,537	2,606	5,884	3,334	8,325	3,597	7,818	15,337	31,564
Electricity Department	15,168	32,049	18,043	40,750	45,034	113,420	27,071	56,323	105,316	242,542
Tramway Company	—	—	3,734	6,041	3,421	5,091	2,040	2,399	9,195	13,531
	27,526	57,360	31,623	68,456	64,710	161,881	61,426	143,967	185,285	431,664

Miles 35.09.

Tramway Track.

The track surface has been maintained and the rail grooves cleaned under the standing arrangement with the Tramway Company.

Except for the fact that the check of the rail is completely worn away in many places, thereby causing a wide groove in the surface of the road, the condition of the track itself calls for no special comment.

Cleansing and Watering.

The repairs to carts and harness have been carried out departmentally in our own workshops, the ponies being supplied by the Horse Bazaar under contract.

For administrative purposes the Settlement has been divided into three districts with headquarters at Gordon Road Stables, Burkill Road Stables, and Hanbury Road Stables, each district being in charge of an Inspector.

The present methods of cleansing and watering, although primitive, are fairly effective, but development of mechanical methods is under consideration, the main difficulty being the high initial cost of most of the mechanical appliances, particularly such as vacuum street cleansing wagons, which aim at the elimination of dust during cleansing operations.

Plant.—The particulars and dispositions of the Rolling Stock on December 31, 1920, were as follows:—

Description	Central and Western Districts	Northern and Eastern Districts	Total
Steam Water Wagon	—	1	1
Water Carts	42	21	63
Gully Carts	11	8	19
Dust Carts	21	15	36
Ashes or Garbage Carts	28	3	31
Works Carts	31	27	58
Floats	1	1	2
Machine Brushes	22	14	36
Machine Scrapers	8	6	14
Sets of Harness	113	76	189
Steam Rollers	—	—	11
Motor Wagons	—	—	13
Vacuum Tank Wagons	—	—	3

ROAD SWEEPINGS, GULLY DEPOSIT, ETC., COLLECTED.

Month	Road Sweepings Cartloads	Gully Deposit Cartloads	Total
January	4,767	683	5,450
February	3,729	704	4,433
March	4,410	832	5,242
April	4,132	857	4,989
May	4,148	897	5,045
June	4,108	941	5,049
July	4,302	932	5,234
August	4,751	1,012	5,763
September	4,682	965	5,647
October	4,759	1,132	5,941
November	4,576	1,177	5,753
December	4,757	1,295	6,052
Totals	53,121	11,527	64,648

WATER SUPPLY.

The following is the annual return supplied by the courtesy of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Waterworks Company:—

**MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY FOR WATERING ROADS AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1920.**

Month	Watering Roads		All other purposes	Water used Total Gallons
	Cartloads	Gallons		
January	11,192	2,238,400	7,817,806	10,056,206
February	7,069	1,413,800	6,508,578	7,922,378
March	15,994	3,198,800	7,021,845	10,220,645
April	20,210	4,042,000	6,757,436	10,799,436
May	33,376	6,675,200	7,993,530	14,668,730
June	35,407	7,081,400	9,999,538	17,080,938
July	34,186	6,837,200	12,510,646	19,347,846
August	38,984	7,796,800	14,771,362	22,568,162
September	25,456	5,091,200	13,434,820	18,526,020
October	27,298	5,459,600	11,006,360	16,455,960
November	21,914	4,382,800	9,907,244	14,290,044
December	8,631	1,726,200	9,807,560	11,533,760
Totals	279,717	55,943,400	117,536,725	173,480,125
Watering roads on 327 days, 279,717 carts Police Stations, Abattoirs, Markets, etc. Electric Light Works Making Roads, Steam Rollers, Washing Carts, etc. Sanitary purposes Used at Fires				55,943,400 gallons. 63,336,000 " 44,855,000 " 7,801,700 " 480,000 " 1,064,025 " Total 173,480,125 gallons.
Daily average 473,989 gallons.				

Hydrants and Mains.

1. Extensions to mains	11,250 ft.	
Hydrants installed on above mains		48
2. New mains laid in roads in which mains are already laid	2,598 ft.	
Hydrants installed on above mains		8
3. 30-in. pumping mains Sinza Road	9,440 ft.	
Hydrants installed on above mains		0
4. Additional hydrants installed on existing mains	2	
Hydrants removed	1	1
Old pattern hydrants changed to new pattern	3	
Total additional hydrants installed during year		57
Length of mains laid during year	23,288 ft.	
	= 4.41 Miles.	

LABOUR.

The following table shows the average number of men employed daily upon public works, exclusive of those employed at Pingchiao Quarry and of Contractors' employés:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Foremen	211	245	239	234	242	236	232	234	235	246	234	235
Artisans	293	228	357	355	413	425	489	352	374	385	559	400
Coolies	2,170	1,908	2,388	2,979	3,261	3,088	3,415	3,315	2,894	3,090	2,867	2,231
Mafoos	155	154	155	155	155	149	156	161	161	161	153	151

Convict Labour.

Convicts were employed throughout the year on white-washing and vermin proofing at the Gaol and Gaol Reformatory, the earnings on this account amounting to \$1,118.50.

Sundry small repairs to the Gaol buildings, amounting to \$61.50, were also carried out by convict labour, as well as two safety nets supplied and fixed at the Gaol at a cost of \$70.00.

81.10 fong of Pingchiao stone were broken into chips by convict labour, bringing in a revenue of Tls. 101.38.

The Printing Department of the Gaol supplied stationery to the General Office and Tungchow Road Workshops to the value of \$121.00.

Bass for bass brooms supplied to the Tungchow Road Workshops amounted to \$234.90.

Matting supplied for the motor house-boat and the Tungchow Road Workshops amounting to \$66.93 and washing and rebinding the matting for the Town Hall brought in further revenue of \$210.00.

Work Shelters.

The nationalities of the inmates were as follows:—

British	9
Americans	4
Esthonians	7
Finns	6
Norwegians	2
Poles	2
Portuguese	1
Roumanians	3
Russians	11
Letts	2
Austrians	1
Chilians	3
Mexicans	1
Danish	1
Total	53

The number of admissions and record of work done are as follows:—

Month	Admissions.	Bundles of Wood chopped	Cubic feet of stone broken
January	48	120	0
February	0	0	0
March	115	285	0
April	130	189	192
May	109	321	56
June	110	238	0
July	79	207	0
August	26	66	0
September	13	36	0
October	29	70	0
November	31	70	0
December	52	0	114
Totals	742	1,652	362

CREEKS AND RIVER.**Dredging.**

Extensive dredging operations were carried out at the mouth of the Soochow Creek, 6,703 fong of mud having been removed. The channel was cut further northwards to train the tidal flow in that direction, and assist in eliminating the bar at the confluence of the two streams.

1,800 fong were dredged from the dock at Wayside Wharf, and access is now possible at low tide by motor boats and launches.

The minor creeks have been cleaned as required and most of the mud obtained from all the above dredging operations was utilized for raising roads in the Eastern District.

Bundings.

Whangpoo River.—In connection with the widening of the Bund between Peking Road and Avenue Edward VII, a new stone slope has been constructed, with a concrete toe supported on Foochow pole piles. The slope was constructed with a curved top thereby adding four feet to the width of the footpath along the river front.

The old stone was used so far as possible, the additional stone being obtained from the Council's quarry at Pingchiao.

Soochow Creek.—400 feet of concrete bunding has been constructed east of Tatung Road by arrangement with the adjoining owner, and a length of 250 feet remains to complete this work, which is still in progress.

In connection with this work two overhead bridges are being constructed, leading from the adjacent mills direct to the creek side, to permit of cargo being transported to and from boats in the creek without the usual string of coolies having to cross the road.

A reinforced concrete bunding, 40 feet long, of a new steel pile design is in progress at Ichang Road to provide landing accommodation for the adjoining property.

Minor Creeks.—The usual repairs have been carried out on the timber bundings as required, somewhat extensive repairs being necessary to the Hongkew Creek bundings.

Landing Accommodation.

Pontoons.—In connection with the Bund widening and reclamation all the pontoons were moved further out into the River, and the bridge rests reconstructed. The passenger pontoons were completely overhauled and painted.

Landing Stages.—Concrete landing steps were constructed in the Whangpoo at the end of Kwanghsin Road, and a timber jetty in the Soochow Creek west of North Thibet Road.

Extensive repairs were necessary at the Wayside Wharf, due to rot having set in between the soft wood decking and the hard wood bearing planks.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The following tables show the number of street lamps in lighting on December 31, 1920:—

Gas.

Type	Removed during 1920					Erected during 1920					In Lighting December 31, 1920				
	District					District					District				
	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
"C" Burners	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	98	204	56	86	444
Refuge lamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
600 c.p. Self Intensifiers	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
300 c.p. Self Intensifiers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	7
Bijou burners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	25	—	42
Flame burners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	2	4	1	56
Other burners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
High Pressure lamps	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	31	10	—	—	41
Totals	4	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	184	243	86	89	602

Electricity.

Type	Removed during 1920					Erected during 1920					In Lighting December 31, 1920				
	District					District					District				
	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
Metallic Filament															
2,000 c.p.	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 c.p.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	11	14	20	—	—	12	32
800 c.p.	6	—	—	12	18	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	2
600 c.p.	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	2	73	71	—	—	2	73
400 c.p.	29	—	—	—	29	3	—	—	—	3	66	134	44	61	305
240 c.p.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
200 c.p.	1	—	—	2	3	13	—	—	3	16	126	25	26	70	247
100 c.p.	—	—	—	1	1	25	—	—	5	30	32	52	110	120	314
60 c.p.	1	—	—	4	5	14	2	55	10	82	100	141	360	500	1101
Totals	41	—	—	19	60	130	2	56	32	220	423	352	540	765	2080

The following table shows the fines which have been imposed for defective and/or unlighted lamps:—

Month.	Electricity Tls.	Gas \$
January	91.75	47.14
February	54.11	24.84
March	50.81	9.69
April	36.76	24.41
May	35.42	31.99
June	81.70	25.26
July	370.20	17.26
August	141.86	15.53
September	229.53	31.15
October	51.99	37.47
November	111.65	57.24
December	181.64	45.88
Totals	1,437.47	367.91

NEW BUILDINGS.

The more important buildings and blocks of houses erected and in progress during the year were:—

Central District.—Offices Bund and Peking Road; 1 Block Offices Peking and Kiangse Roads; 2 Godowns and offices Shantung Road; 41 Chinese houses Tientsin and Fokien Roads; 31 Chinese houses Foochow Road; Offices Canton Road; Cholera Hospital Thibet Road; 3 godowns Soochow Road; 45 Chinese houses Amoy Road; 4 Foreign shops, 27 Chinese Foochow and Shantung Roads; Offices Bund and Peking Road; 43 Chinese houses Lloyd and Thibet Roads; office building and godown Hongkong Road; 1 block offices and godown Kiangse Road; Bank building Bund; 1 Bank building Honan and Tientsin Roads; 1 Bank building Foochow Road; 1 block offices Kiukiang Road; offices Kiangse and Hongkong Roads.

Northern District.—1 Silk filature Kansuh Road; 1 godown Alabaster Road; 38 Chinese houses North Fokien Road; 5 godowns Santai Road; 2 godowns and 9 Foreign shops North Soochow Road; 27 Chinese houses Woonchang Road; 13 godowns and 12 Foreign shops Minghong, Broadway and Whangpoo Roads.

Eastern District.—Cold storage building Yangtszepoo Road; 4 godowns, fitting shop and block offices Pingliang Road; 35 Chinese houses Yangtszepoo Road; factory Baikal and Macgregor Roads; 3 foundry buildings Hailar Road; 3 godowns Yangtszepoo Road; mill and 2 godowns Wetmore Road; factory Tongshan Road; godown Chaoufoong Road; 2 godowns Kungping Road; 35 Chinese houses Tongshan Road; 2 silk filatures Chaoufoong Road; 38 Chinese houses East

Seward Road; workshop Tongting Road; godown Hochien Road; 3 godowns Whashing Road; godown and factory Dalny Road; factory Yulin Road; 2 factories Broadway East; 32 Chinese houses Wayside Road; 6 Foreign houses Whashing Road; factory Haichow Road; 60 Chinese houses Baikal Road; 2 factories and 6 godowns Ward Road; weaving mill Yangtsepoo Road; 71 Chinese houses Ward Road; 100 Chinese houses Yangchow Road; block of offices, flats and staff quarters Broadway East and Kungping Road; 26 Chinese houses Wayside and Lay Roads; godown Tongshan Road; 79 Chinese houses Broadway East; mill Whashing Road.

Western District.—61 Chinese houses Burkill Road; addition to weaving mill West Soochow Road; 1 cotton mill Markham Road; 104 Chinese houses Robison Road; 4 godowns and offices West Soochow Road; 1 cotton mill and godown Mokanshan Road; 6 Foreign houses Connaught Road; 54 Chinese houses Tenang Road; 12 Foreign houses Gordon Road; 88 Chinese houses Mokanshan Road; 1 mill Moji Road Extension; 1 factory Weihaiwei Road; 1 school Kiaochow Road; 1 block of offices Gordon Road; 1 mill West Soochow Road; 6 Foreign houses Tonquin Road; 18 garages Avenue Road; 76 Chinese houses Sinza Road; 1 printing works Ferry Road; 1 mill Gordon and Ichang Roads; 1 cold storage building Tengyueh Road; 1 factory Robison Road; 1 block stables and quarters Bubbling Well Road and Myburgh Road; 3 godowns West Soochow Road; 1 block offices, flats and godown Markham Road; 60 Chinese houses Robison Road; 59 Chinese houses Gordon Road; 2 godowns Gordon and Ichang Roads; 10 Foreign houses Ichang Road; 14 Foreign houses Moji Road Extension; 1 factory Mokanshan Road; 1 godown Ichang Road; 1 block staff quarters Moji Road Extension.

PERMITS.

During the year permits have been issued for the erection of 3,542 structures as against 3,131 structures in 1919.

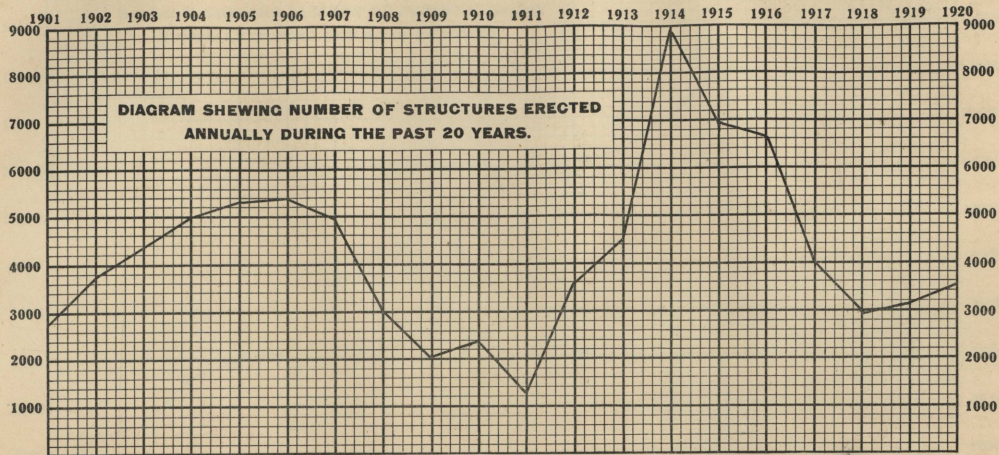
The following table gives comparative figures for the past ten years:—

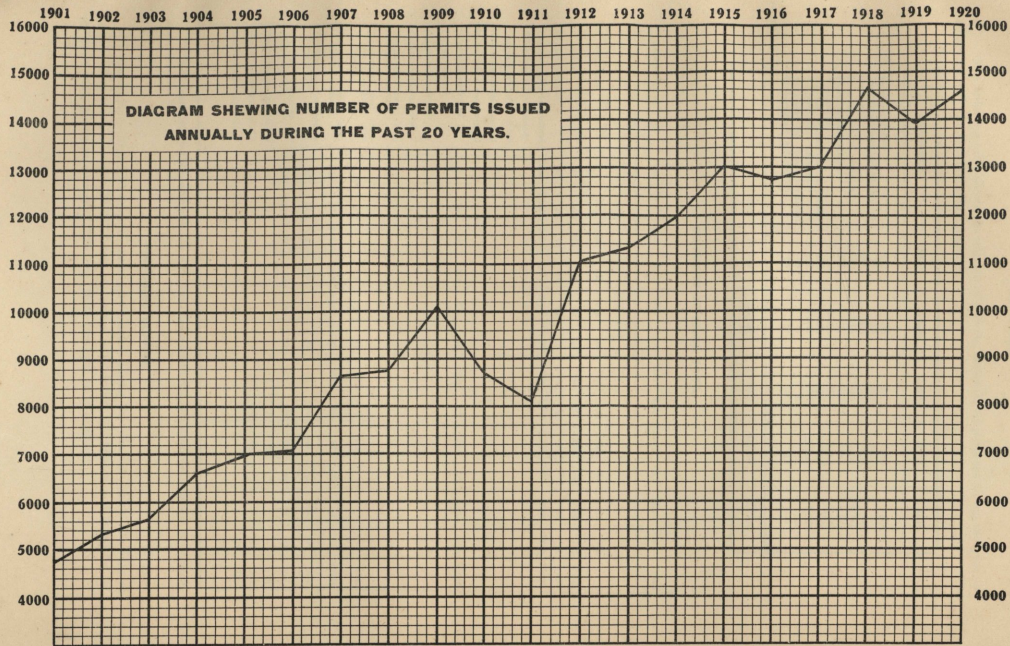
Year	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Total
1911	479	139	355	280	1,253
1912	533	1,035	956	934	3,458
1913	702	1,160	538	2,035	4,435
1914	1,380	1,622	2,153	3,669	8,824
1915	848	1,848	1,411	2,785	6,892
1916	879	1,042	2,221	2,625	6,767
1917	923	632	1,462	909	3,926
1918	590	360	1,068	950	2,968
1919	650	277	874	1,330	3,131
1920	354	317	1,518	1,353	3,542

The new buildings erected during the year, as compared with the four preceding years, may be classified as follows:—

Description	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
Chinese houses	2,470	2,336	2,313	3,324	5,903
Foreign buildings	109	101	75	58	89
Godowns	84	52	55	36	41
Stables and garages	44	52	4	17	15
Sheds	101	94	97	71	103
Miscellaneous	683	458	424	403	616
Mills and factories	51	28	—	—	—
Total, New Buildings	3,542	3,131	2,968	3,968	6,767
Estimated value in Taels	10,872,300	5,852,600	4,402,600	4,783,400	6,323,000

Plans submitted for approval 1,175 { 538 by Foreigners.
637 by Chinese.





The following table shows the number of permits issued for all purposes during the year, as compared with the four preceding years:—

Description	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
New buildings	809	685	581	573	644
New buildings (renewals)	72	87	68	—	—
General	356	283	296	608	334
General (minor purposes)	6,390	6,616	6,744	5,430	5,866
Landing materials	501	676	580	553	543
Sunshades	4,320	3,866	4,213	3,468	3,441
Gas Co. (mains and services)	429	391	656	792	685
Waterworks Company	1,651	1,341	1,477	1,560	1,237
Tramway Co. (track repairs)	8	4	4	28	26
Watercloset installations	58	34	26	18	—
Totals	14,594	13,983	14,645	13,030	12,776

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Description of Work	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
*Buildings under construction	373	323	346	335	372	397	349	375	408	425	411	469	
Plans submitted for approval	68	59	113	93	90	149	90	110	122	94	86	101	1,175
Plans approved	50	46	78	67	65	103	73	83	92	77	62	71	867
Inspections by Inspectors	2,984	2,709	2,806	2,971	3,005	3,680	2,883	3,280	2,449	2,415	2,803	2,850	34,832
Boundary walls erected	445	290	601	590	704	843	442	456	582	595	466	376	6,390
Carpenters' sheds erected													
New shop fronts inserted													
Shop fronts, etc., painted													
Alterations effected													
Fences erected													
Signboards erected													
Drying stages erected													
Temporary mat sunshades erected													
Temporary mat sunshades erected over road													96
Temporary cloth sunshades erected	2	10	143	1,445	1,307	908	198	93	91	23	4		4,320
Applications for licenses dealt with	15	31	37	33	40	47	34	29	18	29	26	25	364
Licensed premises inspected	45	54	50	52	73	71	71	68	54	63	57	60	716
Dangerous notices issued	4	2	3	1	5		6	1	8	2		4	36
Drain connections made	13	7	17	8	12	17	13	12	10	7	11	15	142
Defective eaves notices			1	48	34	1						78	162

*These figures refer to the number of blocks of buildings under construction; the number of structures would be considerably greater.

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Quarrying.—15,268.50 fong of stone were blasted during the year, of which 420 fong of inferior stone were rejected. 38,307.5 feet of borings were drilled and blasted and 4,120 lbs. of gelignite used, giving an average of 3.70 fong (15.41 tons) per lb. of explosive.

Plant.—The No. 1 Machine (Baxter 16 ins. by 9 ins.) worked 267 days and produced 3,555.25 fong of stone. The No. 2 Machine (Gates) worked 228 days and produced 4,397.75 fong of stone. The No. 3 Machine (Baxter 24 ins. by 15 ins.) worked 266½ days and produced 6,321.25 fong of stone, making a total of 14,274.25 fong of stone produced during the year.

The boiler serving the Nos. 1 and 3 Machines is practically worn out and will shortly be replaced by a new boiler.

Buildings.—The No. 3 bungalow is in good condition and Nos. 1 and 2 fairly so.

A total of 53 houses have been constructed for occupation by the coolies and a further 27 are under construction.

Labour.—The average number of coolies employed in 320 working days was 175. No deaths from accident occurred during the year.

Materials.

In Stock 31st December, 1919	Fong	Fong
Produced		5,190.25

Machine broken ¼-in. chips	1,070.75
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" " ½-in. "	1,144.25
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" " 1-in. "	3,902.75
----------------------	----------

" " 1½-in. "	7,270.50
-----------------------	----------

Run of Engine	886.00
---------------	--------

Unbroken Stone	24.00
----------------	-------

Stone Pitching	241.00
----------------	--------

Rubble	309.25
--------	--------

Decomposed Sand	799.50
-----------------	--------

15,648.00

Total 20,838.25

Despatched to Public Works Department	Fong	Fong
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Machine broken ¼-in. chips	1,025.00
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" " ½-in. "	1,329.00
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" " 1-in. "	4,121.00
----------------------	----------

" " 1½-in. "	8,569.50
-----------------------	----------

Run of Engine	1,524.00
---------------	----------

Unbroken Stone	24.00
----------------	-------

Stone Pitching	241.00
----------------	--------

Rubble	309.25
--------	--------

Decomposed Sand	799.50
-----------------	--------

17,942.25

To Hangchow Authorities	
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Machine broken ¼-in. chips	66.00
----------------------------	-------

" " 1-in. "	50.00
----------------------	-------

" " 1½-in. "	97.75
-----------------------	-------

213.75

In Stock 31st December, 1920	
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18,156.00

2,682.25

Total 20,838.25

(1 fong = 100 cubic feet or 4¼th tons).

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Three additional motor trucks, one steam roller, two "Ford" motor cars and two motor wagon chassis for vacuum pumping apparatus have been obtained.

The pumps and tanks for the two vacuum pumping apparatus, though of larger capacity—800 gallons, are in construction and design similar to the two constructed at the Tungchow Road Workshops previously.

The steam dredger and motor house boat have been put on the weights and thoroughly overhauled and repainted, and the steam disinfectors and all heating plant in Municipal Buildings have been overhauled and put in good working order.

The Asphaltic Concrete plant at the Sinza Dépôt was thoroughly overhauled as soon as the cold weather made further work on the roads impossible.

The Steam Launch "Swift," built 23 years ago and used principally to run between Pingchiao Quarry and Shanghai, has on account of the general bad condition of the hull and boiler been condemned and sold.

All repairs and renewals to the plant and machinery during the year have been carried out at the Tungchow Road Workshops; the number of jobs booked and completed during the year being 2,131.

The number of artisans employed averaged 202 daily.

Insufficient space and shortage of machine tools have again been sorely felt at the Workshops, but with the completion of the machine shop and godown now being erected, and the installation of the new machine tools due to arrive early next year, the Workshops will be in a better position to cope with the work, without having to hire outside tools and work night work practically every night during the year.

BOILER INSPECTION.

During the year 25 Hammer and 4 Hydraulic tests have been made on boilers, the majority of which have been found in good condition: 40 surprise visits have been made of boilers while under steam, so that safety valves, water gauge cocks, and test cocks might be effectively tested.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the dangerous practice of weighting down the safety valves is on the decrease, only a few cases being detected during the year.

CONCRETEWARE.

The total output of concreteware during the year amounted to 106,321 pieces, compared to 150,558 pieces in 1919. The decrease is principally due to the reduced output of facing bricks made for the new Central Administration Building.

Roof slabs and beams for native quarters at the Quarry were made for the extension of this system of construction, which has proved quite successful. A number of the Standard type of Feeder Switch Cubicle partitions were made for the Electricity Department. At the end of the year the manufacture of sheet piles of large dimensions for Bunding purposes was put in hand.

The following is a list of the articles made:—

Machine made pipes 4 ins., 6 ins., 9 ins., 12 ins.	35,233
Circular tubes 3 feet and 4 feet 6 ins.	2,045
Egg shaped tubes 1 foot 6 ins. by 1 foot, 2 feet 3 ins. by 1 foot 6 ins.	2,318
Reinforced concrete piles and sheet piles	108
Manhole shafts, slabs, covers and bricks	29,895
Kerbs and channels	11,027
Grave slabs	594
Gullies and covers	740
M.C.R. Stones and boundary stones	457
Bends	740
Inverts	175

Junctions	443
Pavement slabs	17,719
Bricks	500
Cable poles	29
Beams for Quarry houses	253
Slabs for Quarry houses	818
Ridge Tiles	46
Light railway sleepers for Quarry	300
Horizontal sheeting for Bunding	496
Switch cubicle partitions	235
Tubes—26 inch	63
Kitchen sinks	8
Tree spaces slabs	453
Pavement tubes and sockets	1,626
	106,321

Seventy-five consignments of cement have been tested in accordance with the Municipal Standard Specifications. The total quantity of cement passed through the Yard was 40,306 casks compared with 21,000 casks in 1919.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
M.Inst.C.E.,
Commissioner of Public Works.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.—

In view of a tendency towards excessive subsidence which became manifest in the foundations of this new building, the Council sanctioned expenditure of an additional sum of Tls. 5,000, on piling, etc., as and where directed by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The building is now practically completed and two Departments of the Municipal Administration moved into their allotted quarters in the course of the year.

FEARON ROAD ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION.—

An area of Mow 9.816, being Cadastral Lot 1074, was purchased during the year for addition to this Station as a site for extensions to the existing building, the purchase price being £50,000.

ELECTRICITY SUB-STATIONS.—

The following sites were acquired by the Council during the year, for the use of the Electricity Department:—

North Shanse Road.—Mow 0.558 of unregistered land East of Cadastral Lot 372, for the sum of Tls. 6,417.

North Szechuen Road.—P. B. C. Lot 530, Mow 0.675, for the sum of Tls. 7,088.

Pingliang Road.—Mow 0.928 of unregistered land East of B. C. Lot 6623, for the sum of Tls. 4,500.

Robison Road.—Mow 0.562 ex J. C. Lot 433, surrendered voluntarily.

Shanhaikwan Road.—It was decided, upon the recommendation of the Electricity Committee, to allot a portion of the surplus land Cad. Lot 977, Mow 0.275 in area, to the use of the Electricity Department as a sub-station site.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT DEPÔT SITE.—

Haiphong Road.—Acquisition was effected of Mow 5.044 of land required, at the rate of Tls. 2,500 per Mow, or a total of Tls. 12,610.

NIEH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.—

The scheduled area on the South East side of the school, Mow 0.500 in extent, was acquired during the year for the sum of Tls. 1,250, and added to the school site.

CHAUFOONG ROAD P.W.D. DEPÔT.—

The work on this depôt was further advanced during the year and the main buildings will be completed during 1921.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—BOONE ROAD.—

The matter of the grant of a right of way to the Board of Trustees of the Soochow University was finally concluded in terms of the following correspondence, negotiations having been concluded through the medium of the Methodist Mission:—

Shanghai, March 30, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—Your reply of September 19th to our letter requesting a right of way from Cadastral Lot No. 908 South to Boone Road along the eastern boundary of the Public School Lot was received promptly, but owing to the usual delays incidental to carrying out such matters in the mission, we had not the authority to make the exchange offered in your counter proposition. Hence the delay in further negotiations.

We have decided to accept your proposition. But would you be so kind as to exchange enough land to secure us a twenty-foot instead of a ten-foot road as mentioned in your letter.

In case we can get the owners to add the existing alley in addition to a twenty-foot road from you, we will then have a thirty-foot instead of a twenty-foot road.

Since the shed must be moved at our expense we hope you will grant us an exchange of twenty feet instead of ten and also allow your surveyor to mark the boundaries.

Thanking you for your favour, I am, yours faithfully,

THOS. A. HEARN,

For the Methodist Mission.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 29, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 30, relative to the grant of a right of way from Cadastral Lot 908 to Boone Road along the Eastern boundary of the Public School for Girls. In reply, I am to state that the Council is prepared to grant a strip of land sufficient to provide a twenty-foot road, in exchange for an equivalent area from your property on the North side of the school premises, removal and reinstatement charges and all incidental expenses of transfer being borne by you.

The demarcation of new boundaries will be undertaken by the Commissioner of Public Works.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

E. S. B. ROWE,

Assistant Secretary.

The Methodist Mission.

SURPLUS LAND.—

The following pieces of surplus land were sold or otherwise disposed of during the course of the year under review :—

North Szechuen Road Extension.—Part of P. B. C. Lot 201, measuring Mow 1.553, to Mr. Y. Shimosato, for the sum of Tls. 7,460, on the purchaser agreeing to erect thereon a residential building of a style approved by the Commissioner of Public Works.

Avenue Edward VII.—Negotiations were concluded with Messrs. Moorehead and Halse for the sale to them of a piece of surplus land adjacent to Cadastral Lot 121, measuring Mow 0.265, for the sum of Tls. 10,600.

Dalny Road.—Cadastral Lot 2697, measuring Mow 0.394, to the China Realty Co., for the sum of Tls. 1,200. As a part of the transaction the purchaser agreed to surrender ex B. C. Lot 2693 the scheduled area required for Yulin Road, measuring Mow 0.825, without monetary compensation.

Bubbling Well Road.—Surplus land adjoining Cadastral Lot 2571 and measuring Mow 0.046, no longer required on the improved road line, to Messrs. Hansons for the sum of Tls. 124.

Yuyuen Road.—B. C. Lot 10012; measuring Mow 0.586, was sold to Messrs. Hansons for the sum of Tls. 1,820, the purchaser making a free surrender of Mow 0.226 ex the area sold which was required in connexion with the widening of Yuyuen Road.

Hungjiao Road.—A small portion of surplus land measuring Mow 0.094 was sold to Mr. N. L. Sparke for the sum of Tls. 136, with a grant of access 50 ft. in width from the road through the ornamental side border, on his undertaking to pay any contribution by way of rates which may, at a later date, be assessed on his property, in analogy to the existing procedure as to property abutting on roads beyond Settlement limits.

Riverside Power Station.—On the recommendation of the Electricity Committee, Mow 12.252 of land consisting of B. C. Lot 9606 and certain adjacent unregistered land in Pingyang and Pingliang Roads was purchased, at the rate of Tls. 1,250 per mow, or the total sum of Tls. 15,315, for the use of the Electricity Department as a site for erection of quarters for housing the resident staff at this station.

Latrine Site—Avenue Road.—The Council had under consideration the request of the Chinese Charitable Hospital for the removal of the existing latrine on Cadastral Lot 140, and it was decided to dispose of the site to the Hospital, and re-erect the latrine on a portion of the surplus land, Cadastral Lot 114 Avenue Road, the Hospital paying a contribution of Tls. 1,000 towards the cost of rebuilding.

North Shanse Road.—Mow 0.089 of surplus land was transferred to the use of the Electricity Department for addition to the Sub-station Site.

Here follows a complete schedule of properties owned or controlled by the Council :—

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number	Consular Number	Area Mow.
CENTRAL OFFICES	T 1932	168 C	57, 59	24.276
VOLUNTEER CORPS				
Rifle Range	T 511	N	57 Pao., etc.	241.547
Riding School	T 1811, 654	3948 W	7553	3.611
Artillery Stables	L	W		
Commandant's Quarters	T	W	2553 U.S.	2.238
FIRE BRIGADE				
Soochow Road Sub-Station		C		1.206
Hongkew Station	T 2063	1153 N	8339	3.705
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	1.510
Yangtsepoo Station	T 2241	5027 E	3759	8.288
POLICE FORCE				
Louza Station	T 168	621 C	1722	7.000
The Work Shelters	L 53	572 C	555	
Hongkew Station	T 71	1068 N	1157	7.450
Hongkew Station Quarters	L 21	1071 N	1530	0.869
West Hongkew Station	T 1911	545 N	2345	3.894
North Szechuen Road Station	L 52	N	4 U.S. Pao.	
Sikh Gurdwara	T 1917	N	525 Pao.	2.323
Harbin Road Station	L 31	479 E	3649	2.617
Wayside Station	T 1450	2000 E	2261	2.913
Gaol	T 1438	1970 E	3932	26.805
Reformatory	L 62	E		
Yangtsepoo Station	T 203	5037 E	973	3.005
Yingshiangkong Police Post	L 44	E		
Bubbling Well Station	L 25	W		6.886
Carter Road Quarters	T 408	1180 W	1672	1.596
Gordon Road Station (Western Depôt)	T 1458	3840 W	5755	15.053
Dog Kennels	T 1453	4262 W	5755	0.641
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	6.820
HEALTH OFFICE				
HOSPITALS				
Victoria Nursing Home	T 2155	979 N	2765	24.904
Isolation Hospital	T 1623	1150 N	4287	41.672
Mokanshan Sanatorium	T 1696			25.068
PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH	T 511, 654	N	57 Pao.	1.420
MARKETS				
Maloo	T 132	631 C	1305	4.032
Hongkew	T 1850	1070 N	1525, 1967	9.939
Elgin	T 749	534 N	3948	5.280
Purdon	T 2220	676 N	8648	1.609
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.845
"	T 2547	1973 E	9870	2.023
East Hongkew	T 1292	845 E	2195	1.721
Yangtsepoo	T 1925	2757 E	7222, 7554	0.833
Sungpan	T 2006	6858 E	2664	2.694
Sinza	T 1806	456 W	7552	2.665
Mohawk	T 2432	1620 W	5195	2.048
Wuchow Road	T 2153	371 E	8448	1.810
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE	T 227	1081 N	560, 564	4.667
CATTLE SHEDS	T 1623	1150 N	4287	5.710
HOUSE REFUSE DEPÔT	T 1994	4432 W	2638, 3692, 5513, 7350/1	6.049
" " "	T 2279	W	9150	12.056
CEMETERIES				
Shantung Road	T 24	251 C	74	9.191
Bubbling Well	T 1449	2580 W	2179	61.085
Pahsienjao	T 1714	Fr. Sett.	813	48.250
Pootung	T 1622		181	31.056
Soldiers'				4.361
Plague	T 500	E	2843	3.389
LATRINES AND URINALS				
Buntongloong	T 1221	368a C	5754	0.131
Fokien Road	T 1749	452c C	7361	0.063
Boone Road	T 466	420 N		0.044
Durpoe Road	T 312	814 N	649 U.S.	0.269
Haining Road	T 544	150 N	3328	0.064
"		725 N		0.076
Kansuh Road	T 437A	120 N		0.017
North Chekiang Road	T 1085	245 N	4693	0.077
North Shanse Road	T 2065	568 N	8360	0.079
Broadway East	T 383	631 E	2093	0.209
Chaoufoong Road	T 2062	1212 E	8326	0.072
Dent Road	L	E		
Dixwell Road		483 E	4490	0.063
East Hanbury Road		258 E		0.252
East Seward Road	T 360	699 E	2062	0.200
East Yalu Road	T 1828	218 E	7585	0.028
Hwakee Road	T 320	574 E	2006	0.176
Jansen Road	T 2259	2753 E	9046	0.270
Kwenming Road		1148 E		0.072
Lay Road	T 1712	5050 E	7176	0.155
Mukden Road	L 31	482 E	2318	0.078
Pingliang Road	T 2088	2769 E	8299	0.105
Rangoon Road	T 1615	4080 E	7039	0.050
Thorburn Road	T 1230	3183 E	5364	0.164
Wetmore Road	L		2400	0.065
Wuchow Road	T 1731	437 E	7257	0.257
Avenue Road	T 644	547 W	3751	0.124
"	T 2039	140 W	8203	0.069
Carter Road	T 1716	3023 W	7250	0.133
Moji Road	T 1745	4386 W	7250	0.067
Park Road	T 643, 753	392 W	3750	0.190
Sinza Road	T 683	599 W	3793	0.144
Taising Road	T 605	298 W	3531	0.056

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT				
TOWN HALL	T 132	631 C	1305	2.670
EWO ROAD DEPÔT AND PUBLIC WHARF	T 1836	2372 E	4507	15.706
DEPÔTS				
Soochow Road	L 53,61	572 C	555	0.982
Shanse Road	T 1938	267 C	409	0.190
Thorne Road	T 1623	1153 N	4287	13.711
North Chekiang Road	T 544	150 N	3328	1.179
North Honan Road	T 919	691 N	4444	3.520
Lay Road	L 30	5150 E		5.070
Sawgin and Wuchow Road	T 2290	431 E	2294	6.272
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.876
Burkill Road	L	W		
Sinza	T 2373	807 W	9349	11.767
Markham Road Stone Yard	T 96	4328 W	1190	1.331
" "	T 630	3522 W	1020	2.760
Jessfield Road	T 2402	W	9211	0.921
Soochow Creek	T 929	4931,2 W	4563	4.108
AVENUE ROAD QUARTERS	T 1820	442 W	7426	1.205
WORKSHOPS TUNGCHOW ROAD	T 1292	845,853 E	2195	12.098
" YOCOW ROAD	T 1553	1318 E	4238	15.783
DRAINAGE CREEKS				
Near Connaught Road	T 1133	3930 W	5435	0.253
Near Robison Road	T 1134	5456 W	5436	0.570
Near Siccawei Road	T 548	2601 W		0.119
" "	T 598	W		0.471
PINGCHIAO QUARRY	M 200			155.000
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES				
Bund Foreshore		C		
Soochow Creek Foreshore		C		
Public Garden		C		27.978
Reserve Garden		C		4.211
Chinese Garden	T 229	C		6.216
Quinsan Square	T 1138	898 N	2220	10.272
Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 1379,1822	N	58 Pao.	299.262
Pingliang Piece	T 2341	5420 E	9223	0.842
" "	T 2342	5417 E	9235	0.737
" "	T 2492	5421 E	9602	1.558
" "	T 2491	5424 E	9601	0.563
" "		E		1.008
Studley Park	T 2315	2330 E	9245	5.469
Wayside Park	T 1507	3700 E	3136	36.608
Public Recreation Ground	L 18	1309 W	715	402.524
Jessfield Park	T 2130,2301	W	various	200.000
Brenan Piece	T 1309	W	5974	4.950
Warren Piece	T 2328	W	8416	6.395
Blydenburgh's Turn	T 11	W	879	0.942
NURSERIES				
Hungjao Road		W	6929	18.263
" "		W	6930	102.196
Siccawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	14.460
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT				
Peking Road site	T 2401	77a C	8538	2.604
Fearon Road Station	T 299, 342, 2610	(1074 N) 1082 N	1015, 1534, 2058	14.904
Riverside Station	T 2299,2372	6054 E	1499	100.192
Riverside Station Staff Quarters	T 2617	6520 E	9606	12.252
Showroom	L 57	C		
" "	L 80	N		
Godown	L 78	E		
Depôt	L 74	E		
Haiphong Road Depôt	T 2590	3996 W	10, 106	5.044
Sub-Stations				
North Shanse Road	T 2607	372 N	8767, 10, 163	0.647
North Szechuen Road	T 2609	N	530 Pao.	0.675
Pingliang Road	T 2606	2686 E	10, 130	0.928
Market Street	T 2605	82 E	10, 134	0.076
Moulmein Road		2283 W	10, 359	0.600
Shanhaikwan Road	T 1513	977 W	4559	0.275
Chekiang Road	T 1927	472c C	7740	0.169
Foochow Road	T 2051	670 C	8290	0.228
Ningpo Road	T 1943	328a C	8290	0.195
Shanse Road	T 1938	267 C	409	0.261
Alabaster Road	T 1821	13 N	7572	0.040
North Honan Road Depôt				
included in	T 919	691 N		
West Hongkew Police Station				
included in	T 1911	545 N		
Woochang Road	T 2173	882 N	2098 U.S.	0.360
Tungchow Road	T 1292	853 E	2195	0.133
Ward Road	T 2157	2081 E	8673	0.527
Wayside Road	T	5690 E	8700	1.377
Yangtsepoo Road	L 84	6013 E		0.165
Avenue Road	T 2280	114 W	2667	0.324
Bubbling Well Police Station				
included in	L 25	W		
Bubbling Well Road	T 2136	2588 W	7163	0.202
Chungking Road	T 2433	1500 W	8776	0.257
Ferry Road	T 1933	3350 W	3093, 3798	0.604
Haiphong Road	T 2368	4490 W	9348	0.393
Kiaochow Road	T 2260	6135 W	9048	0.800
Macao Road	T 2118	5203 W	8530	0.795

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT—cont.				
Markham Road Depot included in	T 630	W		
Sinza Road	T 2546, 1621	3107 W	3686, G.C. 44	0.266
Stonebridge Road	T 1982	693 W	7947	0.110
Tonguin Road	T 2457	4641 W	8325	0.992
Weihaiwei Road	T 2172	2307 W	8760	0.932
Whashing Road	T 1799	2968 E	2405	0.461
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT				
Public School for Boys	T 511	N	57, 58 Pao.	22.953
" " " Girls	T 1159	899 N	2007	10.874
" " " and Children's				
Playground	T 2484	W	6297, 9723, 3887	61.072
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	T 2072	N	867 Pao.	9.857
" " " Girls	T 216	1045 N	1526	4.019
Public School for Chinese	T 839	503 N	3031	12.546
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	T 1852	924 W	7555, 7617	9.506
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	T 2434	2231 E	8098, 8017	18.052
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese	T 2164	687 C	931	9.773
SURPLUS LAND				
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 792	N	178 Pao.	1.150
" " "	T 511	N	57 Pao.	17.103
Alcock Road	T 2343	1575 E	9288	0.031
Baikai Road	T 1517	3899 E	6846	1.396
" " "	T 1517	3896 E	6847	0.365
Chemulpo Road	T 2471	5690 E	1629 U.S.	0.494
East Yalu Road	T 2611	1545 E	10, 014	0.646
" " "	T 2611	1544 E	10, 014	0.043
Kinchow Road	T 2240	2242 E	8988	1.027
" " "	T 2450	1850 E	9636	0.547
" " "		1851 E		0.065
Kirin Road	T 2500	3720 E	3136	0.072
" " "	T 2500	3722 E	3136	0.187
" " "	T 1809	3723 E	6631	0.860
Kungping Road	T 2374	1416 E	9372	0.017
" " "	T 2374	1417 E	9371	0.099
Liaoyang Road	T 2463	2232 E	9635	0.052
" " "	T 2490	3596 W	9722	0.226
Pingliang Road	T 2340	5425 E	9222, 9601	0.393
" " "	T 2340	5427 E	9222	0.352
" " "	T 2341	5430 E	9223	0.849
" " "	T 2342	5435 E	9235	0.919
" " "	T 1710	3942 E	10, 276	0.576
" " "		6443 E		0.007
Pingyang Road	T 2505	6448 E	9572	0.837
Rangoon Road	T 1434	4072 E	6474	1.067
Thorburn Road	T 1213	3286 E	1120 U.S.	0.718
Tsitsihar Road	T 2446	5735 E	9380	0.024
" " "		5738 E		0.325
Ward Road	T 1098	1940 E	212 G.	0.111
Wayside Road	T 1245	3611 E	3901	0.160
" " "	T 1251	3610 E	3039	1.374
" " "	T 2500	3575 E	3136	3.181
Whashing Road	T 2221	3973 E	2306	1.117
Yangchow Road	T 2221	4045 E	2306	0.080
Whashing Road	T 1799	2989 E	2405	0.049
Avenue Road	T 2539	1115 W	3119	0.082
" " "	T 2280	114 W	2667	0.904
" " "	T 2280	115 W	2667	0.168
" " "	T 2529	1115 W	3119	0.082
" " "		W	9660	0.136
Bubbling Well Road	T 2506	W	9661	0.008
" " "	T 2517	2945 W	856, 1663, 2820	3.987
Bubbling Well and Great Western	T 2592	W	10, 011	3.532
Yuyuen Road		W	10, 012	0.240
Gordon Road		2935 W	4912, 6662	0.078
" " "		2936 W	10, 199	0.006
Bubbling Well and Hart Roads	T 2154	2471 W	5968	0.868
Connaught Road	T 882	3556 W	4513	0.359
" " "	T 1458	3661 W	5755	0.376
Gordon Road	T 1811	4334 W	7553	1.495
Great Western Road	T 1135	1768 W	5460	0.111
Hart Road	T 2615	2711 W	5145	0.095
" " "	T 1717	2730 W	3054	0.244
" " "	T 1717	2731 W	3262	0.359
Jessfield Road	T 1244	W	5793	0.053
" " "	T 1568		6986	0.333
Kiaochow Road	T 2367	6139 W	9224	0.243
Markham Road	T 1811	4335 W	7553	0.935
Medhurst Road	T 1838	3104 W	7594	0.057
Moulmein Road	T 2242	2269 W	7346	0.168
Nanyang Road	T 1349	2837 W	6099	0.129
Shanhaikwan Road	T 1513	W	4559	0.893
Sicawei Road	T 2104	W	3677	0.051
" " "	T 2616	2589 W	10, 135	0.288
" " "	T 2608	2596 W	10, 132	0.052
" " "	T 2307	W	8916	2.156
Singapore Road	T 1180	2701 W	3178	1.183
Sinza Road	T 1180	2702 W	3178	0.071
" " "	T 1503	1122 W	6722	0.041
Tatung Road	T 2129	W	8144	0.188
Warren Road	T 1849	4724 W	3285	0.500
West Soochow Road	T 2101	672 W	503	0.229
" " "	T 692	2155 W	2478	0.217
Yates Road	T 2082	2610 W		1.711
Yuyuen Road				

ROAD EXTENSIONS AND WIDENINGS.

The plans showing new roads and modifications of existing roads in the five districts of the Settlement were issued on March 4 *vide* Notification No. 2682. Among the more important improvements for which provision was made were the following:—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

An improvement in the line of the Soochow Road between Honan and Shantung Roads, whereby it will be possible to land cargo west of Honan Road Bridge.

The four road corners adjacent to the new Administration Buildings to be improved by rounding off the acute angles.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Extension of the Fearon Road Electric Light Works by scheduling Lot 1075 and the unregistered land at the corner of Yuhang and Miller Roads which adjoin the Works. Haining Road to be widened to 60 feet between the Settlement boundary on the West, to Chapoo Road, and thence Eastward to Yalu Road, the latter road being also widened to a similar width. The big curves in the North Szechuen Road between Range Road and the Rifle Range to be straightened.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

A new site for the Wayside Market at the corner of Ward and Chusan Roads was acquired. Lot 5039 scheduled for acquisition for an extension of the Yangtszepoo Police Station. Lot 2240 north of the Nieh Chih Kuei School and the unregistered land to the west thereof to be acquired. Lots 892, 5680, 3596 to be acquired as surplus land and Lot 6051 incorporated in Lot 6054 (Riverside Power Station). Lot 2698 sold and no longer shown as a Municipal property.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Areas scheduled from the section of Bubbling Well Road between Medhurst and Gordon Roads practically eliminating the curves in this section of the road. The purchase of Lot 2945, about half of which is included in the new road line, will much assist this desired improvement. The scheduled area of Temple land adjacent to the Bubbling Well Cemetery was removed from the plans.

The radii of the corners at Lots 655 and 895, Sinza Road, improved, and the scheduled area of the bend between Lots 1768 and 1783, Great Western Road, straightened. The Seymour Road extended as far as Ichang Road, and the Shaoshing Road to Robison Road at an entire width of 50 feet. The West Soochow Road scheduled to 50 feet through Lot 3553. Lot 3101, Medhurst Road, hitherto used for an Electricity Sub-station, sold, and Lot 3107, Sinza Road, purchased in substitution. Gordon Road scheduled for widening ex Lots 4175 and 4180. The extension of the Mohawk Market, scheduled in 1919, abandoned.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.—An arrangement was arrived at with the French Municipal Council for a re-division of responsibility for the maintenance of Avenue Edward VII, Avenue Foch and Avenue Haig, in the terms of the following correspondence:—

Council Room, Shanghai, October 26, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to the arrangements which at present exist between the French Council and the Council, in the matter of the maintenance of Avenue Edward VII, Great Western Road (Avenue Foch) and Siccawei Road (Avenue Haig), and to request that you will be so good as to request the French Council to consider an alteration of the present division of the responsibility for the maintenance of these roads to the simpler system suggested in tabular form hereunder.

The Council is of the opinion that the suggested re-division is approximately proportionate to the amount of traffic from the two Settlements using these roads, and that it would at the same time simplify the present somewhat complicated arrangement.

Whilst suggesting a re-division of the responsibility on the question of road maintenance, it is not proposed that the existing lighting arrangements should be altered for the present.

"considering that in its present state, it is, however, indispensable that the Council retains a strip of land sufficient for the placing thereon of electric light poles and various pipes,

"the Council decides upon a widening of 10 feet (French side) and with a view to safeguarding future requirements to reserve a zone *non edificandi* of 10 feet as well (French side).

"The Council adopts the new plan of the widening of Siccawei Road (French side) submitted by the Acting Municipal Engineer. (Decision of March 15, 1920)."

I am, Sir, etc.,

P. LEGENDRE,

Secretary, French Municipal Council.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 21, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 26, on the subject of the widening and control of the Siccawei Road (French side) between Route de Say Zoong and Siccawei, and to thank you for the information therein contained.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. S. B. ROWE,

Assistant Secretary.

P. LEGENDRE, Esq.,

Secretary, French Municipal Council.

ROAD NOMENCLATURE.—Interchange of letters with the French Municipal Council on the subject of the renaming of the Great Western and Siccawei Roads:—

Translation of letter from the French Municipal Council, dated July 21, 1920.

SIR,—At its last meeting, the Council was called upon to give consideration to the question of new names for certain roads in the French Settlement.

It also considered it a duty of national gratitude to give to a road in the Settlement the name of Marshal Foch.

It seemed to the members that no thoroughfare was more appropriate to receive this great name than Great Western Road, which forms the boundary between our two Settlements.

It was thought as well that it was its duty to associate with the name of the illustrious generalissimo of the Allied Armies, that of Marshal Haig, the glorious Chief of the British Armies, and for this reason it suggested that Siccawei Road should henceforth bear his name.

The Council is convinced in advance that these suggestions will receive the approval of the Municipal Council.

In the same way for a length of more than six miles, without interruption, the name of the great Sovereign Edward VII and those of the illustrious Marshals of the Great War, will serve to perpetuate, in this far off country, the remembrance of a friendship and of an Anglo-French alliance hereafter unchangeable.

I am, Sir, etc.,

P. LE BRIS,

Chairman, French Municipal Council.

A. BROOKE SMITH, Esq.,

Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 27, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to your letter of July 21, on the subject of the re-naming of the Great Western and Siccawei Roads, and in reply to inform you that my colleagues and myself readily endorse your suggestion that these two roads, so far as they form the boundary between the French Settlement and this Settlement should hereafter be known as "Avenue Foch" and "Avenue Haig" respectively, thus identifying them with the great French and British Military leaders of these names, as also serving, as you so happily express it, to perpetuate in this far off country, the remembrance of a friendship and alliance hereafter unchangeable.

I have the honour to add that the Council will apply the name "Avenue Haig" to the whole length of the Siccawei Road from its junction with Bubbling Well Road to Siccawei.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. P. LAMBEE,

Acting Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN,

French Municipal Council.

The amount expended in acquiring land and in road construction during the year has been as follows:—

Land for widenings	Tls. 127,304.55
Land for extensions	„ 8,513.91
Construction work	„ 234,761.50
	370,579.96

Particulars are contained in the following summary:—

Road	Land Tls.	Construction Tls.	Road	Land Tls.	Construction Tls.
<i>Central District.—</i>			<i>Eastern District—cont.</i>		
Avenue Edward VII	26,145.42	140.92	Liaoyang	27.16	
Bund		48,044.18	Lincheng		9,041.71
Fokien	2,215.41		Liping		45.57
Foochow	2,774.10	375.16	Meichow	42.84	4,851.76
Honan	10,556.93	52.10	Muirhead	144.38	
Hongkong	1,698.18	407.69	Ningwu	298.16	
Kiukiang	1,816.25		Pingliang		386.95
Nanking	1,929.42	460.28	Pingyang	80.08	
Shanse	1,004.10	254.05	Poyang	53.94	
Thibet	8,030.17	19,290.66	Singkeipang		50.23
Yunnan	783.00		Sungpan		348.78
			Tanyang		969.14
<i>Northern District.—</i>			Tinghai	27.34	
Alabaster		259.31	Tongshan		25,054.12
Boundary		40.09	Tsitsihar	61.26	1,653.28
Chapoo	3,022.29	1,072.26	Wayside	160.16	396.35
Cunningham	75.40	467.08	Whashing		675.86
Darroch	4,000.00	165.46	Yangtzepoo		187.66
Haining		72.48			
Miller	1,558.00	844.16	<i>Western District.—</i>		
North Fokien	139.00	317.50	Avenue	154.50	968.00
North Honan		179.35	Avenue Edward VII		6,810.94
North Shanse		184.68	Bubbling Well	43,986.37	34,916.01
North Szechuen	2,762.04	635.38	Connaught	233.00	246.32
Scott		458.19	Ferry	178.10	28.45
Tiendong	6,093.29	867.82	Gordon	1,538.70	16,661.71
			Great Western	413.97	60.09
<i>Eastern District.—</i>			Hart	341.80	2,777.58
Chemulpo		624.95	Hungjao	71.86	7,084.04
Dalny	126.87		Jessfield	1,959.41	1,160.65
East Seward	2,929.46	2,142.33	Lungmen	3,545.18	1,424.98
East Yalu	687.31		Mokanshan		464.76
Funing		1,084.18	Penang		5,180.45
Haichow		50.92	Sicawei	1,768.82	3,905.19
Hailar		309.05	Sinza		857.04
Hochien	107.80	4,389.30	Stonebridge	950.21	669.13
Holung	530.56	1,990.00	Tatung		616.66
Kirin		139.71	Thibet		1,679.33
Kueiyang	310.87	8,912.09	West Soochow		434.32
Kungping		270.01	Wuting		729.08
Kwangchow		225.89	Yu Yuen	325.79	3,566.02
Kwanghsin		729.38			
Kwenming		2,200.82	Miscellaneous	91.03	2,890.82
Lay		275.72			
Liangchow	68.53	25.37			
				Tls. 135,818.46	Tls. 234,761.50

Here follow details of the extensions and widenings settled during 1920:—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.**AVENUE EDWARD VII.—**

Correspondence setting forth the terms of compensation arranged with Messrs. Lester, Johnson and Morriss for the scheduled area of Cadastral Lot 695 :—

Shanghai, October 21, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to thank you for plan of Cadastral Lot 695, Central, showing land required by the Municipal Council for widening of Avenue Edward VII, Thibet Road and Yunnan Road; we are instructed by the beneficial owners to surrender the land on payment at the rate of assessed value per mow plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

In order to save correspondence we are to inform you that no betterment is admitted and that no consideration will be given to any suggestion of deduction of claim under such plea.

Yours faithfully,
LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRIS.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 28, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of October 21, addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works, on the subject of the surrender of the area of Lot 695 required for Avenue Edward VII, Thibet and Yunnan Roads, I am directed to inform you that the Council cannot agree with your contention regarding betterment, since it is considered that such unquestionably results from the fact that the widening from this property forms a part of the scheme for the Avenue Edward VII improvement, and when the present conditions are compared with those which obtained when the old Sungkiang Road and the insanitary Yangkingpang still remained in existence, the contrast is so obvious that in members' opinion it obviates the necessity of advancing further arguments in support of the view that vast improvement therein has since been effected. These remarks apply equally to the Defence Creek and Thibet Road frontages.

In view, however, of the proportionally large area required from your lot, the Council has decided in your case to claim one-sixth only for betterment in respect of the Avenue Edward VII and Yunnan Road frontages, and one-third for betterment in respect of the Thibet Road frontage, as in the case of the former negotiations with your goodselves on the subject of Lot 1325, in which case the Land Commissioners awarded a deduction of one-third for betterment.

The maximum terms therefore which the Council is prepared to pay in respect of this improvement and without prejudice to the Council's contention that a full deduction of one-third for betterment would not be unreasonable if the matter goes before the Land Commission, are as follows :—

Avenue Edward VII and Yunnan Road.

	Tls.	Tls.
Area Mow 2.098 at Tls. 14,000	29,372	
Less 1/6th	4,895	
	24,477	
Plus 10 per cent.	2,447	26,924

Thibet Road.

	Tls.	
Area Mow 0.782 at Tls. 14,000	10,948	
Less 1/3rd	3,649	
	7,299	
Plus 10 per cent.	729	8,028
		Tls. 34,952

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Messrs. LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRIS.

Shanghai, December 3, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 28, referring to land surrender Cadastral Lot 695, Central, and informing us that the Council consider that certain deductions should be made from the amount of compensation claimed on account of alleged betterments of various degrees.

We are instructed to draw your attention to the surrender of land lately made ex Cadastral Lot 700, in which case full compensation was paid by the Council, and no deduction whatever was suggested, or asked for, by the

Council. We recognize that every case should be judged on its own merits but we venture the opinion that as regards the south and east frontages of Cadastral Lot 695 the two cases are not dissimilar.

We are authorized to make the following offer in order to meet the Council; if the Council will give the same terms for the land to be surrendered from frontages on Avenue Edward VII and Yunnan Road as were given in the case of Cadastral Lot 700, we will accept the Council's terms for surrender of land on Thibet Road; the total amount of compensation would be Tls. 40,337.

This offer is made without prejudice to our previous claim should it not be accepted.

Yours faithfully,
LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRISS.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 19, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 3 with further reference to the compensation payable in respect of the Avenue Edward VII and Thibet Road ex Lot 695.

The Council notes that in submitting your revised claim you suggest that this lot presents parallel features to that of Lot 700. Examination of the plan, however, will show that the cases are dissimilar inasmuch as the area remaining to Lot 700 after the road surrender was small and with irregular boundaries, whereas the remaining area of Lot 695 will be 6 mow of a uniform depth capable of extensive development and facing on two broad thoroughfares and the large circus formed by the junction of Thibet Road and Avenue Edward VII.

In these circumstances I am directed to inform you that the Council is unable to regard as reasonable any compensation in excess of that offered in my letter of November 23, Tls. 34,952.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Messrs. LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRISS.

Shanghai, December 29, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and in reply have to inform you that the beneficial owners of Cadastral Lot 695, Central have instructed us to accept the Council's offer contained in your letter of November 23 last in order to settle the case without further dispute.

The amount payable for the land to be surrendered being Tls. 34,952.

Yours faithfully,
LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRISS.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

HONAN ROAD.—

Arrangements were concluded with Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company for the surrender of Mow 0.315 of land ex Cadastral Lot 128 required in connexion with this road, compensation being arranged on the following terms:—Mow 0.087, at the assessed value of Tls. 24,000 per mow plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, or Tls. 2,296.80 for the required area. Mow 0.228, let on building lease prior to being scheduled for road widening, at the assessed value, Tls. 24,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, deferred 20 years at 8 per cent., or a sum of Tls. 1,291.42.

The lessee's claim for compensation was approved on the basis of a gross loss of rental of Tls. 9,366.51, less Tls. 2,400 saving on building contract, or a net sum of Tls. 6,966.51.

PEKING AND SOOCHOW ROADS.—

The terms on which the areas required for road purposes ex Cadastral Lots 190 and 211 should be surrendered by Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Company not having been agreed, the matter remains in abeyance pending reference of the case to the Land Commissioners.

NANKING ROAD.—

The claim of Messrs. Hansons for the area required ex Cadastral Lot 240 in connexion with the widening of this road was accepted on the basis of the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, or a sum of Tls. 1,925 for Mow 0.035.

Further improvements arranged in the District are tabulated hereunder:—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Owner or Agent.</i>	<i>Cad. Lot.</i>	<i>Area Mow.</i>	<i>Compensation.</i>
Fokien and Kiukiang	C. Luthy	515	0.071	Tls. 3,622.50*
Fokien	Hansons	353	0.105	2,079
"	do.	352A	0.019	397
Foochow and Shanse	Lester, Johnson and Morriss	271	0.109	3,776†
Hongkong	Algar and Co., Ltd.	17a	0.036	792†

* At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

† As to Mow 0.056 at the assessed value less one-third for betterment and as to Mow 0.053 at the assessed value plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

† At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. and less one third for betterment.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.**TSEPOO AND NORTH SHANSE ROADS.—**

Arrangements were concluded with Messrs. Davies and Brooke for the sale to them of Mow 0.109 of surplus land on the West side of North Shanse Road, at the assessed value Tls. 8,000 per mow plus a contribution of one-third only of the road cost on account of the narrowness of the strip of surplus land disposed of and less Mow 0.064 of unregistered land, surrendered by them for the widening of Tsepoo Road at the corner on the West of North Shanse Road. The total price paid for the surplus land by Messrs. Davies and Brooke was accordingly Tls. 1,852.

TIENDONG AND CHAPOO ROADS.—

Arrangements were concluded with Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd. for the surrender of an area of Mow 0.682 from Lot 835 required for the widening of these roads on the following terms:—Mow 0.471 at the assessed value of Tls. 16,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, or a total sum of Tls. 8,289, and Mow 0.211 for a lump sum of Tls. 820.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder:—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Owner or Agent.</i>	<i>Lot No.</i>	<i>Area Mow.</i>	<i>Compensation.</i> Tls.
Cunningham	Chinese	E. of Cad. 489	0.218	65.40
Darroch	Southern Baptist Mission	Pao. U.S.C. 35	0.721	4,000
Fusan	Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	Cad. 712a	0.053	15.90
Haining	W. Brandt	Cad. 489	0.124	1,091*
North Fokien	Chinese	N. of Cad. 393	0.258	129
North Szechuen	Southern Baptist Mission	Pao. U.S.C. 35	0.382	2,500
Scott	Fleming, Davies and Bryan	Pao. U.S.C. 49	0.411	2,466

*At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

EASTERN DISTRICT.**DENT ROAD EXTENSION.—**

After protracted negotiations, arrangements were concluded with Mr. J. Noble whereunder he surrendered from Cadastral Lot 895 the area required for the Dent Road, measuring Mow 0.373, for the sum of Tls. 93.25, and purchased from the Council the pieces of surplus land, acquired in the course of the obtention of the necessary land for road construction, consisting of Cadastral Lots 1400 and 1401 (B.C. Lot 3139) on the East Yalu Road, and measuring Mow 0.799, and also Cadastral Lot 892 (B.C. Lot 9774) measuring Mow 0.172, on the Dent Road, for which the purchase price was Tls. 375 and Tls. 292, respectively.

The total sum paid by Mr. Noble as a result of these transactions was Tls. 573.75.

EAST YALU ROAD AND SURPLUS LAND.—

Negotiations were concluded with Mr. S. J. Powell for the purchase of B.C. Lot 10014, measuring Mow 1.272, for the sum of Tls. 1459. Of this area Mow 0.583 costing approximately Tls. 659 was required for the road and the balance, Mow 0.689, costing approximately Tls. 800, remained available as surplus land for use or resale thereafter as circumstances might direct.

HOLUNG ROAD.—

The Netherlands Trading Society agreed to surrender without compensation the area of Mow 0.379 required ex Cadastral Lot 7546 in connexion with this road widening.

KUNGPING ROAD EXTENSION AND EAST SEWARD ROAD WIDENING.—

Negotiations were concluded with Messrs. Algar & Co., Ltd., for the surrender of a total area of Mow 0.550 of land ex Cadastral Lot 1157, required in connexion with the improvement of these roads, on the following terms:—

As to Mow 0.183 at the Southern end of the lot, required in connexion with East Seward Road Widening, at the assessed value of Tls. 5,300 per mow plus 10 per cent., or a total sum of Tls. 1,067 for the required area.

As to Mow 0.367 situate on the Western side of this lot, required in connexion with the Kungping Road extension, surrender without compensation.

The Council consented to the incorporation in Cadastral Lot 1157 of a small portion of surplus roadland at the Northern end of the lot measuring Mow 0.028 and adjoining Tongshan Road.

MUIRHEAD ROAD.—

Correspondence setting forth the acceptance of the Council's offer as to compensation for the area of Mow 0.106 of land required ex Cadastral Lot 896 in connexion with the widening of this road:—

Shanghai, August 13, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of August 8, we beg to inform you that the beneficial owner of Cadastral Lot 896 claims compensation for the area of Mow 0.106 required from this lot for incorporation into Muirhead Road Extension at the rate of Tls. 3,000 per mow, or a total of Tls. 318 for the area to be surrendered.

Yours very respectfully,
CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LD.,
W. A. ADAMS,
Manager.

The MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 23, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Municipal Engineer of August 13, on the subject of the compensation payable for the strip of Cadastral Lot 896 required for the widening of Muirhead Road.

In reply I am directed to state that the Council considers your claim at the rate of Tls. 3,000 per mow altogether too excessive, and to inform you that compensation based on the assessed value of the land, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, as follows, is considered equitable in the circumstances :—

Mow 0.106 at Tls 1,200 per mow	Tls. 127.20
Plus 10 per cent.	12.72
	Tls. 139.92 say Tls. 140

In conveying a counter-offer on the above basis, I am directed to express the hope that it will meet with your acceptance.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

The CHINA REALTY Co., LD.

Shanghai, September 19, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of August 23, 1919 regarding the compensation payable for the strip of B. C. Lot 9632 required for the widening of Muirhead Road, we beg to inform you that the owner of this lot is not willing to accept your proposal of payment of Tls. 140. He, however, is willing to accept compensation on the basis of Tls. 2,000 per mow plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender or—

Mow 0.106 at Tls. 2,000 per mow	Tls. 212.
Plus 10 per cent.	21.20
	Tls. 233.20

We hope that the Council can arrange to settle the matter on this basis.

Yours very respectfully,
CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LD.,
W. A. ADAMS,
Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 1, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of September 19, relative to the surrender from Lot 895 of the area required for the Muirhead Road, I am directed to inform you that the Council is quite unable to comply with the owner's suggestion. In his first claim this owner demanded Tls. 3,000 per mow, he now demands Tls. 2,000 per mow. The Council has offered him the assessed value, upon which he has paid taxes. This valuation was based upon that of adjacent lots, assessed by independent experts in accordance with the usual procedure.

I have to add that the Council, if obliged to refer this case for compulsory surrender with award of compensation by the Land Commissioners, may feel under the necessity, in pointing out to the Commissioners the advantage which will be derived by the property by fronting as a corner lot upon the new thoroughfare, to press for a deduction for betterment.

In these circumstances I am to suggest that you will be good enough to use your good offices with your client for settlement of this matter upon the full and adequate terms offered, *i.e.*, the assessed value plus 10 per cent. without deduction of any kind whatsoever.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

The CHINA REALTY Co., LD.

Shanghai, October 24, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of October 1 regarding the surrender of a portion of B. C. Lot 9632 for incorporation into the Muirhead Road, we beg to inform you that the beneficial owner has agreed to accept your offer contained in your letter of August 23, 1919.

We would thank you to forward us the necessary surrender deeds for signature.

Yours very truly,
CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LD.,
W. A. ADAMS,
Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

PINGTING ROAD DEVIATION.—

The Council consented to the deviation of this road eastwards, from its scheduled line through Cad. Lot. 6026, to the boundary between Cad. Lots 6026 and 6027. Of the area required for road purposes, Mow 8.014, being a 40-ft. strip of the road, was surrendered at the assessed value plus 10 per cent. and less one-third for betterment, and Mow 3.980, being a 20-ft. strip of the road, was surrendered without compensation, the total compensation payable in respect of this 80-ft. road thus being Tls. 14,104.66.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder:—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Owner or Agent.</i>	<i>Lot No.</i>	<i>Area Mow.</i>	<i>Compensation.</i>
East Yuhang	Moorehead & Halse	Cad. 280	0.235	Tls. 1,551†
East Seward	Hansons	" 638	0.136	" 822.90†
Liaoyang	J. P. Bisset & Co.	" 3612	0.151	Nil—Voluntary surrender
Yangtszepoo	Oriental Cotton Mill	" 2427	0.188	Tls. 1,241†

†At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

WESTERN DISTRICT.**BUBBLING WELL ROAD.—**

Arrangements were concluded with various lot holders concerned whereby the line of this important arterial thoroughfare will be greatly improved.

Negotiations were finally concluded in the terms of the correspondence set forth below with Mr. S. A. Hardoon for the acquisition of Mow 0.768 ex Cadastral Lot No. 242 required for improving this road. Previous correspondence on this matter was published in the Annual Report for 1918 pages 56c-58c:—

Council Room, Shanghai, August 10, 1920.

SIR,—You will recall that in 1918 you entered a protest at the widening of the Bubbling Well Road to its full scheduled width as affecting your property Lot 242 and that the Council of that year replied that it had no intention of requiring surrender of the scheduled area until the lot was put to some other use than at that time, or until rebuilding should take place.

Conditions have changed greatly during the past two years and the Council of to-day recognizes that this widening is now urgently required in the public interest and I am directed, therefore, to request that you will be so good as to favour me with your claim for compensation in respect thereto. The land required ex your lot for widening the road measures in depth 25 ft. at the western end and 21 ft. 6 ins. at the eastern end, the total area required being Mow 0.768.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

S. A. HARDOON, Esq.

Messrs. Platt & Co. at this stage took up the matter on behalf of Mr. Hardoon and a letter was addressed to them repeating the request for submission of Mr. Hardoon's claim at an early date. The following reply was received:—

Shanghai, October 13, 1920.

SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 1, and in reply we are instructed to inform you that Mr. Hardoon assesses his claim for compensation at Tls. 20,000.

In estimating this figure Mr. Hardoon has in mind not only the present value of the property and the way in which it will be affected by the proposed surrender, but also the fact that the diminution in area of the property will very adversely affect future building development.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
PLATT & CO.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 25, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 13 relative to the area required ex Cadastral Lot 242 in connexion with the widening of Bubbling Well Road, and in reply thereto to request that you will be so good as to forward me a detailed statement as to computations on which the claim for compensation at Tls. 20,000 is based.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
S. H. LEWIS,
Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. PLATT & Co.

Shanghai, November 24, 1920.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence which has already passed between us and to the conversation which Mr. Gregson had with you yesterday, we are instructed to state that in view of all the circumstances, Mr. Hardoon has decided to confine his claim for compensation to the assessed value of Cadastral Lot 242 W (Tls. 12,000 per mow) plus 10 per cent, plus reinstatement: this last to be carried out by the Council and to include, where necessary, the removal and replanting of trees and shrubs.

Mr. Hardoon requests that the Council should notify him and his tenants occupying Nos. 106 and 108 Bubbling Well Road when it is intended to proceed with the work.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
PLATT & CO.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 6, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 24 relative to Cadastral Lot 242, Bubbling Well Road, and in reply thereto to state that the Council accepts Mr. Hardoon's claim for compensation at the assessed value of the land for 1921, that is Tls. 12,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. or a total of Tls. 10,138 for the required of area Mow 0.768.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
S. H. LEWIS,
Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. PLATT & Co.

Arrangements were also concluded with the Acting Consul-General for Belgium for the surrender ex Cadastral Lot No. 241 of Mow 0.725 of land at the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, or a total of Tls. 9,570, the cost of reinstatement being borne by the Council.

Compensation for the land surrendered ex Lot 2820, and for the reinstatement work involved, was settled in terms of the appended correspondence, which follows upon that published on pp. 55/56c of the Report for 1918.

There remains, therefore, the question of the payment of compensation, if any, in respect of the alleged depreciation of the remainder of the lot by reason of the severance of a portion of the gardens, and in accordance with the request of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, this matter will be referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners:—

Shanghai, May 30, 1919.

SIR,—We are instructed by our clients the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to again register a protest against the proposed widening in the immediate future of the Bubbling Well Road which would necessitate surrender of the scheduled portion of Cadastral Lot 2820 as show by plan No. 8353.

They express the hope that the new Council will adhere to the decision of the last as given in your letter dated July 31, 1918 which was "that they have no intention of requiring surrender of the scheduled area until the lot is put to some other use than at present or until rebuilding takes place."

The loss of 21 feet off the gardens of the two houses occupied by the Sub-Managers would seriously affect their desirability as residences and the amenity generally.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
PALMER & TURNER.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 15, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of May 30 on the subject of your protest against the proposed widening of Bubbling Well Road, ex Lot 2820, I am directed to inform you that the present Council has felt itself obliged, in the public interest, definitely to overrule any suggestion as to abandonment of the scheduled widening, and while it is desirous of causing the least disturbance possible to your tenants, it is considered necessary to carry out the scheduled improvement at the earliest date possible.

Arrangements have already been concluded for the surrender of the necessary road land to the west of your property, and I am directed to state that with a view to affording you every convenience in the matter of setting back the walls, trees and shrubs, etc., the Council would be willing to defer the work until the autumn of the present year when the requisite reinstatement work could be effected to the best advantage, either by yourselves or, in your option, by the Public Works Department.

The Municipal Engineer has accordingly been directed to arrange with you details as to the reinstatement work involved.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Messrs. PALMER & TURNER.

Shanghai, July 23, 1919.

SIR,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 15, on the subject of the proposed widening of Bubbling Well Road ex Cadastral Lot 2820, and we are instructed to state that whilst our clients are not desirous of opposing any measure conceived to be in the public interest, they still consider that some more cogent reason as to the urgency of the proposed widening should be given than that advanced in your letter under notice, and also for the complete abandonment of the policy announced in your letter of July 31, 1918.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,]
PALMER & TURNER.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 11, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of July 23, with further reference to the projected widening of the Bubbling Well Road ex Lot 2820, I am directed to state that it has been apparent for some years, that the Bubbling Well Road, which is the chief arterial thoroughfare in the Settlement leading west, would have to be widened if it were to continue effectively to serve its purpose. To this end, therefore, an increased width for the road to 70 feet throughout its length was scheduled in 1918 and in those parts in which it was particularly narrow, and properties were undeveloped, no time was lost in proceeding to expropriate such land as was requisite for the improvement. As regards your lot, however, and other properties similarly affected, where, by reason of recently completed development, immediate excision of garden land might constitute avoidable hardship, the Council hesitated to press the matter and gave special instructions that the owners' convenience should be studied in every way; hence the letter of July 31, 1918.

In the meantime the volume of traffic along this important thoroughfare has increased far more rapidly than was expected, the number of motor vehicles on the Revenue Office register for the quarter ending June 1916 was 709, for the quarter ending June 1919 it was 1,425, exclusive of 535 registered by the French Council. Comparative figures of traffic on Bubbling Well Road west of Mohawk Road, taken in July last year and this year, show that the maximum number of motor vehicles passing along the road in one hour was 188 in 1918; in 1919 it was 264. The traffic figures on an average day in July each year are as follows :—

	1918.	1919.
Pedestrians	4,851	4,363
Motor Vehicles	2,070	3,061
Carriages	402	442
Ricshas	1,878	2,110

In these circumstances the Council, charged with the public duty of making adequate provision for traffic requirements, has found itself obliged to press forward with the widening earlier than was intended and work has accordingly proceeded steadily from the Bubbling Well, till at length it has reached your property. The Council is indeed reluctant to approach once again, at so early a date, those owners who considered that the widening would be detrimental to their properties and to whom the Council had given an assurance of every consideration. Lot 2437 opposite is perhaps one of the lots which suffers most in this respect; the owner has, however, consented to surrender from his garden a strip measuring 22 feet at its widest by 562 feet in length. Lot 2820 is also a fully developed residential property adversely affected but the Council has no option but to express the hope that you will be so good as to surrender the requisite strip of land, and in making this suggestion I am to observe that the Council hopes that it may be considered not disadvantageous to set back the numerous trees and shrubs now rather than be confronted later with increased growth and progressively greater difficulty in reinstatement.

At the same time I am to renew the Council's assurance that it fully realizes the inconvenience caused you in this matter and desires to alleviate that inconvenience as much as possible.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. PALMER & TURNER.

Shanghai, December 12, 1919.

SIR,—On May 28, 1918, we were instructed to address to you a letter in which were stated the terms and conditions under which our clients the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation were prepared to surrender that portion of B. C. Lot 2152, which was required for the widening of the corner of Ferry Road.

At that time it was not considered necessary to deal with B. C. Lots 1251 and 2151, as it was not anticipated that the question of widening Bubbling Well Road ex these lots would assume a definite form for a number of years; and this view was fully confirmed by your letter dated July 31, 1918, in which it was stated that it was not the Council's intention to require the surrender of the land until the lots "were put to some other use or rebuilding took place." The widening of Bubbling Well Road having been decided upon in face of the protests contained in our letters of May 28, 1918, and May 30, 1919, and the work now being in progress, we have been instructed to put forward our client's claim in regard to the land compulsorily acquired out of their property.

B. C. Lot 2152, Scheduled Area.—

	Tls.	Tls.
Mow 0.151 at assessed value Tls. 4,000 per mow	604.00	
Plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	60.40	
		664.40

B. C. Lot 2151, No. 180 Bubbling Well Road, Scheduled Area.—

Mow 0.341 at assessed value Tls. 4,000 per mow	1,364.00
Plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	136.40
Depreciation of property owing to removal of trees, loss of shade, severance and disturbance of the amenity generally, Tls. 15 per mensem—Tls. 180 per annum, estimated life of house 20 years, 6 per cent. Table, 11.47 years purchase	2,064.60
	3,565.00

Scheduled Area.—

Mow 0.432 at assessed value Tls. 4,000 per mow	1,728.00
Plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	172.80
Depreciation of property owing to removal of trees, loss of shade, severance and disturbance of the amenity generally, Tls. 25 per mensem—Tls. 300 per annum, life of house estimated at 20 years, 6 per cent. Table, 11.47 years purchase	3,441.00
	5,341.80

Yours faithfully,
PALMER & TURNER.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 20, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 12, containing your claim for widening the Bubbling Well Road ex Cadastral Lot 2820.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council accepts your claim in its entirety for the land, at the assessed value, Tls. 4,000 per mow, with 10 per cent. added, and without deduction for betterment, as under :—

		Tls.
B. C. Lot 2152	Mow 0.151	664
" " 2151	" 0.341	1,500
" " 1251	" 0.432	1,900
" " 6105	" 0.115	506
		Tls. 4,570

It will be noted that the last named item was not included in your claim, but the amount is added, since it is presumed that you would wish the corner lot dealt with at the same time.

With respect to the two items for depreciation of the property, estimated at Tls. 15 and Tls. 25 per mensem respectively, capitalized at 6 per cent., I am directed to point out that were the Council to pay compensation on the basis of capitalized loss of rental, a claim for the land as well would be equivalent to paying the value of the land twice over.

The Council recognizes, however, that you are entitled to some further compensation in respect of the loss of privacy and the fact that the gardens may be rendered too small for the purpose for which they were designed, and to this end would be willing to make payment of a sum of Tls. 1,000 in the case of each house, in accordance with the principle underlying the award of the Land Commissioners in the case of the adjoining property on the west.

I am directed, therefore, to suggest that you will be so good as to indicate your acceptance of these terms.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. PALMER & TURNER.

Shanghai, March 8, 1920.

SIR,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated January 20, 1920 on the subject of compensation for the surrender of land ex Cadastral Lot 2820 for the widening of Bubbling Well Road.

We have referred the matter to our clients, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and are instructed to state, that whilst they accept the offer for the land to be surrendered, Mow 1.039, at the rate of

Tls. 4,000 per mow plus 10 per cent. added for compulsory surrender, they are not prepared to accept the offer of compensation at the rate of Tls. 1,000 per house for the two smaller houses, for the depreciation effected to their property by reason of the severance of a considerable portion of the gardens.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we are instructed to request that the matter be referred to the decision of the Land Commissioners.

Yours faithfully,
PALMER & TURNER.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 15, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 8, on the subject of the widening of the Bubbling Well Road ex Lot 2820.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council notes that while your clients, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, accept the Council's offer as regards compensation for the land, they desire that "the question of the additional compensation, if any, to be paid in respect of the depreciation effected to the property by reason of the severance of a considerable portion of the gardens," be referred for decision by the Land Commissioners.

I am directed, therefore, to inform you that the matter will be placed before the Land Commissioners in due course, and that notice of the date set for the hearing will in due course be conveyed to you.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

MESSRS. PALMER & TURNER.

Arrangements were concluded with the Committee of the Country Club for the surrender of Mow 0.136 of land ex Cadastral Lots 2019 and 2020, in exchange for an equivalent area of road land, which will no longer be required on the improved line, the necessary reinstatement work being undertaken by the Council.

Acquisition was effected of Mow 0.120 of unregistered land for widening this road East of B.C. Lot 9714, for the sum of Tls. 300.

Arrangements were made with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., for the surrender of the scheduled area of Lots 234 and 238 at the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender or Tls. 22,519 for Mow 1.890, plus cost of reinstatement of the walls and fences, etc., affected.

Arrangements were also made for the acquisition of various other portions of land required in connexion with the improvement of this road, as tabulated hereunder:—

<i>Owner or Agent.</i>	<i>Lot No.</i>	<i>Area Mow.</i>	<i>Compensation.</i>
Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.	Cad. 1260	0.550	Tls. 4,840†
Chinese	W. of Tifeng Rd.	0.104	250
Chinese	W. of Boundary Stone No. 13	0.120	300
J. R. Twentyman	Cad. 2571	0.086	Give and take Arrangement*

†At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

*With the improved line of Bubbling Well Road, Mow 0.114 of the road area adjacent to this lot was no longer required for road purposes and the Council consented to its incorporation in the lot upon payment of a contribution of Tls. 124, based on the net gain to the lot of Mow 0.046 at assessed value.

BUBBLING WELL AND GREAT WESTERN ROADS.—

Purchase was effected of Mow 4.403 of unregistered land, west of Tifeng Road, for a sum of Tls. 9,907, of which area Mow 0.711 will be used for the extension of Bubbling Well Road, Mow 0.160 for the widening of Great Western Road, and the balance of Mow 3.509 remaining as surplus land.

GORDON ROAD.—

At the request of the Naigai Wata Kaisha, Ltd., arrangements were made for a slight deviation in the scheduled line of this road whereby more land was taken from the lots on the west side of the road and Lot 4486 left intact. The lots on both sides of the road are in the ownership of this Company.

Correspondence with the China Realty Company, Ltd., relative to the area required ex Cadastral Lot 4332 in connexion with this road widening:—

Shanghai, March 5, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—In regard to the area required for the widening of Gordon Road from U. S. Lot 2298, Cad. Lot 4332 W. the owner claims compensation of Tls. 100.

We shall be pleased to have you forward surrender deeds for the area in question if settlement on this basis is satisfactory to the Council.

Yours very truly,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
W. A. ADAMS,
Manager.

The COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 12, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 5, addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works, relative to the land required ex Lot 4332 for the widening of Gordon Road. In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council is prepared to pay compensation at the assessed value of the land Tls. 1,400 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, or Tls. 86 for Mow 0.055.

I shall be glad to hear that these terms are acceptable.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

THE CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

Shanghai, March 18, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of March 12, 1920, we beg to inform you that we are not willing to accept the Council's offer of Tls. 86 for the portion of U. S. Lot 2298, Cadastral Lot 4332 W. required for the widening of Gordon Road, but are willing to settle the matter for Tls. 100, being the amount mentioned in our letter of March 5, 1920.

In connexion with the question of the assessed valuation of land, we beg to refer you to your letter of March 5, 1920 *re* Cadastral 2697 E., in which the Council agree to sell this lot for Tls. 1,600, whereas the assessed value is only Tls. 985.

Applying the same proportion in the increase of values to the Gordon Road lot would certainly seem to prove that our claim of Tls. 100 is not exorbitant, and we would be pleased to have the matter settled on this basis.

Yours very truly,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
W. A. ADAMS,
Secretary.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 27, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 18, relative to the compensation payable in respect of the area of land required ex Cadastral Lot 4332 in connexion with Gordon Road widening, and in reply thereto to state that this case cannot be considered as a parallel with the Council's terms for the sale of Cadastral Lot 2697, inasmuch as you take no account of the fact that in the latter case the Council had to purchase the full width of the road land and thereafter expend a considerable sum on road construction, the purchase price of the surplus strip of land being necessarily enhanced by this expenditure of public money. I am therefore directed to inform you that the Council is unable to recede from the offer contained in my letter of March 12.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

THE CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

Shanghai April 9, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—In acknowledgement of your letter of March 27, 1920, in regard to the purchase for the Council of a small portion of U. S. Lot 2298, Cad. Lot 4332 W. required for widening of Gordon Road, we beg to inform you that we have again submitted this matter to the beneficial owner, and he claims compensation in an amount of Tls. 100 and will not accept the Council's offer of Tls. 86.

We believe there has been enough correspondence in regard to this Tls. 14 in dispute, and we shall be pleased to have the Council either settle it on the basis of Tls. 100 or submit it to the Land Commission for settlement.

Yours very respectfully,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
W. A. ADAMS,
Secretary.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 12, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of April 9, on the subject of the compensation payable in respect of Lot 4332, Gordon Road, I am directed to observe that the Council is unable to appreciate any good reason for putting forward and insisting upon a claim for the land required for the Gordon Road ex this property, at a lump sum instead of based upon the assessed value.

I am directed, therefore, to reaffirm the terms contained in previous correspondence, the difference between which and the amount of your claim is only Tls. 14. Should you, however, wish to refer this case to the Land Commissioners for settlement, the Council, upon receipt of a definite application to that effect, will transmit it accordingly.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. THE CHINA REALTY CO., LD.

Shanghai, May 14, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of May 12, 1920, I am directed by the beneficial owner of U. S. Lot 2298, Cad. Lot 4332 W. to point out to you that his claim of Tls. 100 is arrived at by taking the valuation of the land at Tls. 1,800 per mow. The area in question of 0.056 mow at Tls. 1,800 comes to Tls. 100.80. There can be no doubt but that the valuation of Tls. 1,800 per mow is a just and equitable one. The assessed valuation of Tls. 1,400 is taken from an assessment dating back approximately four years. For your information in regard to the value of land in the neighbourhood of this lot, we have recently sold land in this vicinity at Tls. 2,500 per mow. There can be no reason, therefore, why the Council should claim that this land is worth Tls. 1,400 per mow, as the market value to-day is much in excess of this figure.

If after due consideration of the above facts the Council does not feel inclined to pay the price requested by the owner, we shall be pleased to have you submit the matter to the Land Commissioners for settlement.

In conclusion, we regret that we are unable to adjust this matter satisfactorily, but our position is controlled entirely by the wishes of the beneficial owner.

We are, Dear Sir, yours respectfully,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
W. A. ADAMS,
Secretary.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, July 22, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—In furtherance of our letter of May 14, 1920, we are now pleased to inform you that we have concluded arrangements with the beneficial owner of U.S. Lot 2298, Cad. Lot 4332 W. whereby he agrees to surrender to the Council a portion of this lot measuring 0.056 mow for Tls. 86.

We shall be pleased to have you prepare surrender deed covering this area, forwarding same to us for signature.

Yours respectfully,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
W. A. ADAMS,
Secretary.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Correspondence with Mr. E. S. Little. During the year under review Gordon Road was ballasted and metalled for its full width between Ichang and Penang Roads:—

Shanghai, February 14, 1920.

SIR,—I desire to draw your attention to the deplorable condition of the Gordon Road from the Riding School to the Robison Road.

The traffic along this section of the road is constantly increasing and has already reached such a volume that it is most difficult to drive along it. Matters are made much worse by the fact that a strip is still mud. If this were metalled there would be a considerable improvement.

The carts and barrows also the rickshas very generally disregard the rule of the road because they refuse to be forced on to the mud road : they stick to the metalled part refusing to budge even to allow others to pass. I have frequently to break the rule of the road and get myself off on to the mud road in order to be able to pass at all.

I have not seen for a long time any horseman using the mud road consequently there is no need to maintain this section for horsemen.

Conditions would perhaps be somewhat improved if the policy were to patrol the section so as to regulate the traffic and compel all users of the road to obey the traffic regulations.

I trust the Council will take steps to improve the state of the road at an early date.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Yours sincerely,
EDWARD S. LITTLE.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 5, 1920.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 14, 1920, relating to the condition of Gordon Road from the Riding School to Bubbling Well Road and, in reply thereto, I am directed to inform you that the Council will ballast and metal the whole of this road so soon as is practicable, having regard to other necessary work and provision of a sufficient supply of road material.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

E. S. LITTLE, Esq.

Arrangements were concluded with Mrs. C. M. McBain for the acquisition from Cadastral Lots 2935 and 2940, of Mow 0.362 required in connexion with this road widening, at the assessed value Tls. 4,500 per mow plus 10 per cent., or a total of Tls. 1,792. Mow 0.278 will be utilized as road land and the balance of Mow 0.084 will remain as surplus land.

LUNG MEN ROAD.—

The following correspondence details the negotiations with Messrs. Brandt and Rodgers leading up to acceptance of the Council's terms of compensation for the area ex Cad. Lot 1869 required for the construction of this road :—

Shanghai, March 11, 1920.

SIR,—In accordance with your request of the 9th instant, I beg to hand you herewith a plan showing in red the area required from Cadastral Lot 1869 for road purposes.

Yours faithfully,
C. HARPUR,
Acting Commissioner of Public Works.

W. BRANDT, Esq.

Shanghai, March 19, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 11th instant I beg to inform you that the area required for the Lungmen Road Extension splits the land into two portions which will be useless for building purposes, I therefore propose that the Council purchases the entire lot together with all the buildings thereon, for the sum of Tls. 3,500.

Your faithfully,
W. BRANDT.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 30, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 19, 1920, relative to Lungmen Road Extension, Cadastral Lot 1869, and in reply thereto to state that the Council is informed that the buildings on this land are bungalows which are at present in an uninhabitable condition, and were in fact about to be pulled down, and that as this factor must have a very material effect on the compensation payable, the Council is unable to agree to the terms proposed by you.

The Council is, however, prepared to purchase this lot, on the following terms :—

For area required for road land Mow 0.247 at Tls. 3,500 plus 10 per cent.	Tls. 951
Surplus land Mow 0.188 at Tls. 3,500	658
Compensation for buildings	500

A total for land and buildings of Tls. 2,109

I shall be glad to hear that this offer is acceptable to you.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

MESSRS. BRANDT & RODGERS.

Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo I beg to inform you that the sum of Tls. 2,109 proposed by you for the purchase of Cadastral Lot 1869 is less than the actual amount paid for it sometime ago. In view of this fact your offer is not accepted. The land contiguous to it, to wit Cadastral Lot 1870, is assessed at Tls. 5,500 per mow which I take it to be on account of the frontage of it on the Chengtu Road. And as the remaining two portions will have frontages on the Lungmen Road at a short distance from the Chengtu Road I am of opinion that it is quite reasonable to price them at Tls. 5,500 per mow. I therefore suggest the following :—

For area required for road land Mow 0.247 at Tls. 3,500, plus 10 per cent.	Tls. 951
Surplus land Mow 0.188 at Tls. 5,500	1,034
Compensation for buildings and loss of rental	750
	<u>Tls. 2,735</u>

Yours faithfully,
W. BRANDT.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 28, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 13, with further reference to the surrender of land ex Lot 1869 for the Lungmen Road.

In reply thereto, I am directed to observe, with respect to your statement that the sum offered for the lot is less than the actual amount paid for it, that it is not at all unusual, especially in the case of Chinese, uninstructed in the value of land or desiring special lots for special purposes, or aware of the fact that a road is scheduled, but ignorant of the Council's powers in connexion with its acquisition, to purchase land situated upon the line of public roads at prices far in excess of their value. The amount paid for the land therefore, has not always a direct connexion with its actual value, while the sum that the Council can pay therefor, having regard to the fact that it is the Trustee of the public funds, is necessarily based upon its value.

I am directed further to refer to your statement that the Lot 1870 adjoining is assessed at Tls. 5,500 per mow, which you attribute to its frontage on the Chengtu Road. This is a fact, but you have overlooked the correlative fact that the enhanced value of the lot is directly due to the circumstance that Mow 0.535 of it has already been surrendered without compensation to provide the road in question. You then contend that the remaining two portions of your lot, by having similar frontage on a public road, will become enhanced in value, from which of course it follows, if your contention is correct, that in this case the Council, in accordance with the usual practice, should deduct from the compensation due for the roadland such sum as represents the betterment accruing to the remainder. I may state, however, that the Council has not claimed from you any betterment in regard to this transaction, because it considers that the view put forward in your letter of March 19 was correct, that the road, while constituting an undoubted benefit to other properties, would affect this small property in such manner as to render the remaining portions useless for development.

In the circumstances, therefore, the Council has offered to pay you for the whole of the property at the rate of Tls. 3,500 per mow, or in the alternative, should you desire to retain the surplus land the Council will require a deduction from the sum payable, of the equivalent to the betterment which you admit will be conferred upon the remainder of the lot by the said road.

With respect to the item of compensation for buildings and loss of rentals, I am to state that in view of the fact that you had already applied for a permit to rebuild this property, there can be no claim for loss of rental whatever, and I may add that the sum of Tls. 500 offered you as the value of the buildings, was specially made upon a very liberal basis.

I am directed, therefore, to inform you that the Council is unable to pay for this property more than the sum set forth in my letter of March 30, i.e., Tls. 2,109 for Mow 0.435.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. BRANDT & RODGERS.

Shanghai, May 25, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo we beg to inform you that the majority of Chinese purchasing land in the settlements are fully aware of the Council's power in connexion with acquisition of land for public roads but the facilities and the publicity given by the Council are, in our opinion, not sufficient to acquaint the Chinese public of scheduled roads. We agree that the proposed road represents a betterment to the remaining portions but at the same time this advantage is nullified as the remaining lots will be useless for development. The mere fact that application for a permit has been made to rebuild this property only proves that the owner did not know of the proposed road and will not be equitable as a basis to refuse compensation for

buildings and loss of rentals. If the Council is willing to waive its claim of betterment we will do likewise as regards loss of rentals. Our amended claim, therefore, is as follows :—

For area required for road land Mow 0.2.4.7 at Tls. 3,500 per mow plus 10 per cent	Tls. 951
Compensation for buildings	500
	<u>Tls. 1,451</u>

You will note that these figures are the same as quoted by you in your letter of March 30 last—which we hope will be acceptable to you.

Yours faithfully,
BRANDT & RODGERS.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 1, 1920.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 25, wherefrom the Council notes that you now accept the terms of compensation contained in my letter of March 30, in so far as they relate to the scheduled area of Lot 1869, required for the Lungmen Road. The amount payable is thus Tls. 1,451 in respect of Mow 0.247.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. BRANDT & RODGERS.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder :—

Road.	Owner or Agent.	Lot No.	Area Mow.	Compensation.
Ferry & Avenue	Hansons	Cad. 3263	0.109	Tls. 309*
Ferry	Chinese	N. of „ 5090	0.057	„ 11.40
Gordon	Chinese	W. of „ 3650	0.160	„ 48
Great Western	Chinese	S. of B. C. Lot 9736	0.028	„ 42
„ „	F. C. Millington	B. C. Lot 10,069	0.168	„ 480
„ „	Moorehead, Halse and Robinson	B. C. Lot 8306	0.328	„ 1,082
Hungjao	G. H. Potts	—	1.647	Voluntary surrender
„	B. D. F. Beith	—	0.069	„ „
„	Chinese	Rubicon Road corner	0.467	Tls. 116.75
Jessfield	Chinese	Connaught Road corner	0.392	„ 1,176†
„	Lester, Johnson and Morris	B. C. Lot 3877	0.233	„ 466
Manila	Algar & Co., Ltd.	Cad. 1764	0.226	„ 2,277
Mokanshan	Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.	„ 4606	0.357	Voluntary surrender
Siccawei	Chinese	N. of „ 2590	0.514	Tls. 4,009
Stonebridge	Algar & Co., Ltd.	„ 688	0.124	„ 591‡
Yuyuen	Mrs. B. Myers	F. C. 606	0.145	„ 189
„	Algar & Co., Ltd.	B. C. Lot 8045	0.103	„ 124

*At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

†Exclusive of re-instatement costs.

‡At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

LAND COMMISSION.

The constitution of the Commission for the year 1920-1921 has been as follows:—

At the Ratepayers' Meeting in April, Mr. A. J. Welch, proposed by Mr. E. C. Richards, seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne, was elected a Commissioner. Dr. R. S. Ivy resigned his seat in May owing to his departure for home and Mr. P. W. Massey was nominated by registered land owners to serve on the Commission.

Mr. H. E. Campbell also resigned in October owing to his departure for England and Mr. S. B. Neill accepted the Council's invitation to serve as its representative.

No Meetings of the Commission were held in 1920. Several cases of expropriation of land for public use will, however, be submitted for decision early in 1921.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Commissioner of Public Works of October 30, 1919, the necessary steps were taken during the year to secure the services of a sewage specialist, to carry out investigations on sewage effluent and water supply. Sir A.C. Houston, Metropolitan Water Board Laboratories, London, kindly undertook the work of selection, at the Council's request, and Mr. P. Gaunt, A.I.C., was in due course appointed, with the title of Chief Sanitation Chemist. Whilst en route to Shanghai, Mr. Gaunt visited India and there interviewed Prof. Gilbert J. Fowler, in compliance with the Council's instructions.

In November the Works Committee recorded the view that the sewage treatment experiments should be confined solely to the activated sludge system, and that no attempt should be made, for the time being, to experiment with other systems.

The following reports by the Commissioner of Public Works are reproduced in continuation of the documents published in the Annual Reports for 1918, pages 145A to 179A, and 1919, pages 158A to 167A. After careful consideration, the recommendations contained in the report of December 14, were endorsed by the Council, and the necessary appropriation for giving effect thereto is included in the Budget for 1921:—

Shanghai, February 24, 1920.

In continuation of my report of November 22, 1919, I recommend that the sewage of the eastern portion of the Central District be treated on the plot of land belonging to the Council at the north-east corner of the Rifle Range.

I now propose to comply with the Council's instructions to me to proceed to Singapore and Rangoon probably meeting Professor Fowler at Bangalore:

It will be remembered that I was to go into the question of high water pressure supply at Singapore; their main drainage and system of sewage disposal is also of importance.

Rangoon is probably the only other place in the world which is faced with the same problem as we have in Shanghai and the "Ejector System" in operation there is probably the best criterion as to what should or should not be adopted in Shanghai.

The question of converting native latrines from the pail system to the water flushed system, a point on which Professor Fowler laid great emphasis, can only be investigated in India.

The urgency of the Sewage question and Water Supply is becoming more and more apparent as time goes on.

C. H. GODFREY,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Shanghai, July 9, 1920.

The Council's instructions to me were to—

1. Examine certain Activated Sludge Installations in the United States.

2. To visit one or other of the cities in India and Burmah mentioned in Professor Fowler's Report, in order to examine ejector systems in operation.

The first portion of these instructions was dealt with in my report of July 30, 1919, published in the "Municipal Gazette" of August 22, 1919. The present report therefore, deals only with the second portion of my instructions.

I left Shanghai on March 4, and visited Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, Poona, Bangalore, Madras, and Rangoon, at each of which places I was most courteously received by the Engineers to the various Municipalities.

I much regret that I arrived at Bombay some six weeks too late to see Mr. J. D. Watson, who had been called in by the Municipality to advise on the question of sewage disposal, as the views of such an eminent authority on sewage disposal in the situation in Shanghai would have been of the greatest interest.

With the exception of Bangalore, where ample gradients are available, sewage at all the other towns I visited has to be pumped to its destination by one means or another. The three methods most generally adopted are:—

Plunger force pumps,
Centrifugal pumps,
Pneumatic ejectors.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

PROPOSED SEWERAGE SCHEME—CENTRAL DISTRICT



Shanghai Municipal Council
No. 100, C.F.

By means of the "Plunger Pump" the liquid to be pumped is fed into a cylinder, from which it is forced by means of a plunger or solid piston.

A "Centrifugal Pump" is one in which a high velocity is given to the water by the blades of a rapidly rotating fan. This fan is contained in a circular casing, provided with inlets at the centre and a wide outlet at the circumference running in a tangential direction. The water fills the casing and is set in rotation by the blades; centrifugal force drives it outward, and it flows through the discharge pipe in a steady stream, while fresh liquid is continually drawn into the casing through the inlet pipe. A centrifugal pump is not suited for very high lifts, and it only works with its maximum efficiency at the one lift for which it is designed.

A "Pneumatic Ejector" is of a totally different type from either of the foregoing. It may be described as a vessel or container into which the liquid flows, and from which, when it is full, it is ejected or forced out by compressed air. The air may be compressed at one large central station and delivered to the ejectors by air mains, or each ejector may be supplied from a smaller compressor in close proximity to the ejector, thus obviating losses from friction and leaks in long mains.

Comparing the relative merits of the three types of machines, it is evident that the plunger pump is best suited for forcing liquids to a considerable height or for long distances under such conditions as pumping water from the Waterworks at Yangtzepoo to the water towers in Kiangse and Sinza Roads.

The question of one long pressure main for Shanghai is one, however, which may require further consideration, as the tendency in most recent engineering practice is to utilize gravitation as far as possible, and to employ a number of short lifts at relays, rather than one long pressure main. This method would be quite applicable to Shanghai, and there would be the added advantage of being able to connect with other installations en route which it would be impracticable to couple up with a main under pressure.

It will, I think, be readily understood that pumping sewage is made difficult owing to the uncertainty of the rate of flow or the quantity to be pumped. It is absolutely essential that whatever system is adopted it should be automatic in its working, thus a centrifugal pump raising liquid from a tank, would cease working when the liquid in the tank has fallen to a certain low level, or would commence working when the liquid reached a certain high level.

In the case of a Pneumatic Ejector, the compressed air is brought into operation and the sewage ejected as soon as the ejector is full.

For lifting sewage in Shanghai there is, in my opinion, little to choose between the Centrifugal Pump and Pneumatic Ejector.

Now when treating sewage by the Activated Sludge process, it is very important that solids should be removed or broken up as much as possible, and for that reason the sewage is generally passed through fine screens before treatment. When in Singapore I was shown an installation of centrifugal pumps which is designed not only to lift the sewage, but also to disintegrate it to such an extent that screening is unnecessary. On his arrival in England the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works will investigate further the working of this type of pump.

Pneumatic ejectors are in use for a small section of Bombay and practically the whole of Rangoon. From the opinions of those of experience they may be adopted with advantage under certain conditions in Shanghai, but long lengths of compressed air mains are apt to cause trouble, and for this reason I am led to recommend that where pneumatic ejectors are adopted in Shanghai, they should each be operated direct from air compressors driven by electrical power or gas engines. Loss of power from any leakage is thus reduced to a minimum. This contingency has been anticipated when preparing the scheme for the propulsion of sewage from the Eastern portion of the Central District, so that no modifications in that respect are necessary.

As would be gathered from Professor Fowler's Report of June 17, 1913, the Activated Sludge Process consists of forcing air in a state of fine division through the sewage.

The Sheffield experiments are based on the idea that by agitating the sewage by means of paddles, it may be brought sufficiently into contact with the air to purify it in the same way as if air were forced through it. My latest information from England, dated May 26, 1920, is to the effect that the effluent from both processes was very good, colourless, and odourless, so that if an equally good result can be obtained without the use of compressed air and its attendant expense, the agitation system is one which should not be overlooked. I am arranging to be kept informed as to the progress of these experiments.

In the matter of water-flushed latrines and night soil dumps, there was a good deal to be learned in India, and their adoption in Shanghai should lead to a considerable improvement in sanitary conditions of the Settlement, provided the prejudices of the Chinese can be overcome. These can be introduced as part of any drainage scheme for any district, and without any appreciable increase in cost. The danger from flies in the present non fly-proofed latrines would practically disappear, as would also nuisance from smells. A recommendation as to the construction of one for experimental purposes has already been made to the Council.

At Madras my attention was drawn to the deleterious effects of sewer gas on concrete pipes. It was also noticeable on the covering of a sewage conduit at the outfall works at Madras, where complete sections of the covering had collapsed.

Professor Fowler informs me that this is probably due to the oxidation of sulphuretted hydrogen (H_2S to H_2SO_4). I am informed that this action had been experienced at Colombo, and I have written asking for particulars. As far as I am aware no trouble has so far been experienced in concrete sewers in Shanghai, although

our sewers do not carry such concentrated sewage as those which will require to be laid. The matter is of great importance, and will require to be gone thoroughly into before any new sewers are laid.

My acknowledgements are due to the following gentlemen for their courtesy in placing information at my disposal :—

Calcutta.—Mr. J. R. COATS, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., Chief Engineer.

Bombay.—Mr. J. E. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer.

Poona.—Mr. R. A. COLLETT, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., Municipal Engineer.

Bangalore.—Mr. W. R. MURPHY, Municipal Engineer.

Madras.—Mr. J. W. MADELEY, M.A., M.Inst.C.E., Special Works Engineer.

Rangoon.—Col. H. L. PEARSON, D.S.O., M.Inst.C.E., Acting Municipal Engineer.

Singapore.—Mr. B. BALL, M.Inst.C.E., Municipal Engineer.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Shanghai, December 14, 1920.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL-CENTRAL DISTRICT SEWERAGE SCHEME.

Referring to my Report dated November 22, 1919, in which a scheme was outlined for dealing with the sewage of the Central District east of Honan Road, the problems involved have now been considered in more detail, and I forward herewith a plan showing how it is proposed to carry out the works.

To explain the scheme in some detail, the works for this purpose may be divided into three main headings, viz :—

- I. Subsidiary Sewers
- II. Main Sewer
- III. Pumps

I. Subsidiary Sewers.—These are the sewers shown traversing the roads in the district affected and which discharge their contents, borne under the influence of gravity, into the main sewer. In all cases, provision has been made so that these can be laid at a gradient that will ensure a self-cleansing velocity.

Generally speaking, the sewers south of Hankow Road will gravitate to the pump provided at the junction of Foochow Road and the Bund, and those north of Hankow Road to the pump at the junction of Peking Road and the Bund. The sewer in Foochow Road has been shown as extending west of Honan Road in order to connect up with the Shantung Road Hospital.

II. Main Sewer.—This will proceed *via* the Bund, Whangpoo Road, Nanzing Road and Dixwell Road to the Disposal Works.

The gradients allowed for in the various lengths will ensure a self-cleansing velocity.

The main sewer would be available for receiving any incoming sewers en route, except where it will be necessary to provide pumping mains (which would of course be under pressure). This would only be in the lengths from Peking Road to north of the Garden Bridge, and from Hanbury Road to north of the Sawginkiang. In each of these cases it is necessary to pump the sewage over the bridges. In the latter case, the pumping main has been continued along Dixwell Road so as to obviate the necessity of an additional pump at the Sawginkiang Bridge. It may be possible to construct this main in concrete of a special manufacture, but I hope to be able to report further on this in the course of a few weeks.

III. Pumps.—The scheme provides for pumps at six places and includes two 4-in. and fourteen 6-in. At each pumping station an additional pump has been allowed for, over and above the actual requirements, to provide for the case of possible breakdowns.

I recommend that the Stereophagus type of pump be used, the total price of these for the scheme, reckoning on the latest quotation, being £2,600 f.o.b.

I would ask for authority to purchase these pumps, the actual work of construction of the sewers and pump-chambers to proceed accordingly. Provision of Tls. 150,000 has been made in the Preliminary Estimates for 1921, being the part cost of carrying out this work, and as the urgency of dealing with the problem becomes more and more apparent, I would urge the desirability of proceeding with the carrying out of the work without delay.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Commissioner of Public Works.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

THE PARKS COMMITTEE.

The members of the Parks Committee were re-nominated as follows:—

Mr. E. JENNER HOGG (*Chairman*).

Rev. Bro. FAUST.

Mr. F. AYSOUGH.

The death of Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, Chairman of the Committee, occurred in March, and an expression of deep regret was recorded at the meeting of the Committee on March 18. The vacancy caused thereby remained unfilled until the return from leave of Mr. P. Peebles in December, when he accepted an invitation to rejoin the Committee.

The various questions connected with the Parks and Open Spaces have received the Committee's careful attention during the year.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

Committee.—The Committee of Management of the Ground at the close of 1920 was as follows:—

Dr. N. MACLEOD, (*Chairman*).

Messrs. W. S. JACKSON, *Steward of the Race Club*.

S. FESSENDEN, *Member of Council*.

C. G. S. MACKIE, *Representative of the Recreation Fund Trustees*.

R. I. FEARON, *Honorary Secretary*.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

(*To the Commissioner of Public Works.*)

Jessfield Park.—The fact that this Park is extensively visited proves that grounds laid out naturally, but with special floral displays, are highly appreciated by the Public, even when no opportunities are afforded for the playing of games.

The most noticeable features during the year were the Rose and Iris Gardens, the displays of Dahlias, Japanese Lilies, Chrysanthemums, Sweet Peas, and the large mixed border. This border was laid out this year and has been in flower continuously from May to December. The scarlet and crimson and the blue borders on either side of the Rose Pergola were also effective.

On one of the lawns a shade was erected in which 60 varieties of named Sweet Peas were exhibited, arranged according to colour, an opportunity being thus afforded to local growers of seeing the various forms in flower. This was followed by an exhibit of 500 pots of tuberous Begonias and later by Gloxinias. These special exhibits proved very popular, and it is intended to make them an annual feature.

The principal additions made during the year were, the mixed border, already mentioned; a Japanese garden, which when developed should prove attractive, especially in the Spring; and a large mound on which special conifers are to be grown.

Additions contemplated are sunken paths flanked by shrubs, a drinking fountain, additional pergolas, and the levelling and turfing of further areas.

As the Park has proved so popular and the population of Shanghai is increasing so rapidly, it would seem advisable to increase the Park area, especially in view of the fact that factories are likely to be erected in the vicinity. In any case the acquiring of some sections of private owned land in the centre is desirable.

Public Recreation Ground.—A scheme for improving this ground was prepared and the matter is under consideration. The question of lighting might also be considered, so as to allow of evening band concerts being held periodically during the summer months.

It was found difficult to find space for all the Clubs who desired playing spaces allotted to them and the same applies to the Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Hongkew Recreation Ground.—Both as a Park and playing ground this has continued to be very popular. A number of athletic meetings have been held. A Japanese meeting was attended by over 4,000 people. The running track was in daily use, and on it a Japanese runner broke the Far Eastern record for five miles.

The Band can be heard in this Park to far greater advantage than in the Public Garden, and the evening concerts were very largely attended.

Trees and shrubs are making good growth and thinning out has been necessary in certain cases.

The bear has proved a source of interest. She escaped from her cage on several occasions, but did no harm. It is hoped to erect a more suitable cage for her in the near future.

The following suggested additions would materially improve this Park and add to the enjoyment of the Public:—

- 1.—Orchestral Bandstand erected in a secluded position.
- 2.—An open air swimming pool.
- 3.—A roller skating rink.
- 4.—The laying out of the section on the west of the Ground.

Public Garden.—Owing to its central location this Garden continues to be the most extensively visited of the Open Spaces, although at times on the summer evenings it was too crowded or comfort.

The pleasure to be derived from the evening band concerts was largely spoiled by the noise from the passing traffic and from shipping on the river.

The various flower beds were effective, but unfortunately rapidly deteriorated in the smoky atmosphere. As usual, the turf was worn badly by the crowds early in the season; this unfortunately cannot be avoided.

All summer houses and other structures were painted and repaired where necessary.

Bund.—The alterations effected have proved a success, but a line of trees planted alongside the path on the river front would be an improvement.

Greenhouses.—Plants in flower were displayed throughout the year. The bulk of the plants are grown at Jessfield Park and only brought to the Reserve Garden when showing flower. When it is possible to erect a Conservatory in the centre of Jessfield Park the small greenhouses could be removed there, roofing in the entire Reserve Garden, converting it into a Winter Garden.

Wayside Park.—Here also there has been a demand for playing spaces beyond the capacity of the ground. The bowling greens have been very largely used.

Nurseries.—The propagation of plants which increases year by year has been carried out as usual. In the Hungjao Nursery thousands of trees and shrubs are being raised from cuttings and seeds. The trees are mainly for roadside planting and the shrubs for the different Parks and public gardens. Some of the trees and shrubs remain in the nurseries fifteen to twenty years, being transplanted, pruned, etc., before being planted in their final location.

In the Siccawei Nursery flowering and decorative plants for flower beds are grown. These are mostly raised from seed, although cuttings are used in some cases, as for instance Chrysanthemums, upwards of 20,000 of which are rooted and grown annually. In other cases bulbs, such as Daffodils, which take years to mature, are grown. A portion of the Nursery is given over to plants grown for seed purposes. Experimental growing of imported varieties of plants and flowers is also largely carried out.

This year experiments with seeds of annual climbing plants were made to determine their suitability for use locally for covering fences, buildings, walls, etc., or their value as pillar plants. The majority of these belonged to the genus *Ipomoea*, of which the Japanese Morning Glory is perhaps the best known example. The ordinary Moonflower (*Ipomoea Maxima*) was grown alongside the Brazilian variety (*Ipomoea setosa*) the latter proving the better. The Cardinal Climber, a hybrid of the well known Cypress Vine, or local Foochow Creeper (*Ipomoea quamoclit*), is identical

in flower but has a different leaf and proved itself better than its parent in earliness of flowering and in the profusion of its flowers. The white flowering variety of the Cypress vine is worthy of being more extensively grown. The most interesting of this genus grown for the first time this year was one obtained under the name of *Ipomoea* "Baby Blue" which when it flowered was identified with *Ipomoea rubro-cornea*, a Mexican species. To all intents, it is a glorious blue Morning Glory.

Minor Spaces, including Chinese Public Garden, Quinsan Square, Point Garden, Brenan Piece, Warren Piece, Hart Road Piece, Bubbling Well Carriage Turn, Wayside Carriage Turn, were regularly attended to.

Health Department Buildings.—Beyond an alteration at the Isolation Hospital to segregate convalescents in certain lawns, no other alterations were effected. The gardens were maintained in good order.

Municipal Buildings.—All Gardens attached to the following Municipal Buildings were regularly attended to:—

Public School for Boys
Public School for Girls
Public School for Chinese
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese
Kungping Road Public School
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys
Public School for Girls in Western District
Bubbling Well Police Station
Sinza Police Station
Louza Police Station
Carter Road Police Quarters
Gordon Road Police Station
Hongkew Police Station
Yangtsepoo Police Station
Wayside Police Station
No. 209 Bubbling Well Road, Police Quarters
Harbin Road Police Station
76 Yangtsepoo Road, Police Quarters.

Roadside Trees.—Unfortunately road widenings necessitated the transplanting of numerous trees, involving hard heading down, resulting in rows of rather mutilated specimens. Bad as they look, however, most of them will grow and in a few years time give shade.

In cooler climes, trees are trained so as to give a line of trees of uniform shape; appearance being of greater importance than shade. Here at times tropical conditions prevail, consequently the provision of the maximum amount of shade possible is the primary object, consequently the trees are allowed to extend as far as possible in a horizontal direction, and upwards as far as the overhead wires allow; in fact, natural development being interfered with as little as possible. An ideal avenue is the one in Bubbling Well Cemetery.

Experiments in providing special drainage and soil when planting, proved, apart from the extra cost, successful. Caterpillars of a species which might have caused serious damage last Autumn were, owing to preventive measures taken, rendered entirely innocuous.

The extended turf spaces beneath the trees add materially to the effect, and, it is anticipated, will also encourage better health and growth.

Band-stands were re-erected at Hongkew and Public Recreation Grounds.

Summer Houses Repaired	11
Garden chairs	700
Canvas chairs	1,150
Fixed seats	27

Garden seats Repaired	30
Bridges	3
Pergolas	2
Swings at Quinsan Square and Wayside Park Repaired	—

LAWNS MOWED.

Public Gardens	
Hongkew Recreation Ground	
Public Recreation Ground	
Jessfield Park	
Wayside Park	
Studley Park	
Bund Foreshore	
Soochow Road Foreshore	
Brenan Piece	
Warren Piece	
Hart Road Piece	
Bubbling Well Road Carriage Turn	
Wayside Carriage Turn	
Victoria Nursing Home	
Isolation Hospital	
Public School for Boys	
" " Girls	
" " Chinese	
Kungping Road Public School	
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	
Ellis Kadoorie	" " " "
Public School for Girls in Western District	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	
Sinza Police Station	
Louza	" "
Hongkew Police Station	
Yangtsepoo	" "
Wayside	" "
Gordon Road	" "
Harbin	" "
Bubbling Well Police Station	
No. 209 Bubbling Well Road, Police Quarters	
No. 76 Yangtsepoo Road,	" "
Carter Road	

ROADSIDE TREES.

Planted	948
Staked	1,653
Fastened	13,197
Transplanted	62
Topdressed	20,239
Pruned	14,649
Tree-borers destroyed	18,636
Birds' nests removed	1,439

ROAD WIDENINGS.

Trees transplanted	729
" fastened	27
" staked	24
Shrubs transplanted	3

TREES, SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS TRANSPLANTED.

	<i>Trees.</i>	<i>Shrubs.</i>	<i>Hedge Plants.</i>
Hongkew Recreation Ground	263	127	98
Jessfield Park	1	84	—
Isolation Hospital	56	—	—
	<u>320</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>98</u>

TREES, SHRUBS, AND HEDGE PLANTS PLANTED.

	<i>Trees.</i>	<i>Shrubs.</i>	<i>Hedge Plants.</i>
Public Garden	61	511	120
Hongkew Recreation Ground	1,877	435	—
Public Recreation Ground	—	—	250
Jessfield Park	789	2,492	1,203
Love Lane	—	—	253
	<u>2,727</u>	<u>3,438</u>	<u>1,826</u>

PLANTS BEDDED OUT

Reserve Garden	3,247
Public Garden	10,458
Public Recreation Ground	9,376
Hongkew Recreation Ground	11,515
Jessfield Park	5,224
Wayside Park	4,590
Quinsan Square	250
Secretariat	250
Victoria Nursing Home	120
Public School for Boys	120
Public School for Chinese	320
Public School for Girls	2,000
Public School for Girls in Western District	460
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	153
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	200
Ellis Kadoorie School	770
Hongkew Police Station	214
Harbin Road Police Station	140
Sinza Road Police Station	410
Bubbling Well Police Station	120
Yangtsepoo Police Station	180
Carter Road Police Quarters	280
No. 208 Bubbling Well Rd., Police Quarters	200
Total	<u>50,597</u>

SPORTS—HONGKEW RECREATION GROUND

	No. of Players
Golf	12,331
Football	1,362
Hockey	366
Lawn Bowls	1,241
Baseball	1,764
Tennis (3,475 courts)	27,023

Total number of players 44,092
 „ „ non-players 117,081

Total number of visitors 161,173

TURF LAID

Public Gardens	272 fong
Bund Foreshore	761 „
Hongkew Recreation Ground	563 „
Public Recreation Ground	31 „
Jessfield Park	1,600 „
Quinsan Square	288 „
Cathedral Compound	203½ „
Bubbling Well Road	257½ „
Victoria Nursing Home	35 „
Isolation Hospital	40 „
Kungping Road Public School	40 „
Public School for Girls in Western District	20 „
Public School for Chinese	8 „
Municipal Reformatory	47 „
Municipal Gaol	6 „
Sinza Police Station	7 „
Louza „ „	7 „
Bubbling Well Police Station	6 „
76 Yangtsepoo Road, Police Quarters	20 „

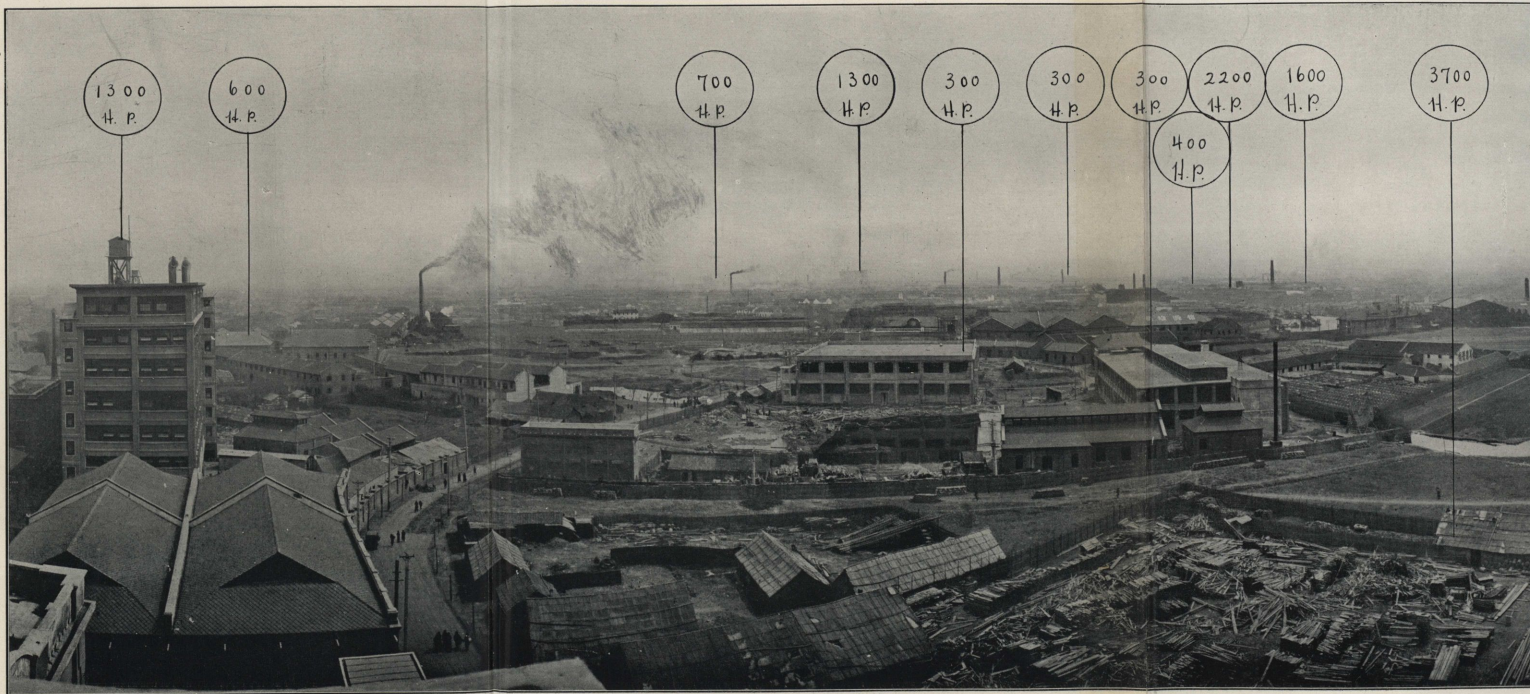
4,202 fong

NURSERIES

Young trees transplanted	11,095
„ „ pruned	48,546
Shrubs transplanted	7,012
Various cuttings inserted	73,480
Total number of seedlings transplanted	<u>24,149</u>

D. MACGREGOR,

Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces.





THIS PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS THE INTENSE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT WHICH HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE N.W. DISTRICT.

A FEW YEARS AGO THIS WAS VIRTUALLY OPEN COUNTRY, WHEREAS, TO-DAY, UNDERTAKINGS REQUIRING AN AGGREGATE OF 31,400 HORSE-POWER (INDIVIDUALLY INDICATED BY THE FIGURES IN THE CIRCLES) HAVE CONCLUDED CONTRACTS WITH THE ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT FOR THEIR POWER SUPPLY



TONQUIN SUB-
STATION S.M.E.D.
CAPACITY=60,000
HORSE POWER

IN SUB-
S.M.E.D.
Y=60,000
POWER

GORDON ROAD

SOOCHOW
CREEN

6600
H.P.

2700
H.P.

2000
H.P.

1100
H.P.

1300
H.P.

1400
H.P.

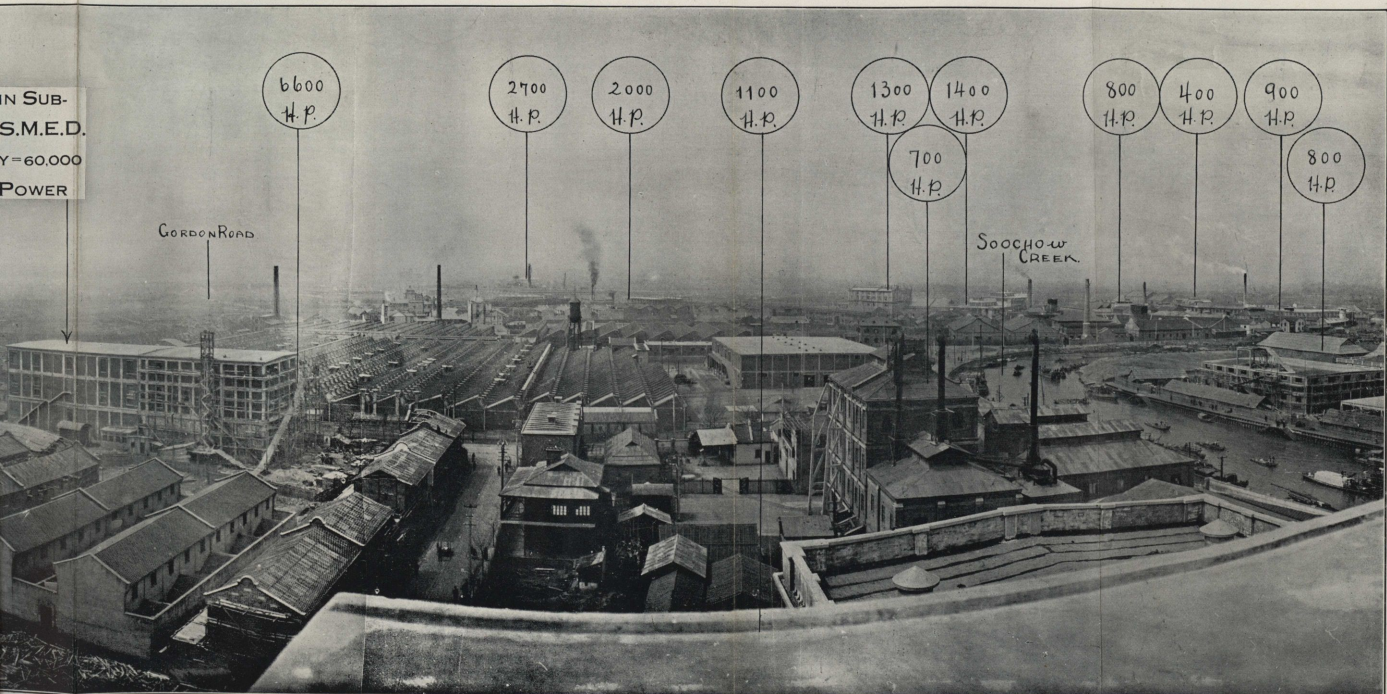
800
H.P.

400
H.P.

900
H.P.

700
H.P.

800
H.P.



ELECTRICITY MATTERS.

The constitution of the Electricity Committee at the beginning of the year was as follows:—

Messrs. A. W. Burkill (*Chairman*).
C. G. S. Mackie.
H. A. J. Macray.
W. L. Merriman.
S. B. Neill.

Messrs. H. A. J. Macray and W. L. Merriman resigned their seats in April and Messrs. M. Benjamin and H. A. Macintyre accepted nomination to fill the vacancies. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie resigned his seat in December and Mr. P. Peebles accepted nomination to fill the vacancy.

The Committee met ten times during the year for discussion of the affairs of the Department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF AND MANAGER.

Financially the year's business has resulted, after providing for Interest on loans, etc., Tls. 464,306, and Depreciation Tls. 575,816, in a net profit of Tls. 781,916. This includes a small balance of Tls. 379 brought forward from 1919. The profit will be appropriated as follows:—

Contribution to Municipal General Funds	Tls. 630,000
Transfer to General Reserve	72,800
Transfer to Contribution to General Funds—Equalisation Account	78,200
Carry forward	916
	Tls. 781,916

The gross profit on Revenue Account was Tls. 1,290,121, which represents 10.34 % on the undertaking's capital outlay on plant, mains, apparatus, buildings, etc., etc., in operation at the end of 1920.

The estimated net profit for 1921 is Tls. 1,029,816. In making this calculation it has been assumed that the old Fearon Roads station may have to generate 18,000,000 units, but there is good reason to believe that Riverside may be able to produce a large proportion of this number, in which case the operating costs will be very much lower and the net profit correspondingly higher. It has, however, been considered safer to base the estimated profit conservatively and on the assumption that the worse conditions may have to be met.

STAFF.

The European staff at the end of the year numbered 105.

The Chinese staff numbered 2207.

During my absence from June 6th, Mr. A. H. Blagden, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief and Manager was in charge of the Department. I wish to express my thanks to him and to the whole of the staff for the successful manner in which the Department's business was carried on.

GENERAL.

Some day it may fall to the lot of the individual responsible for this report to write that the Power House plant has been operating under excellent conditions and at a high efficiency, due to an adequate margin of spare plant making it possible to periodically lay off various turbines, condensers, boilers, etc., for adjustments, overhaul and proper cleaning. This cannot be written of last year's working, for the power house plant had to operate under very adverse conditions due to plant shortage.

It might have been possible to put the first of the two 18,000 K.W. turbines into service last October if the 42 in. circulating water pipes had been delivered, but these were many months overdue. Even when the steel pipes came there was further delay before the cast iron portions of the pipe line arrived, consequently, it was quite impossible to use the 18,000 K.W. turbine at all last year. It is regrettable that after having taken all reasonable measures to procure additional generating plant to meet the increasing demands, the delayed delivery of the pipes should alone have rendered all our efforts futile. The failure of the pipe makers to deliver anywhere near their promised dates, may to some extent be traceable to the moulders' strike, which took place in England in 1919.

GENERATING PLANT CAPACITY.

The installed operative plant capacity of the two power stations at December 31st, 1920, was the same as at the end of 1919, viz.: 38,600 K.W.

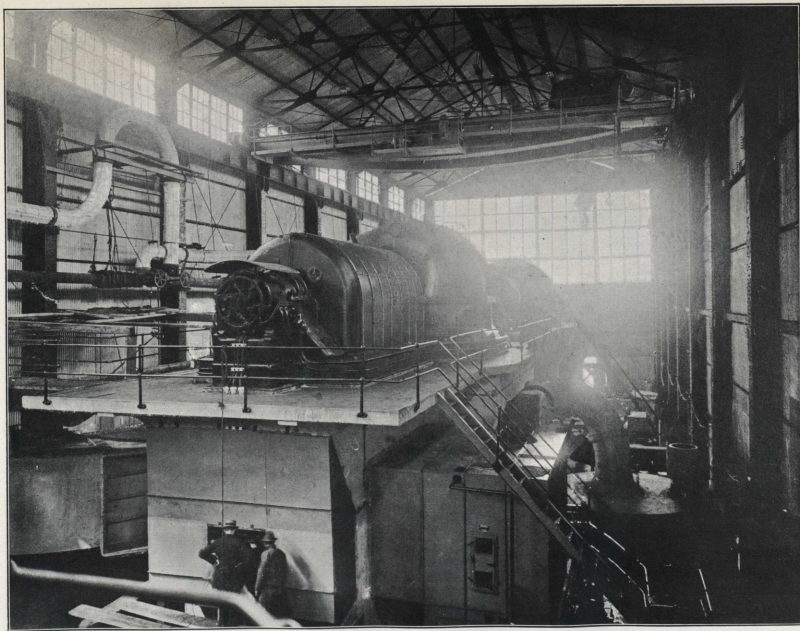
Riverside	33,000 K.W.
Fearon Road	5,600 K.W.

At Riverside a 10,000 K.W. turbo-generator built by Messrs. C. A. Parsons & Co. was put into service on April 20th which normally would have increased the plant capacity by 10,000 K.W. Unfortunately, the expected happened, for during March No. 3—5,000 K.W., A.E.G. machine broke down: the other machine (No. 4) of the same make and size broke down in April. The first one was repaired and in service again in July, but the second-one had developed faults of such a serious character that it was decided to make no further attempts to repair it. No. 3 again broke down in September, when both these units, being unfit for further service, were scrapped. But for the failure of these two German machines, the power station would have been increased by 10,000 K.W. The loss of these two machines, although not unexpected, was serious, inasmuch as it prevented the much needed and long overdue overhaul of the General Electric 10,000 K.W. turbine set (No. 5).

In the Report for 1919, attention was drawn to the fact that during that year little opportunity occurred for overhauling the General Electric machine. In 1920 the machine worked practically continuously every day throughout the year, with only a few hours occasional shut-down for condenser cleaning. Both to the builders of this set and the power house staff a tribute of praise should be given. First put into commission in September, 1917, it was out of service on the following days only: August 1918, 16 days, September 1918, 13 days, February 1919, 3 days, October 1919, 2 days, a total of 34 out of 1,190 days. This may really be regarded as a wonderful record. At the present time the steam consumption of the turbine is higher than it was originally, and its overall efficiency lower, but this causes no surprise; on the contrary, it might have been reasonably expected to be in a much worse condition after practically three and a quarter year's continuous working. If, when the turbine is eventually opened up for examination and overhaul undue wear is discovered, little blame can attach to the builders of the machine, since it has been called upon to operate under quite abnormal conditions, and it should be borne in mind that had the machine failed, the restricted supply to our consumers, which had to be enforced during the year under review, would have been even much more serious than it actually was.



UNDERGROUND CABLES.
LAYING TEN : 6,600 VOLT CABLES AND TWO : 350 VOLT CABLES INTO WHASHING ROAD SUBSTATION.



RIVERSIDE POWER STATION—1919 EXTENSION.
VIEW LOOKING NORTH SHEWING TWO 18,000 K.W. GENERAL ELECTRIC (NEW YORK) TURBO-GENERATORS.
AIR WASHING OUTFIT NEAR LADDER; CIRCULATING WATER DISCHARGE PIPE AND SUMP LOWER RIGHT.
TEMPORARY MAIN STEAM PIPEWORK UPPER LEFT.

The continuance of these adverse conditions frustrated the hopes of materially reducing the costs of production during the year. Owing to the complete failure of the two German machines, and our inability to commission the first of the two 18,000 K.W. turbines, it became necessary to restrict the output to our newer power consumers to the extent of some 4,000 K.W. in order to keep those of older standing supplied, and also to maintain a full supply for lighting and traction purposes.

The 10,000 K.W. Parsons turbine, which was put into service in April last has been running extremely well. Riverside generated 173,327,560 kilowatt hours in 1920 of which the 10,000 K.W. General Electric machine produced 71,986,440 in 12 months, and the 10,000 K.W. Parsons machine 49,095,910 in 8 months.

Knowing it was impossible to get any of the new boilers delivered in 1920, every precaution had to be taken to ensure an adequate supply of steam. Balanced draught was installed to all the boilers of the No. 2 Boiler House, and three extra fans were added which act as spares, or alternatively they can be used to increase the draught if hard pressed for steam.

Two "Diamond" soot blowers have been installed with satisfactory results, and "Cope's" feed-water regulators are now being fitted to all boilers in No. 2 Boiler House. A "Riley" stoker has been installed in the place of one of the "Taylor" stokers which was ordered during the war, and experiments are now being carried out with different classes of coal.

A belt and bucket conveyor for coal riddlings was designed and made by the Department, the conveyor being used to handle the riddlings from the underside of the chain grates to the overhead bunkers. This conveyor reduces coolie labour.

Saving has again been lost by the inadequate coaling plant. The coal transporter which was ordered early in 1916 was only delivered in November last, and is now in course of erection, consequently, much of the coal has to be weighed and handled by manual labour, the accuracy and efficiency of which method cannot be compared with automatic weighers and conveyors.

When it is remembered that the coal burnt at Riverside is over 700 tons per day, and the present coal handling plant has only a capacity of 30 tons per hour, it will be seen how necessary it is to have the new transporter with a capacity of 70 tons per hour put into commission.

A Testing Department has been started at the Power Station under the direction of a fully qualified analytical chemist, and this should enable us to run the Station, more especially the boiler house, on more scientific lines.

Fearon Road Power Station.—All the turbines and engines have been overhauled. No. 6 turbine had a few blades renewed, and motors have been fitted to the circulating and air pumps in the place of a small steam set.

The boilers have all been overhauled and cleaned.

The bucket coal conveyor has almost been completely renewed during the year.

Generally speaking, the generating conditions for the year have not come up to expectations, due principally to lack of plant, turbines not being kept up to concert pitch, over-forcing of boilers, and coal not passing through automatic weighers.

When the main thought of the staff is to keep the plant running at any cost, without stand-by, the most economical running conditions have to be sacrificed to the need of producing electrical energy to the utmost limit of the available plant.

ADDITIONAL PLANT 1921.

The power house plant additions which will be available for use during 1921 consist of two 18,000 K.W. turbo-generators and condensers already installed, and one 10,000 K.W. turbo-generator due about June this year. These machines were built by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N.Y. and the condensers for the 18,000 K.W. sets by the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, New York. The condensers of the two A.E.G. turbines, recently discarded, will be utilised to deal with the steam from the new 10,000 K.W. turbine. By retaining these old condensers, which are both suitable and serviceable, instead of buying a new condenser for the 10,000 K.W. turbine, a saving of over £20,000 has been made.

Four boilers (two Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, London, and two Messrs. The Stirling Boiler Company, London) with mechanical stokers, each with an evaporative capacity of 80,000 lbs. water per hour, were ordered in the autumn of 1919 and delivery from the makers' works of two boilers was promised for July last year, but unfortunately these promises were not fulfilled, and it is problematical whether any of these boilers will be ready for steaming this current year. The position now is this: we shall have ample turbine plant to take care of this year's demand, but insufficient boilers, and although in a stronger position as regards spare turbine plant, full use of the same cannot be made because of boiler shortage. Every effort will be made to have two boilers in service during the later period of the year, and if we succeed in this effort, the position will be somewhat easier.

MAXIMUM LOAD.

The highest maximum load which occurred simultaneously at the two stations was 36,742 K.W. The load delivered to feeders was 35,380 K.W. an increase of 28.41% over the previous year.

Riverside	32,000 K. W.	
Fearon Road	3,642	,, alternating current supply.
" "	1,100	,, direct current supply (generated).
Total	36,742	,,

LOAD FACTOR.

The Load Factor has improved, from **42.39%** to **46.7%**.

The table below shows the units sold per annum, maximum demand in kilowatts, and load factor of the five largest municipally owned undertakings in Great Britain, and also similar data relating to Shanghai.

Year Ending	Undertaking	Units Sold per Annum	Maximum Demand in K. W.	Load Factor %
1920	Manchester	182,419,070	82,150	25.28
1920	Glasgow	148,495,090	66,200	25.54
1920	Shanghai	144,539,632	35,381	46.7
1920	Sheffield	132,179,750	60,593	24.83
1920	Birmingham	127,938,924	63,290	23.01
1919	Liverpool	74,609,074	31,520	27.02

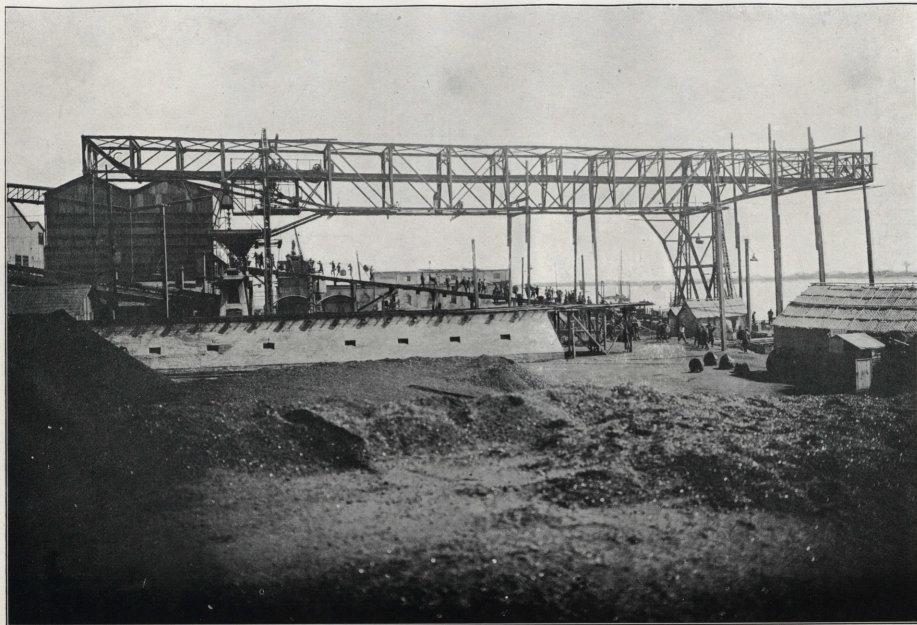
UNITS GENERATED.

The total units generated at both Stations amounted to 179,619,458, of which Riverside accounted for 173,327,560 and Fearon Road 6,291,898, the percentage of the total units generated supplied by Fearon Road being 3.5.

The units used in both stations directly in the generation of energy were 14,463,940 or 8.05% of the total generated. The figures for the three previous years were 6.55%, 6.81% and 7.65% respectively.

UNITS ACCOUNTED FOR.

341,710 units were used for miscellaneous purposes such as Fearon Road Station lighting, stores, godowns, offices and showrooms, also for offices' and showroom heating, and energy used by the meter testing department.



RIVERSIDE POWER STATION.

COAL HANDLING TRANSPORTER (SUPPLIED BY FRASER AND CHALMERS, ERITH, ENGLAND) IN COURSE OF ERECTION. THIS TRANSPORTER IS DESIGNED TO DEAL WITH 70 TONS OF COAL PER HOUR. WHEN COMPLETED THE UNLOADING OF COAL BY COOLIE LABOUR, SEEN ON INCLINED GANGWAY BELOW TRANSPORTER, WILL BE DISPENSED WITH.

UNITS SOLD.

The total units sold amounted to 144,539,632, an increase of 41.24% over 1919.

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Increase
Private Lighting	14,073,166	14,285,888	15,206,019	14,444,261	16,378,793	20,298,672	3,919,879
Public Lighting	1,005,259	1,058,772	1,128,896	1,141,973	1,192,650	1,454,812	262,162
Heating and Cooking	679,704	899,585	1,129,754	899,852	952,814	1,240,136	287,322
Power	30,633,455	42,042,853	57,182,340	66,024,895	79,622,548	116,839,147	37,216,599
Traction	3,395,813	3,873,699	3,843,433	3,764,678	4,191,332	4,706,865	515,533
	49,787,397	62,160,796	78,490,442	86,275,659	102,338,137	144,539,632	42,201,495

The net sales of electricity for all purposes increased from 102,338,137 units in 1919 to 144,539,632, or 41%.

Private Lighting sales—Increase	23.93%
Public ,, ,,	21.9%
Heating and Cooking ,,	30.0%
Power ,,	46.74%
Traction ,,	12.3%

The sales for heating would have shown a much greater increase but for the necessity of restricting the number of radiators to a limited number. Much new heating business had to be refused.

PREMISES CONNECTED.

There was a net increase, after allowing for disconnections, of 2,739 additional premises connected to the mains during the year, bringing the total to 30,642 at the end of December.

INCREASE IN KILOWATTS CONNECTED.

The new connections added during the year amounted to 11,672 kilowatts. This total represents additional lamps, fans, heaters, cookers, power motors and other consuming devices, but does not include street lighting.

DISTRIBUTION.

During the year 171.68 miles of overhead cables were erected for extending and enlarging the overhead mains. 23.50 miles of extra high pressure underground mains, 6.28 miles of low pressure, 2.24 miles of pilot and 2.94 miles of telephone cables were laid, making a total of 37.96 miles of underground cable for the year.

UNDERGROUND MAINS.

22,000 Volt Cables.—A total of 17.28 miles of 22,000 volt cables were laid and jointed during the year. This included the completion of the two new cables between Fearon Road and Tonquin Road sub-station, as well as about 55% of four new cables between Riverside and Fearon Road. When these latter are completed there will be eight 22,000 volt cables in commission between Riverside and Fearon Road and four between Fearon Road and Tonquin Road. This work has been very much delayed due to delayed delivery of cable.

6,600 Volt Cables.—Two 6,600 volt feeders, with Merz Price pilot cable, were laid between Fearon Road and Wochang Road sub-station and a start has been made on two 6,600 volt split conductor feeder cables between Fearon Road and the Central District.

Alterations made by the P.W.D. to the road line in Tongshan Road necessitated the removal and re-laying of the 6,600 volt feeders Nos. A 1 to A 6. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to remove feeders Nos. 1, and 2, from Tongshan Road, between Sinkeipang and Chaoufoong Roads,

and relay them *via* E. Yuhang and Chaoufoong Roads, with a loop into Tunghchow Road sub-station. Whilst working on these older feeders, it was found that the joints were partly empty, due to contraction and/or absorption of the original compound filling. In consequence, all joints on feeders A 1, to A 6, between Riverside and Fearon Road (255 joints in all) were opened and refilled with fresh compound.

At Riverside Power Station, a very heavy bank, consisting of six .5 sq. in. 3 core—11,000 volt cables was installed and completed in connection with No. 8 machine (18,000 K.W.) Permanent cables were also completed for No. 7 machine (10,000 K.W.) and for two 6,600 volt pump motors in the pump house.

Extra high pressure sub-feeders have been run as follows:—

From Poh Yih Sub-station to Dah Yue Sub-station	1 cable.
" " " Chang Foong Sub-station	1 "
" Liddells " French Sub-station Av. Ed. VII	1 "
" Foh Shing Switchhouse to Foh Shing No. 2 Mill	2 cables.
" Foo Foong Sub-station to Tung Yih Substation	1 cable.
" N.W.K. No. 4 Switchhouse to N.W.K. No. 4 Mill	2 cables.
" Stonebridge Sub-station to Foh Shing No. 7 Mill	2 "

Cables have been laid preparatory to looping in No. B 22 feeder, *via* Wenchow Road, to Park Road Sub-station and No. B 23 feeder into the Central Offices Sub-station. Cables were also laid and completed both at Riverside and Hou Sung Sub-station in connection with the new Riverside—Hou Sung double circuit line, which is now in commission. No. A 6 feeder has been looped into Delhi Road Sub-station and an underground ring main has been laid from No. A 9 feeder taking in the Midland Packing Co's Sub-station and The China Import and Export Lumber Co's Sub-station. At new Tonquin Road Sub-station a large amount of cable work has been put in hand, including the laying of 11 sub-feeders to various points, and the machine cables for a 6,600 K.V.A. synchronous condenser.

Small amounts of extra high pressure cables were also laid and jointed in connection with the following:—

Urga Road Sub-station, Yuen Foong Sub-station, Bell Bros. Sub-station, Dah Yue Sub-station, Wei Tung Sub-station, Tunghchow Road Sub-station (Urga Road Sub-station Pole Feed), N.W.K. No. 4 Switchhouse (4 pole feeders), Toa Sub-station, Pao Cheng (new) Sub-station, Heng Foong Mill (change over from old to new Sub-station), Hou Sung Sub-station (pole feed Lay Road).

Cables were laid for connecting up 6,000 volt motors at Foh Shing Mills Nos. 2 and 7. Transformer cables were installed in Hou Sung—Park Road—Woochang Road and Central Offices Sub-stations.

Low Pressure Cables.—No less than 36 separate low pressure feeder cables, totalling 6.28 miles, were laid and jointed in connection with the following Sub-stations.

Woochang Road Sub-station (10), Kwangse Road Sub-station (1), Park Road Sub-station (3), Ningpo Road Sub-station (3), Delhi Road Sub-station (1), Whashing Road Sub-station (2), Central Offices Sub-station (11), Chungking Road Sub-station (1), Hou Sung Sub-station (1), Chekiang Road Sub-station (1) and Shanse Road Sub-station (2).

Over 80% of the above consists of .4 sq. in. 4 core armoured cable.

The number of joints and end boxes made during the year was:—

On 22,000 volt cables	212
" 6,600 "	262
" Low Pressure Cables	153
" Pilot Cables	87
Total new work	714
Total re-filled	255

It may be mentioned that all the above work was carried out by the Department's staff, none having been done by contract, as was the practice in some previous years.

OVERHEAD MAINS.

E.H.T. 6,600 Volt Lines.—Completed the erection of new Double Circuit .2 sq. in. route, from Riverside to Hou Sung Sub-station Lay Road, *via* Pingliang Road.

Reconstructed and enlarged from .1 to .2 sq. ins. the old line, between Hong Yue Sub-station, Markham Road and Tonquin Road Sub-station. Also extended this line along Gordon Road between Markham and Connaught Roads to form a duplicate feed from Tonquin Sub-station to Ferry Road Sub-station.

Extended the Yih Shing Flour Mill .2 sq. in. Feeder along the Soochow Creek to Toa Sub-station to form a duplicate feeder from Tonquin Sub-station to Toa Sub-station.

Reconstructed and enlarged to .2 sq. in. the old E.H.T. line through Jessfield Village to St. John's College and extended same along the Soochow Creek to the Toyoda Cotton Mill Sub-station.

Erected new Double Circuit .2 sq. in. route from Brenan Road Sub-station along Brenan and Jessfield Roads to Toyoda Cotton Mill Sub-station. Reconstructed and enlarged the Edinburgh Road route between Brenan and Siccawei Roads.

The double circuit .2 sq. in. route from Tonquin Road Sub-station along the Soochow Creek to N.W.K. No. 4 Cotton Mill is being diverted along the Ichang Road and part of the old line is being used to form two new feeders from New Tonquin Road Sub-station to Poh Yih Sub-station.

Erected new .1 sq. in. line along Dixwell and North Szechuen Roads between Urga and Range Roads, to feed the new Isis and Darroch Road Three Phase Sub-stations.

Erected new line along Jessfield Road between Connaught Road and new Pole Transformer.

Erected several new type extra high pressure Overhead Air-Break switches to form isolating points at places where the lines tee off to small Sub-stations and Pole Transformers, etc.

High Pressure 2,000 Volt Single Phase Feeders.—All the Central and Western District feeders have been diverted across Chapoo and Garden Bridges to clear Szechuen Road Bridge for reconstruction.

No. 3 Feeder has been taken down West of Gordon Road and extended in Gordon Road between Sinza and Bubbling Well Roads, following the dismantling of the old single phase Bubbling Well Sub-station.

Low Pressure 350 and 200 Volt Lines.

Feeders extended.

Yangtsepoo Road between Whashing and Jansen Roads.

Medhurst „ „ Sinza „ Avenue „

Yangtsepoo „ „ Wetmore „ Shanghai Cotton Mill. No. 1

Jessfield „ „ Kung Yik „ „ Silk Spinning Co.

Yangtsepoo „ „ Whashing „ Wetmore Roads.

Rangoon „ „ Whashing „ Lay „

Whashing „ „ Yangtsepoo and Pingliang Roads.

Yangtsepoo „ „ Kwang Hsin and Lay Roads.

San Sing Cotton Mill between Transformer House and New Motors.

West Soochow Road „ Poh Yih Cotton Mill Sub-station and Hsen Hsing.
No. 2 Cotton Mill.

Ewo Cotton Mill „ Transformer House and New Motors.

Lou Kung Mow Cotton Mill between Transformer House and New Motors.

Mains extended.

Bubbling Well Road between Tifeng and Siccawei Roads.

Linchung	"	"	Yangtsepoo and Pingliang Roads.
Robison	"	"	Jessfield and Penang Roads.
Soochow	"	"	Chekiang and Thibet "
Ferry	"	"	Ichang and Robison "
Ichang	"	"	Gordon and Tonquin "
Yochow	"	"	Chaufoong and Yalu "
Thorburn	"	"	Ward and Baikal "
Yulin	"	"	Macgregor and Dalny "
Baikal	"	"	Thorburn and Jansen "

Low Pressure 350 and 200 Volt Lines. Reconstructions and Enlargements.—The general overhaul of the Central District low pressure network which was started last year has been completed, with exception of a small section between the Cathedral and the Bund.

Several new underground feeders have been connected up and old feeders re-arranged.

The District bounded by Bubbling Well Road, Mohawk, Avenue Edward VII and Chengtu Roads has been reconstructed and enlarged and prepared for three phase working.

The District north of Range Road between Honan Road and the Hongkew Creek is being reconstructed and enlarged and prepared for three phase working.

The Dah Yue Oil Mill, the Import and Export Lumber Company and the Heng Foong Cotton Mill low pressure Mains have been reconstructed and enlarged. Several alterations have been made to the low pressure Mains of other Mills. A large number of small extensions and enlargements to alleyway mains and to consumers' services have been made to take on added load. The Department has been called upon to do a lot of extra work in connection with the many "Road set backs" carried out by the P.W.D. Wherever possible, advantage has been taken of these set backs, and the mains reconstructed as part of the general reconstruction scheme.

SUMMARY OF UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD CABLE WORK.

Extra high pressure	22,000 volt underground mains extended	17.28 miles.
"	6,600 " " " "	9.22 "
"	Overhead Feeders extended	30.20 "
"	" " enlarged	6.00 "
High pressure	" " extended	0.24 "
"	" " enlarged	—
Low pressure	Underground Mains extended	6.28 "
"	" Pilot cable extended	2.24 "
"	Telephone cable extended	2.94 "
Low pressure	Overhead Mains extended	42.75 "
"	" " enlarged	65.64 "
Public street lighting	Mains extended	14.42 "
"	" renewed	2.08 "
Private road lighting	Mains extended	9.70 "
"	" " renewed	0.65 "
	Poles erected—New 364	
	" renewed 1,453	

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The outstanding feature of this year's progress as regards Public Lighting, has been the completion of the re-lighting of Nanking Road. This was a much needed improvement, and Shanghai's main thoroughfare now compares favourably with the principal streets in other large cities as regards adequate lighting. This was effected by the erection of 72—600 c.p. $\frac{1}{2}$ watt Mazda lamps in place of 35—400 c.p. cluster fittings.



PUBLIC LIGHTING—NANKING ROAD—DECEMBER 1919.
OLD LIGHTING CONSISTING OF 4—100 C.P. CLUSTER UNITS. (THE WHITE STREAKS ARE CAUSED
BY MOTOR CAR HEAD LIGHTS).



PUBLIC LIGHTING—NANKING ROAD—DECEMBER 1920.
SHOWING IMPROVED LIGHTING AFTER ERECTION OF "NOVALUX" 600 C.P. UNITS.

Other improvements have been the lighting of the new carriage way on the Bund, and the completion of Avenue Edward VII, West of Thibet Road, with 1,000 c.p. lamps on columns. In the Western District the lighting of Edinburgh Road, and of Great Western Road between Edinburgh Road and Tifeng Road, has also been completed.

There have been several re-arrangements of circuits in the Central District, two new circuits P.A. and P.B. having been formed out of existing circuits to relieve the overload on the central area. This new arrangement gives four separate circuits on Nanking Road between Chekiang Road and the Bund, which ensures the continuity of the lighting of Nanking Road very efficiently, and at the same time P.B. circuit is so placed that the expected lighting of the roads adjacent to the new Municipal Building is adequately provided for.

In the Western District certain circuits have been re-arranged with the result that the following roads are now supplied by at least 2 circuits:—Connaught, Gordon, Ichang, and Ferry Roads. A new circuit from Ferry Road Sub-station was also added by taking in portions of existing circuits to take the above-mentioned lighting of Edinburgh and Great Western Roads.

In the Eastern District the lighting of the new Pingliang Road from Lay Road to Pingyang Road has been completed, and also that of Pingyang Road between Pingliang and Yangtsepoos Roads.

Several Private alleyway installations have been put in commission during the year, notably the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's premises and the China Merchants' Central and Lower Wharves, which are now efficiently lighted, whereby the discharge of cargo at night time has been materially improved.

Transformers.—11 transformers with series regulators were installed in place of 11 constant current transformers. The improvement in the life of the lamps supplied by the transformer and series regulator has been well maintained during the year. Street lamps connected at the end of the year:—

				Candle Power.
1,101	60 c.p.	(gas-filled)		66,060
314	100 "	"		31,400
247	200 "	"		49,400
6	240 "	(4— 60 c.p.)	"	1,440
305	400 "	(4—100 ")	"	122,000
73	600 "	"	"	43,800
2	800 "	(4—200 ")	"	1,600
32	1,000 "	"	"	32,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,080</u>	<u>Total Candle Power</u>		<u>347,700</u>

The following Street Lamps were connected during the year:—

				Candle Power.
77	60 c.p.	(gas-filled)		4,620
29	100 "	"		2,900
13	200 "	"		2,600
73	600 "	"		43,800
14	1,000 "	"		14,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>Total Candle Power</u>		<u>67,920</u>

The following Street Lamps were disconnected during the year:—

				Candle Power.
26	400 c.p.	(4 100 c.p.)	(gas-filled)	10,400
16	800 "	(4 200 ")	"	12,800
4	2,000 "	"	"	8,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>Total Candle Power</u>		<u>31,000</u>

Fines for Outages of Public Lighting—The fines incurred during the year for unlighted lamps amounted to Tls. 1,437, which in an increase of 33% on the fines incurred during the previous year.

For the purpose of comparison with former years the following table is given:—

	Fines.	% increase or decrease over previous year.
1914	Tls. 3,084	+ 148%
1915	„ 2,501	— 18%
1916	„ 998	— 60%
1917	„ 1,157	+ 16%
1918	„ 2,286	+ 97%
1919	„ 1,076	— 53%
1920	„ 1,437	+ 33%

PRIVATE STREET LIGHTING.

Lamps connected at the end of the year:—

			Candle Power.
884	60 c.p.	(gas-filled)	53,040
50	100 „	„	5,000
13	200 „	„	2,605
27	400 „	„	10,800
Total	974	Total Candle Power	71,440

The following lamps were connected during the year:—

			Candle Power.
120	60 c.p.	(gas-filled)	7,200
11	100 „	„	1,100
13	200 „	„	2,600
15	400 „	„	6,000
Total	159	Total Candle power	16,900

The increase in the number of Private Street lamps which were connected during the year is most satisfactory. In view of the amount of building development which is going on it seems reasonable to expect further increases in this direction during 1921.

TRANSFORMER SUB-STATIONS.

	Number	K.V.A. Capacity
Transformers installed during the year	53	16,709
„ disconnected during the year	33	10,667.5
Net increase for year	20	6,041.5
Sub-stations commissioned	13	
„ dismantled	5	
Net increase for year	8	
Pole transformer stations erected	3	
„ „ „ dismantled	0	
Net increase for year	3	



TONQUIN ROAD SUBSTATION.

22,000 VOLT TRANSFORMERS, SHEWING 22,000 VOLT AND 6,600 VOLT BUS BAR ARRANGEMENT.

EACH TRANSFORMER UNIT=4,200 K.V.A. TOTAL TRANSFORMER CAPACITY ALLOWED FOR=37,800 K.V.A.



TONQUIN ROAD SUBSTATION.
22,000 VOLT H. 6, TYPE SWITCHES IN FOREGROUND 22,000 VOLT LIGHTNING ARRESTOR IN BACKGROUND.

Grand totals at end of 1920:—

Sub-stations	81
Pole transformer stations	14
Transformers in Sub-stations	182
Capacity of transformers	65,776.5 K.V.A.

The Grand Total of 182 transformers in sub-stations, includes all Public Lighting transformers, which was not the case in previous reports. The Transformer Capacities have been given in K.V.A. instead of in K.W. as being more in line with the present day methods of rating.

The following sub-stations and transformer houses have been commissioned during the year.

Foh Shing No. 2 Switchhouse	Fou Foong Flour Mill
Yu Yuen Road Sub-station	Midland Packing Co.
Bells Lumber Co.	Pao Cheng No. 2 Mill
Dah Yue Oil Mill	Heng Foong (New)
New Engineering Works	China Import and Export Lumber Co.
Lyceum Sub-station	N. Chaufong Road Sub-station
N.W.K. Nos. 3 and 4 switchhouse	

In addition to the above a very considerable amount of work was done in the new Tonquin Road Super-sub-station—the 1919 extension being about 66% completed. The non-delivery of the 6,600 volt switchgear prevented this sub-station being put into commission. A considerable amount of work has also been completed at the Wochang Road and Central Offices Sub-stations.

HOUSE SERVICE CONNECTIONS.

Services Connected	4,956
„ Disconnected	612
Nett Increase for year	4,344

POWER.

	Number	Horse-power.
Hired Motors connected during 1920	94	1,982.25
Consumers' Motors connected during 1920	479	10,188.66
Lift and Direct Current Motors connected during 1920	7	71.75
Total for year	580	12,242.6
Total Hired Motors connected to December, 1920	918	16,272.1
„ Consumers' Motors connected to December, 1920	1,628	27,910.65
„ Lift and Direct Current Motors connected to Dec., 1920	127	1,122.1
Aggregate Total to December 1920	2,673	45,304.85

The remarkable figures in the above Schedule will clearly indicate the epoch-making period through which industrial Shanghai has passed during the year under review. All former records have been surpassed and the increase in the total horsepower of motors supplied by the Department with electrical energy is no less than 37% over and above the total for the previous year.

The year has also seen the coming into commission of a number of large mills far exceeding the most optimistic expectations of but a few years ago, no less than six cotton mills having an aggregate capacity of 140,000 spindles having commenced work during the period.

But for the continuance of that universal drag upon progress—failures to deliver manufacturing plant—the year's results would have been even more striking, and it is noteworthy that, at the present time, no less than seven mills are many months overdue, so far as coming into production is concerned, owing to the non-delivery of essential plant.

The ability of the Department to meet unprecedented demands for power has been seriously in question upon several occasions throughout the year, due to long overdue deliveries of plant and consequent delay in putting such into commission.

A great measure of thanks is due to consumers concerning their ready appreciation of the difficulties with which we have been mutually beset, and more particularly, upon account of their whole-hearted co-operation in reducing their demands when the situation called for such action.

But for the generous spirit in which the Department has been met, it would have been necessary to maintain a far larger reserve plant and thus to seriously curtail Shanghai's industrial progress.

The Department has necessarily suffered both materially and in prestige owing to its inability to keep pace with the demand, and had anticipated deliveries of plant materialized, the output of electrical energy for power purposes would have been 10% greater than the very satisfactory figures actually realized.

The present prospects of the generating plant extensions now in hand are such as to justify optimism concerning our future ability to fully meet all demands and to provide a factor of safety in the shape of reserve plant, and it is fully realized that this is essential to the maintenance of our consumers' confidence in electricity as a driving medium.

Hired Motors.—The facilities for hiring motors provided by the Department continue to be fully utilised, particularly by the smaller consumers. At the same time, it is very satisfactory to note a growing tendency to purchase motors outright.

HEATING AND COOKING.

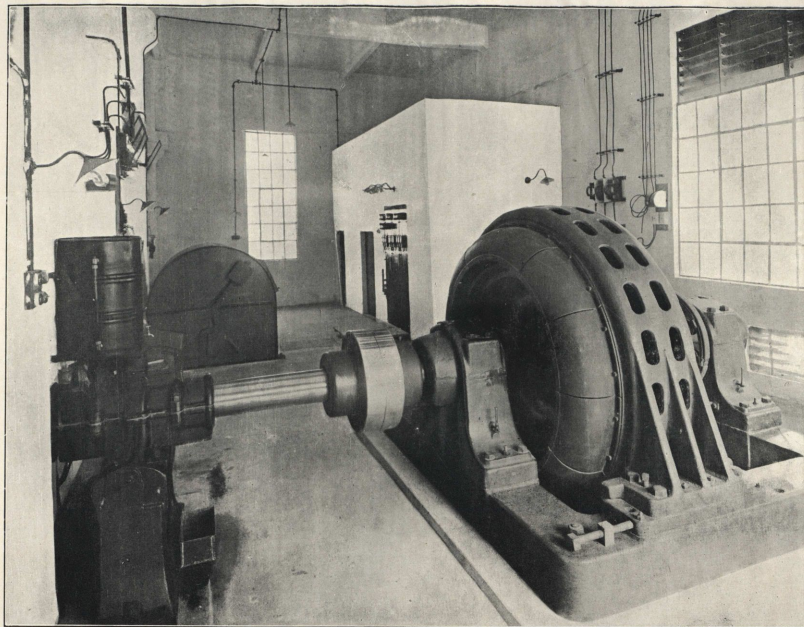
The continuance of relatively high rates for heating and cooking supply appear to have had little influence upon the maintenance of the growth of demand for radiators, cookers and other heating apparatus, the business indicating a constant and healthy expansion.

The Show Room premises having been transferred to their present more prominent location at 26, Nanking Road, were opened during the early part of the year and have attracted considerable attention. Endeavour has been made to effect constant changes of the apparatus and fittings displayed, and contractors and supply houses have extended generous support in the shape of the provision of displays. Records indicate that this support has been fully recompensed by the business which has resulted, and the arrangement is undoubtedly a great convenience to our consumers.

EXTENSIONS.

The plan of extensions, as outlined in my Report of December 22nd, 1919, is now in progress. A few modifications of minor interest have been made, such as selecting 20,000 K.W. instead of 18,000 K.W. turbines; two 3,000 K.W. House Turbines instead of two of 5,000 K.W. each; and three 750 K.W. rotary converters for direct current supply to the boiler house in place of two of 1,000 K.W. each. These are merely alterations of detail and not of principle. My recent visit to the United States and England not only simplified but expedited the issue of specifications, receipt of tenders and their selection. It was of great advantage being able to personally meet the representatives of the various manufacturing firms who tendered.

The most comprehensive specification which it is possible to draw up cannot always supply the full information, or the whole purpose underlying the scheme which a conference rarely fails to bring out. I was able, when in the United States last July, to settle up contracts for switchgear



A 1,200 HORSE POWER SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR INSTALLATION.
OPERATING A SHANGHAI FLOUR MILL OF 12,000 BAGS OUTPUT CAPACITY PER DAY.

amounting to \$240,000.00 in as many days as it would require months to settle if the business were dealt with entirely by correspondence, and was able at the same time to obtain, by mutual exchange of opinion, perhaps better solutions of the various problems. The same remarks apply with equal force to my work in London. By more openly taking manufacturers into one's confidence, and making them feel what one really requires of their products; what conditions of service their machines or apparatus will have to operate under; and to listen with an unbiassed ear to objections they may feel compelled to offer regarding certain conditions in the published specifications one issues, tends, in my opinion, to create a better atmosphere of mutual trust and obligation between manufacturer and purchaser, an atmosphere that has, generally speaking, not always been too manifest in the past, but which ought, for the betterment of the engineering industry as a whole, to be fostered by all concerned.

The whole of the extension scheme, not only of the Riverside Power House, but of the large sub-stations and distributing system, was drawn up in Shanghai by the Electricity Department with whom the entire responsibility rests. From 1901 to the present day—during which period the generating plant capacity has risen from 550 K.W. to 120,000 K.W., which the 1920 extension scheme provides for, the preparation of schemes, plans, selection of tenders, etc., have been entirely undertaken by the Department. Unlike many large undertakings outside Europe, we are not dependent upon outside experts, beyond the valued assistance rendered in England and the United States by Messrs. Preece, Cardew and Rider, London, and the Dominion Engineering and Inspection Company, Montreal, the Engineers engaged to carry out inspection work, and the detailed settlement of contracts which can be more conveniently executed there than in Shanghai.

The international complexion of Shanghai is reflected to a considerable extent in the division of the large contracts placed recently. The contracts placed in Great Britain amount to £504,026 and in the United States and Canada to G.\$676,792.00.

The following list shows the contracts which I recommended to the Electricity Committee and were accepted by the Council:—

	Contract Price.
<i>Messrs. C. A. Parsons & Co.</i> —Newcastle-on-Tyne.	
1—20,000 K.W. Turbine and Condenser	£125,715
(Condenser by Hick, Hargreaves & Co., £35,715 included in the £125,715.)	
<i>Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers Co., Ltd.</i> —Manchester.	
1—20,000 K.W. Turbine and Condenser	£122,050
3—750 K.W. Rotary Convertors	£ 13,543
2—3,000 K.W. Turbines	£ 30,144
<i>Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves & Co.</i> —Bolton.	
2—Condensers for 3,000 K.W. sets	£ 14,500
<i>Messrs. British Thomson Houston Co.</i> —Rugby.	
Main Riverside Switchgear	£ 69,548
<i>Messrs. Foster Brothers, Limited.</i>	
Steam and water pipework	£ 29,929
<i>Messrs. G. & J. Weir Limited.</i> —Glasgow.	
4—Steam Feed Pumps	£ 3,604
<i>Messrs. Holden and Brooke.</i> —Manchester.	
2—Electric Feed Pumps	£ 2,226
<i>Messrs. Mitchell Conveyor and Transporter Co.</i> —London.	
Coal Handling Plant	£ 56,000
<i>Messrs. W. H. Allen, Son & Co.</i> —Bedford.	
7—20,000 gallon circulating pumps	£ 22,767
<i>Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds.</i> —Glasgow	
48-in., Steel pipes for circulating water for Parsons' and Metropolitan—Vickers' turbine condensers.	
(Approximately)	£ 12,000

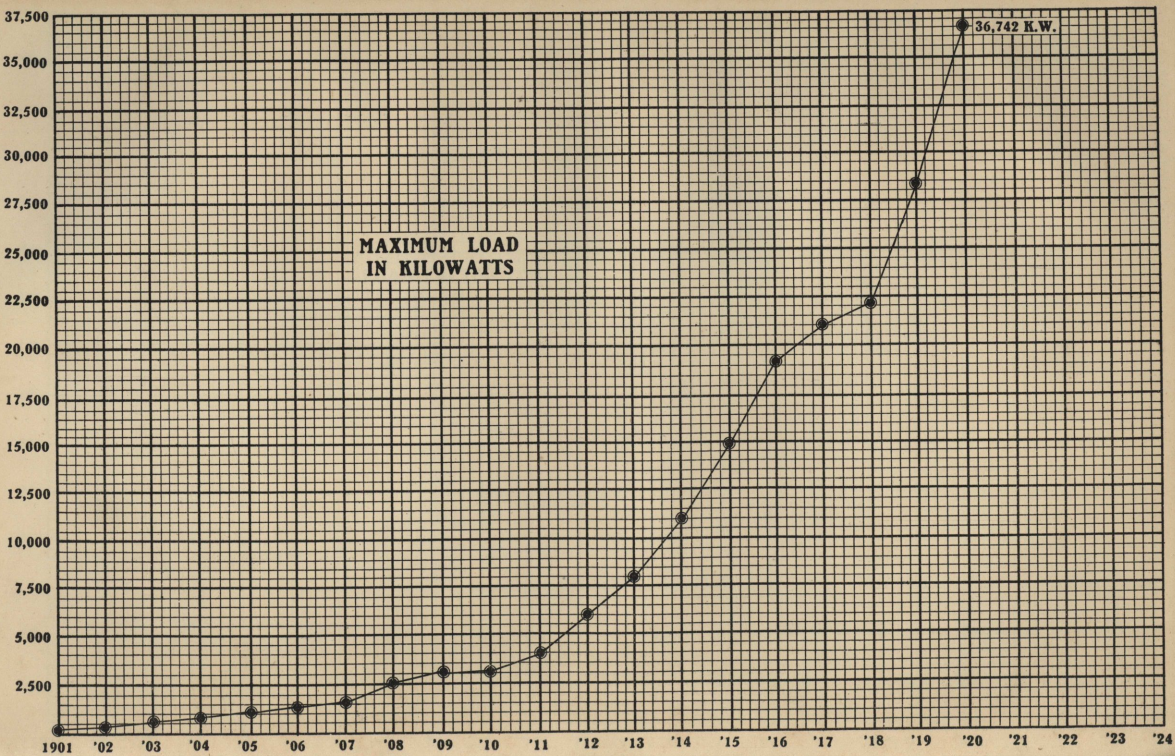
	Contract Price.
<i>Messrs. Pilkington Brothers, Limited.</i>	
Glass for steel windows	£ 1,000
<i>Messrs. Herbert Morriss.—Loughborough.</i>	
Pump Bay Crane (Approximately)	£ 1,000
<i>Messrs. The International General Electric Co.—New York.</i>	
Fearon Road 22,000 volt and 6,800 volt Switchgear	G. \$169,115
Tonquin Road 6,800 volt Switchgear	G. \$ 38,660
Tonquin Road 22,000 volt Switchgear	G. \$ 42,030
Reactances for sub-stations and for Riverside	G. \$ 29,875
7—8,333 K.V.A. Step up Transformers	G. \$ 92,109
6—1,333 K.V.A. Interconnecting House Transformers	G. \$ 24,859
<i>Messrs. Truscon Steel Co.—New York.</i>	
Steel sash, etc., for 1919-20 Boiler House	G. \$ 13,105
<i>Messrs. Hires Turner Glass Co.—Philadelphia.</i>	
Corrugated Wired Glass for 1919-20 Boiler House	G. \$ 8,422
<i>Messrs. Dominion Bridge Co.—Montreal.</i>	
Steelwork for 1919-20 Boiler House	C. \$145,000
Steelwork for 1920 Turbine House Extension	C. \$ 27,500
<i>Messrs. Metal Shingle and Siding Co.—Montreal.</i>	
Galvanised iron sheeting, etc., for 1919-20 Boiler House	G. \$ 25,000
Galvanised iron sheeting, etc., for 1920 Turbine House Extension	G. \$ 3,000
<i>Messrs. H. H. Robertson & Co.—Sarnia, Ontario.</i>	
Roofing and Ventilators—1920 Turbine House Extension	G. \$ 5,629
<i>Messrs. C. W. Hunt, Engineering Co.—New York.</i>	
Ash Handling Plant	c.i.f. G. \$ 70,600

The 1919-20 Extension Scheme was drawn up in anticipation that some of the contracts would be placed in Great Britain and some in the United States, consequently some calculations were based in sterling and the others in gold dollars. With the uncertainty regarding the demands of labour, and cost of raw materials, it was not easy to estimate the probable cost of the scheme with great accuracy, nevertheless the figures below showing the estimated (f.o.b.) and the actual costs may perhaps, in the circumstances, be regarded as not unduly wide of the mark, especially in view of the fact that prices have substantially risen since the estimates were framed.

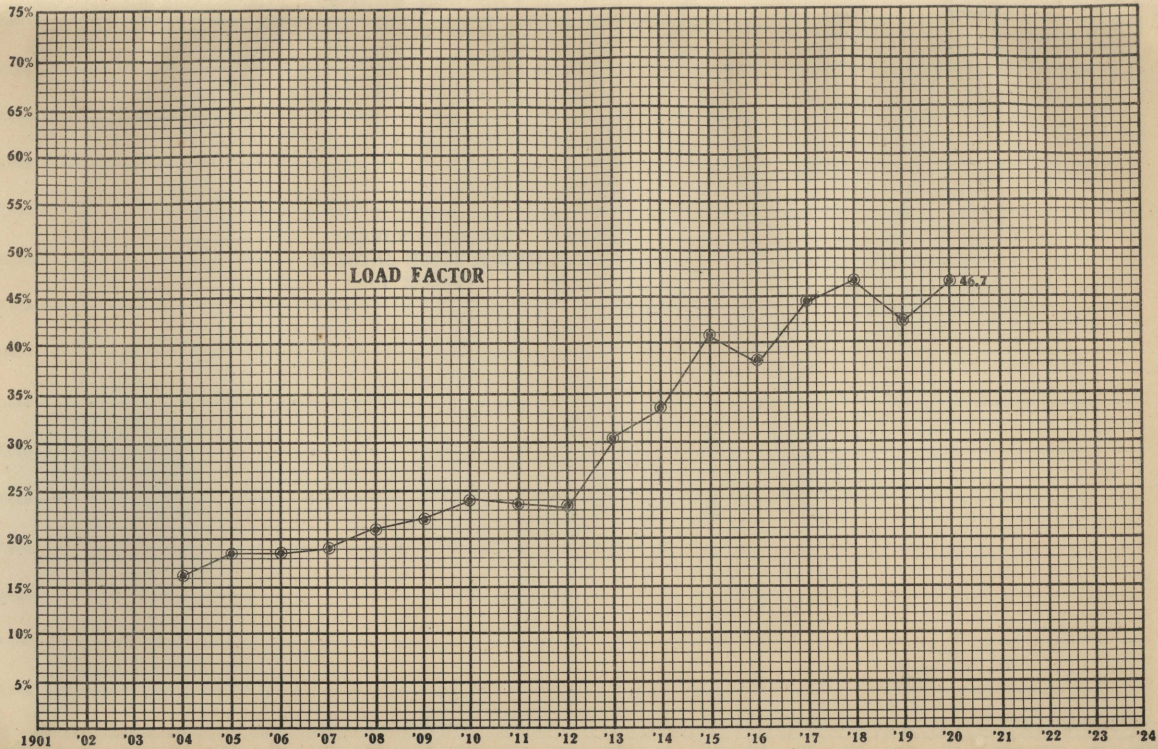
<i>Estimated Sterling.</i>	<i>Contract Prices Sterling.</i>
£454,750	£504,026
<i>Estimated Gold Dollars.</i>	<i>Contract Prices Gold Dollars.</i>
\$660,499.00	\$676,792.00

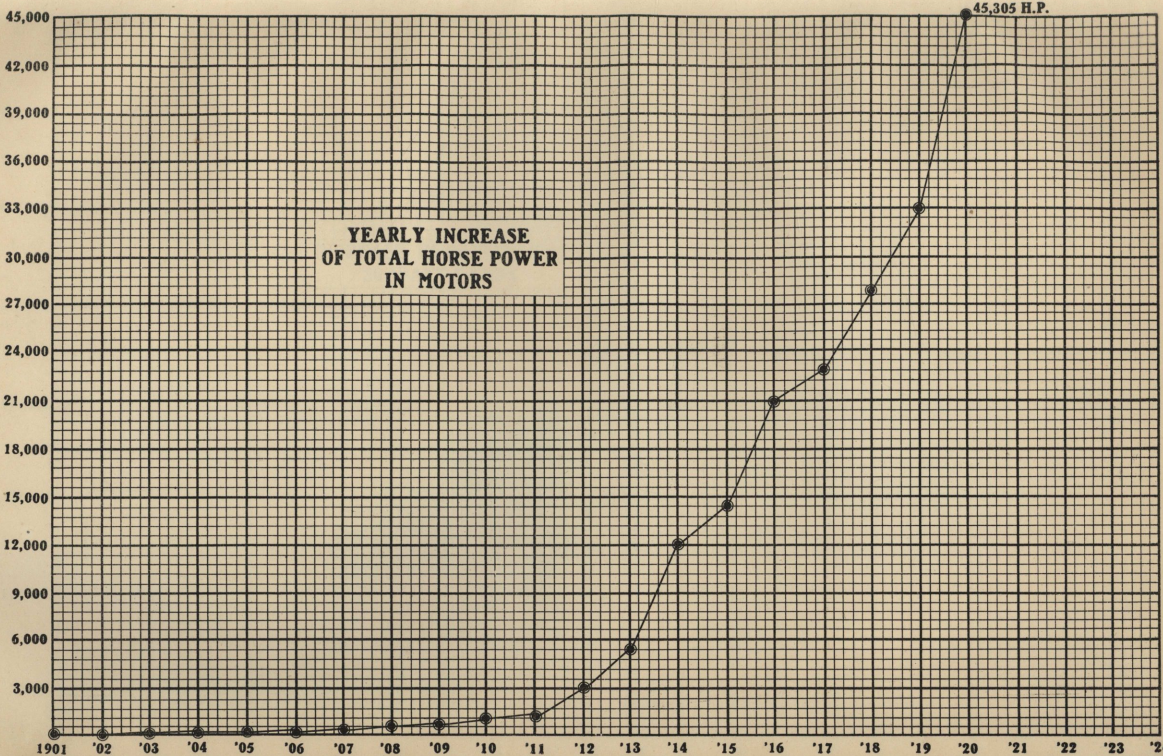
The above figures do not include the 10—80,000 lb. Boilers, stokers, chimneys, draught plant, etc., part of which were ordered in 1919.

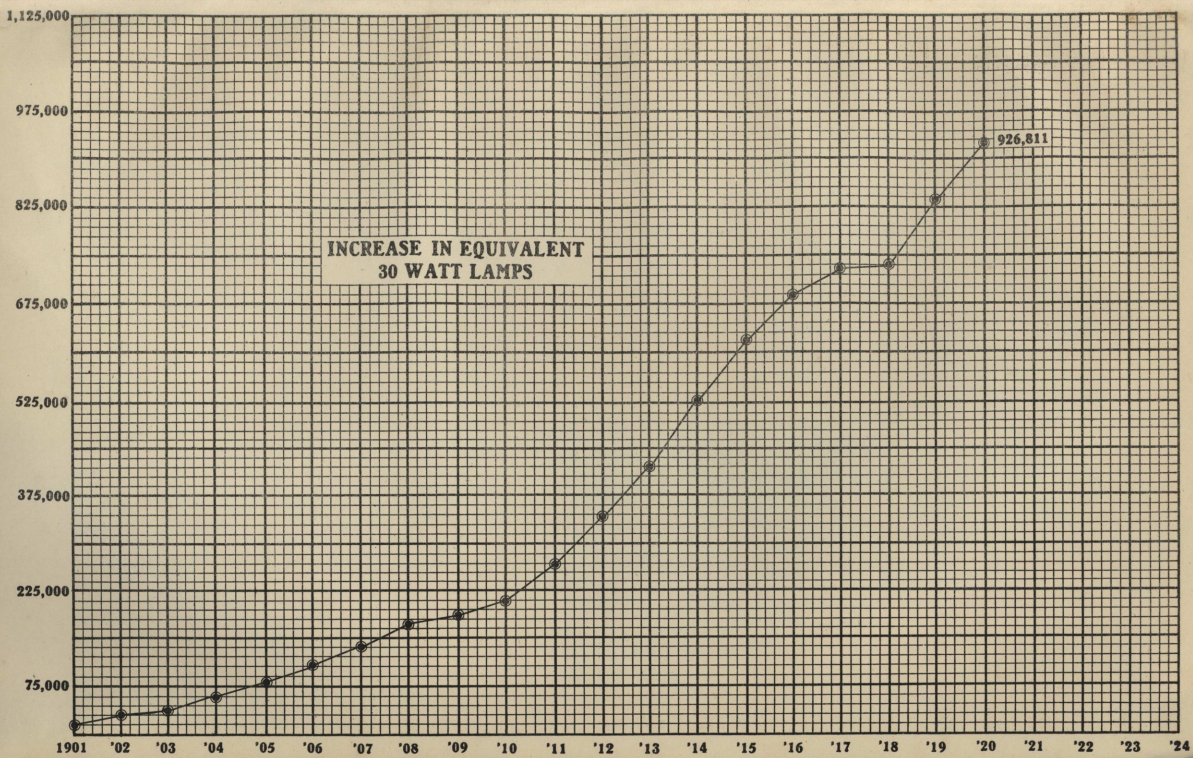
MAXIMUM LOAD
IN KILOWATTS



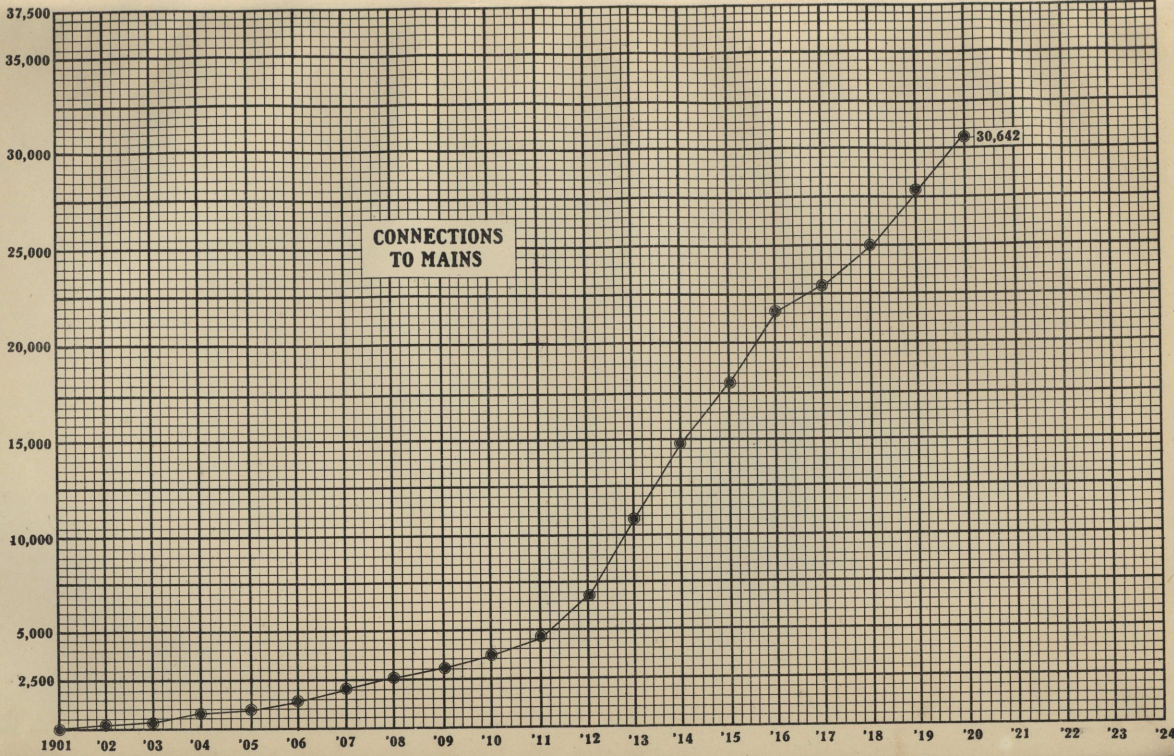
LOAD FACTOR



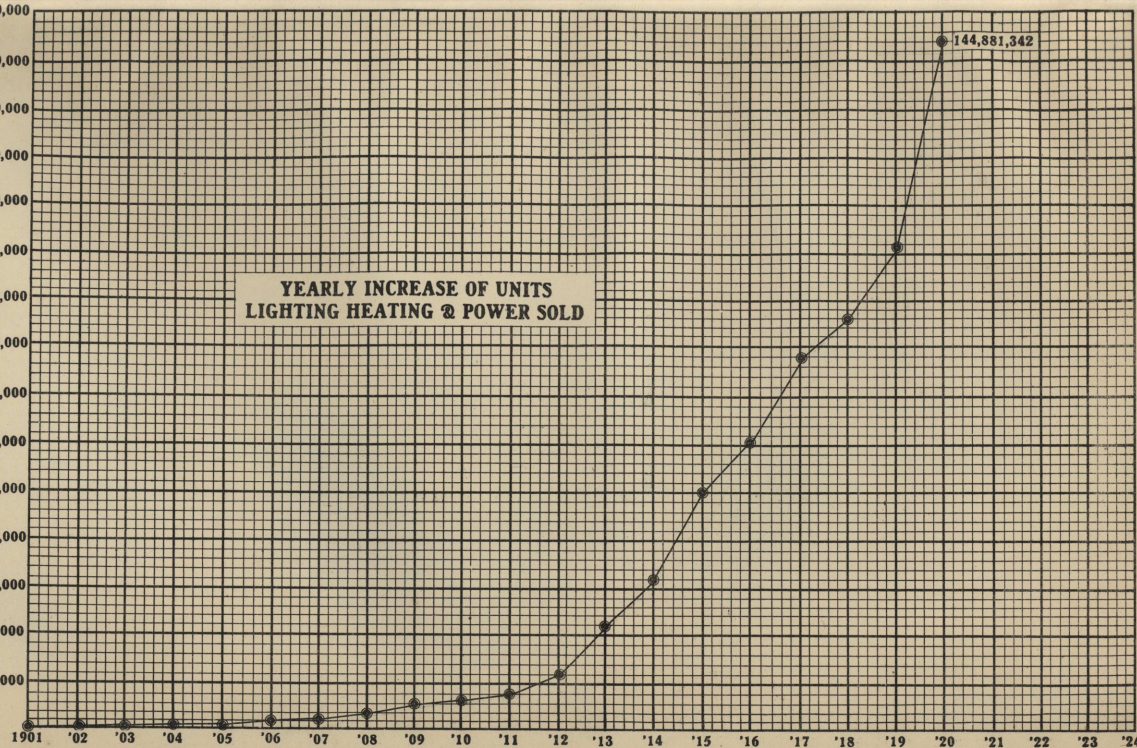




**CONNECTIONS
TO MAINS**



**YEARLY INCREASE OF UNITS
LIGHTING HEATING & POWER SOLD**



COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	Equivalent No. of 100-watt lamps consumed.	% Increase.	Road House Services and other items added during the Year.	Units				Sold.		% Increase.	Coal. Tons.	Max. Load K.W. on Feeders.	% Increase.	% Load Factor.
				Private Lighting.	Public Lighting.	Power and Heating.	Traction.	Accumulators for and used at Works.	Total Units Sold and Accounted for.					
1901	21,812	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	53						558,669	8%	4,850	320	9%	
1902	31,841	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	139						754,342	32%	4,570	444	39%	
1903	42,530	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	270						996,021	32%	6,072	580	26%	
1904	66,840	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	402	853,147	319,499	16,834		25,082	1,214,562	22%	8,679	858	48%	16.2
1905	88,201	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	249	1,277,140	410,241	34,350		54,592	1,776,323	45%	10,629	1,090	27%	18.6
1906	118,525	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	414	1,704,553	451,950	65,932		85,230	2,307,675	30%	12,681	1,411	29%	18.6
1907	140,846	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	529	2,065,499	457,207	141,146		79,536	2,743,388	19%	13,489	1,630	15%	19.2
1908	171,918	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	622	2,391,586	445,143	158,445	1,430,889	206,702	4,632,775	68%	14,099	2,500	53%	21.1
1909	190,634	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	537	2,740,487	632,314	323,461	2,001,718	290,856	5,988,836	29%	16,137	3,100	24%	22.05
1910	215,405	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	658	3,164,995	801,613	453,826	2,110,208	303,507	6,834,150	14%	17,304	3,240	4.5%	24.06
1911	267,476	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	741	3,634,623	913,679	820,304	2,551,235	380,596	8,300,437	21%	20,455	4,007	24%	23.65
1912	337,159	26%	2,201	5,455,885	938,784	2,426,065	2,859,334	450,469	12,130,537	46%	27,267	6,000	50%	23.52
1913	428,755	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4,108	8,607,546	987,517	7,205,706	3,127,677	1,959,784	21,888,230	80%	46,181	8,100	35%	30.8
1914	528,747	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3,968	12,325,247	1,055,272	15,626,314	3,626,838	252,151	32,885,822	50%	55,616	11,190	38%	33.6
1915	621,078	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3,149	14,073,166	1,005,259	31,313,159	3,395,813	226,731	50,014,128	52%	75,189	13,909	24%	40.8
1916	694,833	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3,755	14,285,888	1,058,772	42,942,438	3,873,698	241,682	62,402,478	25%	99,038	18,617	33.8%	38.2
1917	722,424	3.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	1,594	15,206,019	1,128,896	58,312,094	3,843,433	305,780	78,796,232	26.27	117,078	20,187	8.4%	44.38
1918	740,610	1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	1,580	14,444,261	1,141,973	66,924,747	3,764,678	267,810	86,543,469	9.83%	124,402	21,222	5.12%	46.77
1919	844,391	14%	2,870	16,378,793	1,192,650	80,575,362	4,191,332	284,666	102,622,803	18.6%	154,671	27,553	29.8%	42.39
1920	926,811	9.76%	2,739	20,298,672	1,454,811	118,079,283	4,706,865	341,710	144,881,342	41.18%	260,136	35,380	28.41	46.7

ESTIMATE FOR 1921.

	Tls.	Tls.
REVENUE.		
Sale of Electricity	6,586,022	
Rent of Motors, Meters, etc.	117,000	
	6,703,022	
EXPENDITURE.		
Generation	3,475,485	
Distribution	421,500	
Management	293,450	
Rents, Rates and Taxes	60,000	
Insurance	32,000	
Depreciation	700,000	
Interest	640,771	
Sundries and Contingencies	50,000	
	5,673,206	
	1,029,816	
	6,703,022	
	Balance	
N.B.—The above estimate is shewn in a form comparable with the Revenue Account, and the following details as to personal emoluments are in accordance with the practice obtaining in the Council's accounts :—		
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>		
Engineer-in-Chief and Manager	Tls. 22,740	
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief and Manager	14,400	
Secretary	9,540	
Assistant Secretary	5,340	
Chief Mechanical Assistant Engineer	9,000	
Power Engineer	8,340	
Distribution Engineer	8,340	
Power Stations Superintendent	8,100	
Superintendent Electrical Engineer	7,084	
Civil Engineer and Architect	6,000	
2 Foreman Mechanics	10,740	
3 Electrical Assistants	13,860	
Analytical Chemist	4,200	
Electrical Winder	3,000	
Motor Car Mechanic	3,600	
Boiler House Assistant	2,760	
22 Charge Engineers	86,520	
Assistant Distribution Engineer	5,340	
2 Assistant Sub-station Engineers	8,400	
2 „ Mains Engineers	8,640	
Assistant Underground Mains Engineer	4,115	
„ Public Lighting Engineer	7,200	
Underground Mains Assistant	4,200	
2 House Service Assistants	5,400	
Sub-station Assistant	3,795	
2 Underground Mains Foremen	5,100	
3 Overhead Mains Foremen	10,617	
Yard Foremen	2,310	
Assistant Power Engineer	5,760	
4 Power Department Assistants	10,860	
2 Show Room Assistants	6,072	
Senior Installation Inspector	5,040	
3 Installation Inspectors	9,315	
Assistant Installation Inspector	3,600	
2 Assistant Inspectors	4,299	
Meter Engineer	5,520	
Testing Assistant	4,140	
5 Meter Testers	15,180	
Chief Draughtsman	6,900	
3 Draughtsmen	10,500	
Accountant	5,340	
14 Clerical Assistants	51,750	
Correspondence Clerk	3,180	
3 Stenographers and Typists	5,540	
Controller of Stores	5,700	
4 Storekeepers	12,660	
5 Collectors	13,620	
4 Meter Inspectors	10,680	
Superannuation	46,186	
Childrens Bonus	9,532	
Allowances	2,364	
Chinese Staff	380,018	
Ricksha allowances	7,128	
Total Tls.	929,565	

ESTIMATE FOR 1921—continued.

	£	Tls.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1921.		
Fraser & Chalmers.		
Coal Handling and Conveying Plant	Balance	1,453
C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd.		
One 10,000 K.W. turbo-alternator	Balance	3,736
Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.		
Cast Iron Pipes	Balance	930
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.		
22,000 volts Switchgear, Riverside and Fearon Road	Balance	62,490
Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London.		
22,000 volts Cables	Balance	13,806
Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London.		
5 Boilers (80,000 lbs. evaporation, with chimneys, flues, suction fans, motors and switchgear)	Balance	129,864
Stirling Boiler Co., Ltd., London.		
5 Boilers (80,000 lbs. evaporation, with chimneys, flues, suction fans, motors and switchgear)	Balance	130,366
Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd.		
One 20,000 K.W. turbo-alternator with Condenser		122,050
C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd.		
One 20,000 K.W. turbo-alternator without Condenser		90,000
Hick Hargreaves & Co.		
Condensing Plant for 20,000 K.W. set		35,715
Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd.		
Two 3,000 K.W. House turbo-alternators		30,144
Hick Hargreaves & Co.		
Condensing Plant for House turbo-alternators		14,500
Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd.		
Three 750 K.W. Rotaries		13,543
Babcock & Wilcox and Erith Engineering Co.		
10 Sets Mechanical Stokers		60,443
Mitchell Transporter Co.		
Coal Handling Plant		56,000
Foster Brothers, Ltd.		
Pipework		29,929
W. H. Allen & Sons.		
7 Pumps and Motors with Switchgear		22,767
C. & J. Weir, Ltd.		
4 Boiler Feed Pumps, etc.		3,604
Holden & Brooke, Ltd.		
2 Motor driven feed pumps		2,225
British Insulated & Helsby Cables Ltd.		
22,000 volts Cables		177,252
Pump Bay Crane		1,000
48" Steel Pipes		10,000
		1,011,818
Freight, Insurance, Duty and Commission		156,457
	£	1,168,275
Of the above sum it is anticipated that £685,365 will be required during 1921	=	3,023,123
International General Electric Co. of New York.		
One 18,000 K.W. Turbo-alternator (1st)	Balance	G. \$ 44,327
One 18,000 K.W. Turbo-alternator (2nd)	Balance	62,295
22,000 volts Cables	Balance	82,430
Protective Gear	Balance	3,300
6,500 K.V.A. Condenser	Balance	416
22,000 volts Switchgear	Balance	256
Seven 4,200 K.V.A. Transformers	Balance	475
4 Step-up Transformers	Balance	1,255
One 10,000 K.W. Turbo-alternator		225,000
Switchgear—Fearon Road		169,115
6,300 volts Switchgear—Tonquin Road		38,660
22,000 " " "		42,030
Seven 8,333 K.V.A. Transformers—Riverside		83,735
Six 1,333 " " "		22,599
Reactances for Sub-stations and Riverside		29,875
C. W. Hunt Engineering Corporation.		
Ash Handling Plant		70,600
Coal Cut-off Valves		4,000
Dominion Bridge Co.		
Steelwork for Boiler house—Riverside		145,000
Steelwork for Turbine house—Riverside		45,000
Metal Shingle & Siding Co.		
Sheeting, etc., for Boiler House—Riverside		25,000
Truscon Steel Co.		
Steel Sashes for Boiler House—Riverside		13,105
Carried forward	G. \$1,108,473	Tls. 3,023,123

ESTIMATE FOR 1921—continued.

	G. \$	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,108,473	3,023,123
Westinghouse International Electric Export Co. One 4,200 K.V.A. Transformer	6,050	
Hires Turner Glass Co. Corrugated Wired Glass-Boiler House-Riverside	8,422	
	1,122,945	
Freight, Insurance, Duty and Commission	142,856	
	G. \$ 1,265,801	
Of the above sum it is anticipated that G. \$1,088,460 will be required during 1921 =		1,296,513
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	£	
Motors	173	
Current Transformers	2,390	
Insulators, Pinions, Water Meters	827	
Oil Break Switches	1,866	
Ferranti, Ltd.		
Meters	7,662	
Current and Potential Transformers	2,090	
British Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., Ltd.		
Switches	24	
Townson & Mercer.		
Laboratory Testing Apparatus	113	
Automatic & Electric Furnaces Co.		
Furnaces, etc.	105	
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.		
Cables	40,806	
Dividing Boxes, Compound, etc.	2,580	
Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd.		
Max Demand Meters	2,118	
Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd.		
Fireproof Cable	730	
Tape	1,264	
Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.		
Cables	27,665	
E.H.T. Brackets	170	
W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.		
Telephone Cables	5,265	
Cables	20,935	
Fuse Boxes	2,853	
Evershed & Vignoles.		
Instruments	60	
A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd.		
Oil Break Switches	19,745	
Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd.		
Current Transformers	1,125	
Sir W. H. Bailey & Co., Ltd.		
Instruments	125	
Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Ltd.		
Motors	782	
Ransomes, Sims & Jeffries.		
Electric Platform Trucks	1,466	
Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd.		
Instruments	46	
Gallenkamp & Co.		
Instruments	81	
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold.		
Bolts & Nuts	250	
American Trading Co.		
Motors	2,776	
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.,		
Motors	3,660	
British Electrical & Engineering Company.		
Potential Transformers	800	
Scott, Harding & Company.		
One 5 ton Travelling Crane	322	
Switch Fuses	575	
Bare Copper Cables	17,266	
Vulcanised Cables	1,226	
Ekman Foreign Agencies.		
Motors	11,578	
Mitsu Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.		
Motors	2,800	
Machine Tools for Riverside Workshop	7,800	
Eight "Copes" Regulators for No. 1 Boiler House	500	
One 5 ton Crane for small Machine Shop	330	
One 40 ton Electric Crane	3,500	
One Galvanising Set	250	
	196,689	
Freight, Insurance, Duty and Commission	23,308	
	£ 219,997 =	1,466,647
<i>Carried forward</i>		5,786,283

ESTIMATE FOR 1921—continued.

		Tls.
	Brought forward	5,786,283
Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd.		
Steam Flow Meters etc.	G. \$	5,200
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. (International General Electric Co.)		
Circuit Breakers		7,500
40—940 K.V.A. Transformers		193,150
Six 325 " "		15,555
Two Air Cooled Transformers		1,525
57 Pole Transformers		2,926
Six Series Transformers		4,884
250 Switchboard Ammeters		7,375
Six 250 K.V.A. Regulators		59,300
350 Ammeters		14,550
Wire Clamps		9,500
Oil Drying Outfit		2,340
2,000 Series Sockets		2,500
One 9 Retort "Riley" Stoker		10,720
Lightning Arrestors		3,200
Watt-hour Meters, Current Transformers, Circuit Breakers, etc.		26,265
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.		
Meters		6,425
Maximum Demand Meters, etc.		47,440
International General Electric Co. of New York		
Protective Gear		7,530
Four 2,000 K.V.A. Transformers.		28,900
Four 1,000 " "		17,730
Knife Edges, Vacuum Pumps, Reactors		6,739
Transformers and Relays		1,440
Equipment—Incoming Line Panels—Tonquin Road		1,829
Motor Generator		2,200
Westinghouse International Electric Export Co.		
Switches, Transformers, etc.		4,000
Scott, Harding & Co.		
Automatic Telephone Equipment		28,538
Eight Steam Flow Meters for No. 1 Boiler House		3,000
Four Water " " " "		1,500
		522,781
Freight, Insurance, Duty and Commission		39,527
	G. \$	562,308 = 793,150
Bare Copper Cable	Yen	19,680
Insulators		27,516
Wall Tubes, etc.		2,326
	Yen	49,522 = 36,714
Sub-Stations.		
Land	Tls.	8,426
Tonquin Road Extensions		35,590
Robison Road—Steel Doors		1,095
Municipal Compound	Balance	2,665
Engineer's Fees (Tonquin Road Extension)	Balance	1,057
Constructing sub-stations at Pingliang, North Shanse and Shanhaikwan Roads, Post Office and Kung Yik Mill		71,212
Riverside.		
Four Bays Extension to Workshops		34,000
Screens for Circulating Water		40,000
One—25 c.f. Dredger		25,000
Sewer for Riverside Buildings		4,000
Foundations for (1920) Section of Turbine Room including foundation blocks for two 20,000 K.W. sets		70,000
Foundations for House Turbines—Pump Bay		20,000
Foundations for Coal Handling Plant		20,000
Raft and Foundations (1920) Boiler House Extension		179,273
Main Switch and Transformer House		100,000
New Pump House for Circulating Pumps		40,000
Office Building and Switchhouse	Balance	17,434
Gallery and Staircase—New Workshops		1,769
Steel Structure for New Workshops		55,904
Pump Bay—Steelwork		16,650
Floor and Wall Tiling		4,000
Steam Pipes, Discharge Pipes, etc.		41,750
C. I. Pipes		725
Installing Cold Water, Sanitary and Heating Arrangements		4,167
Fearon Road.		
Switch and Transformer House		85,000
One Thorneycroft Lorry		6,545
One 12 ton Bogie		2,000
Pole Lifting Derrick		2,450
Oregon Pine Poles		30,000
Cable-laying.		
Overhead		10,000
Underground		175,000
Bare Copper Cables		25,000
Vulcanised Cables		66,500
Sundries		200,000
	Tls.	1,397,212
Of the above sum it is anticipated that Tls. 1,314,212 will be required during 1921	=	1,314,212
	Total =	Tls. 7,930,359

T. H. U. ALDRIDGE, M.I.E.E., M.I.MECH.E., F.E.L.A.I.E.E.,
 Engineer-in-Chief and Manager.

ACTING TREASURER AND COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.**REVENUE AND NET REVENUE ACCOUNTS.**

The following figures compare the Sale of Electricity and Profit for the year under review with the corresponding figures for 1919:—

	1919 Tls.	1920 Tls.	Increase Tls.	Decrease Tls.
Sale of Electricity,				
Private Lighting and Power	4,085,267	4,831,986	746,719	
Heating	38,068	43,452	5,384	
Public Lighting	106,835	110,286	3,451	
Traction, etc.	151,974	129,295		22,679
Revenue Account	856,614	1,290,121	433,507	
Net Revenue Account	386,326	781,537	395,211	

Note.—Following the Council's decision, the over-riding commission previously charged on Loans made to the Department has, in respect to the charge for the year under review, been written back to the credit of Interest in Net Revenue Account. Prior to this adjustment the balance of Net Revenue stood at Tls. 730,023 and the increase over the corresponding figures for 1919 at Tls. 343,697.

BALANCE SHEET.

Stores.—Details of the amount appearing under this heading are given below:—

	Tls.	Tls.
Coul		
Fearon Road	3,066.12	
Riverside	38,826.10	
		41,892.22
Cable		
Fearon Road	328,215.79	
Riverside	953.75	
		329,169.54
Lamps		
Fearon Road	17,044.14	
Riverside	194.83	
Show Room, Nanking Road	85.89	
		17,324.86
Meters		
Fearon Road		4,770.68
Motors		
Fearon Road		22,565.52
Sundries		
Fearon Road	468,582.93	
Riverside	163,036.73	
		631,619.66
		1,047,342.48

Suspense Account.—The pay and expenses of the Engineer-in-chief and Manager, while absent from Shanghai in connection with Plant Extensions have been debited to this account, pending their allocation to the various assets affected.

This account also includes the Council's over-riding commission for 1920, to which reference has been made in a preceding paragraph of this report.

General Reserve Account.—This has been debited with a sum of Tls. 88,184.87 representing the difference between the original cost and the present book value, i.e. the balance undepreciated, of two Turbo-Alternators purchased in 1914 from the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft now certified by the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager as of no further value.

Net Revenue Appropriation Account.—After making the transfers approved at last year's Ratepayers' Meeting, there is a balance remaining of Tls. 781,916.88 which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—

(a) Transfer Tls. 72,800.00 to General Reserve to bring the balance of this account to approximately 10% of the Capital Outlay of the Undertaking.

(b) Transfer Tls. 78,200.00 (10% of the profits for 1920) to the credit of "Contribution to General Funds—Equalization Account".

(c) To place Tls. 630,000.00 at the Council's disposal as a contribution to General Funds on account of the year 1921.

(d) To carry forward Tls. 916.88.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Table I contains the Revenue Account figures for the years 1916/1920 reduced to the ratio "per unit sold"; the capital outlay at the end of each period; the return on capital outlay; and the ratio of power units to the total number of units sold.

Table II shows the variations that have taken place in the capital cost per kilowatt.

TABLE I.

INCOME PER UNIT SOLD	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Sale of Electricity	Candareens 3.34	Candareens 3.63	Candareens 4.42	Candareens 4.28	Candareens 3.54
Miscellaneous	.06	.08	.08	.08	.07
Total	3.40	3.71	4.50	4.36	3.61
EXPENDITURE PER UNIT SOLD					
Generation	Candareens 1.19	Candareens 1.63	Candareens 2.63	Candareens 2.51	Candareens 1.84
Distribution	.29	.25	.25	.24	.25
Rent and Taxes	.04	.03	.03	.03	.02
Insurance	.02	.02	.03	.02	.02
Management	.24	.20	.20	.21	.19
Depreciation	.55	.50	.52	.51	.40
	2.33	2.63	3.66	3.52	2.72
Balance	1.07	1.08	.84	.84	.89
Total	3.40	3.71	4.50	4.36	3.61
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Capital outlay at Dec. 31	7,487,241	9,005,172	10,329,048	11,670,228	14,057,819
Return on Capital Outlay	8.90%	9.42%	7.03%	7.34%	10.34%
Ratio of Power Units to Total	68%	73%	76%	78%	81%

The return on Capital Outlay for the years 1916/1919 is calculated on the total amount expended at December 31. The return for the year 1920 has been calculated on the total expenditure at December 31, less a sum of Tls. 1,583,835 representing Capital Outlay not yet revenue producing.

TABLE II.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.
Plant Capacity	19,600	29,600	31,600	38,600	38,600
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Capital cost per Kilowatt	382	304	327	302	323
	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.
Maximum Demand	19,167	20,927	22,012	28,365	36,742
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Capital cost per Kilowatt	391	430	469	411	340

J. T. FORD, A.C.A.
Acting Treasurer and Comptroller.

ELECTRICITY ACCOUNTS

ELECTRICITY

Dr.

No. 1.—REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE

										Tls.	Tls.
To GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY—											
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,205,434.36	
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201,014.48	
Oil, Waste, Water and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194,645.22	
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,013.64	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,076.02	
Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,192.55	
											2,659,376.27
„ DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY—											
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190,275.40	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,927.29	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,111.95	
Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,727.50	
											361,042.14
„ RENT, RATES AND TAXES											32,230.69
„ INSURANCE											27,636.99
„ MANAGEMENT EXPENSES—											
Fees to Members of Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750.00	
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201,909.78	
Advertising	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,439.22	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,346.96	
Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,578.40	
										247,024.36	
Show Room—											
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,324.39	
Rent, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,429.05	
Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,758.21	
										17,511.65	264,536.01
„ DEPRECIATION—											575,816.66
Buildings	...	...	...	...	at 2 per cent.	...	...	...	...	30,491.73	
Plant Generation	...	...	...	...	„ 7 „	...	...	...	...	253,652.38	
Plant Distribution—											
Mains	...	...	...	...	„ 3 „	...	...	...	...	91,258.98	
House Service	...	...	...	...	„ 10 „	...	...	...	...	23,134.06	
Meters	...	...	...	...	„ 10 „	...	...	...	...	37,379.32	
Transformers and Gear	...	...	...	...	„ 12½ „	...	...	...	...	73,404.97	
Public Lighting	...	...	...	...	„ 12½ „	...	...	...	...	7,199.74	
Workshop Plant	...	...	...	...	„ 7 „	...	...	...	...	935.75	
Sundry Instruments and Tools	...	...	...	...	„ 20 „	...	...	...	...	1,876.75	
Plant on Hire	...	...	...	...	„ 10 „	...	...	...	...	46,284.38	
Motor Cars and Lorries	...	...	...	...	„ 20 „	...	...	...	...	4,170.11	
Electric Cars	...	...	...	...	„ 12½ „	...	...	...	...	3,635.72	
Furniture	...	...	...	...	„ 5 „	...	...	...	...	2,392.77	
										575,816.66	
„ BALANCE CARRIED TO NET REVENUE ACCOUNT											1,280,121.07
										TOTALS ...	5,210,759.83

ELECTRICITY

Dr.

No. 2.—NET REVENUE

	Tls.
To Interest	454,306.05
„ Special Charges Account, Plant Extension	9,136.75
„ Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts	24,377.19
„ Brokerage and Commission	14,188.32
„ Consulting Accountants' report on Costing	4,600.00
„ Amount written off on Depreciation of Stores	1,521.86
„ Balance carried to Appropriation Account	781,537.15
TOTALS ...	1,299,667.32

No. 3.—NET REVENUE

	Tls.
To Contribution to General Funds	309,000.00
„ Transfer to Contribution to General Funds—Equalization Account	77,400.00
„ Balance carried forward	781,916.88
TOTALS ...	1,168,316.88

No. 4.—DEPRECIATION

	Tls.
To Depreciation on assets, sold, written off and fully depreciated during the year	202,554.73
„ Balance carried forward	2,832,397.71
TOTALS ...	3,034,952.44

No. 5.—GENERAL RESERVE

	Tls.
To Plant, Land, etc., sold and written off	92,053.55
„ Balance carried forward	1,332,970.63
TOTALS ...	1,425,024.18

DEPARTMENT.**ACCOUNT.***Cr.*

										Tls.
By Revenue Account—balance therefrom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,290,121.07
„ Profit on Installation, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,264.70
„ Dividend and Bonus on 6 shares, Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.64
„ Superannuation refunded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,182.91
									TAEELS	1,299,667.32

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

										Tls.
By Balance at December 31, 1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386,779.73
„ Net Revenue Account—balance therefrom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	781,537.15
									TAEELS	1,168,316.88

ACCOUNT.

										Tls.
By Balance at December 31, 1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,459,135.73
„ Depreciation for the year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575,816.66
									TAEELS	3,034,952.44

ACCOUNT.

										Tls.
By Balance at December 31, 1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422,446.58
„ Receipts from Sales of Old Plant, Land, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,577.60
									TAEELS	1,425,024.18

ELECTRICITY

Dr.

No. 6.—BALANCE SHEET

		Tls.	Tls.
LIABILITIES.			
<i>To LOAN FROM GENERAL FUNDS :—</i>			
Silver Loans at December 31, 1919	...	6,850,495.00	
Issued during the year	...	308,940.00	
		7,159,435.00	
Sterling Loan—Issued during the year £750,000 @ Ex. 5/6 ...	...	2,727,272.73	
<i>Note.</i> —The interest carried by the above Loans is as undernoted :—			9,886,707.73
Silver Loans at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	...	Tls. 1,175,000.00	
" " " 6%	...	" 3,894,000.00	
" " " 7%	...	" 386,800.00	
" " " 7 $\frac{13}{16}$ %	...	" 1,703,635.00	
Sterling Loan, 6% £750,000 @ Ex. 5/6	...	" 2,727,272.73	
		Tls. 9,886,707.73	
" DEPOSIT ACCOUNT	...		626,976.88
" SUNDRY CREDITORS	...		569,022.56
" OVERDRAFT WITH COMPRADORE	...	3,045.52	
<i>Less</i> —Cash in hand	...	514.40	
			2,531.12
" DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT (No. 4), balance at credit thereof	...		2,832,397.71
" RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION OF STORES ...	...		10,000.00
" RESERVE FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS :—			
Balance at December 31, 1919	...	50,254.63	
<i>Add</i> —Amount reserved during the year	...	24,377.19	
		74,631.82	
<i>Less</i> —Bad Debts written off	...	3,497.49	
			71,134.33
" GENERAL RESERVE ACCOUNT (No. 5), balance at credit thereof	...		1,332,970.63
" CONTRIBUTION TO GENERAL FUNDS—EQUALIZATION ACCOUNT	...		243,000.00
" NET REVENUE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (No. 3), balance at credit thereof	...		781,916.88
<i>Note.</i> —There are Contingent Liabilities under contracts for the supply of Plant, etc., amounting to approximately Tls. 6,570,800.00			
		TALS ...	16,356,657.84

We have examined the foregoing account with the books and vouchers and certify same to be correct and in accordance therewith.

G. H. & N. THOMSON, Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

No. 7.—Capital Outlay Account for the year ending December 31, 1920.

	Capital Outlay at January 1, 1920.	Additions during the year.	Deduct Assets Fully Depreciated, sold, or written off.	Capital Outlay at Dec. 31, 1920.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND :—				
Fearon Road Station	22,044.71	185,093.01		207,137.72
Riverside Station	255,785.07	16,072.25		271,857.32
Sub-Stations	172,828.21	46,782.03		219,610.24
<i>Total Outlay on Land Tls. 698,605.28.</i>				
BUILDINGS :—				
Fearon Road Station	255,801.31	2,421.97		258,223.28
Riverside Station	1,080,763.44	57,259.84		1,138,023.28
Sub-Stations	188,021.31	62,472.46	1,763.79	248,729.98
<i>Total Outlay on Buildings Tls. 1,644,976.54.</i>				
PLANT GENERATION :—				
Fearon Road Station	924,337.95	26,629.73	93,747.34	857,220.34
Riverside Station	3,104,592.10	965,759.41	145,736.44	3,924,615.07
<i>Total Outlay on Plant Generation Tls. 4,781,835.41.</i>				
PLANT DISTRIBUTION :—				
Mains	1,511,438.60	168,407.22		1,679,845.82
do. Underground	1,544,109.35	395,643.44		1,939,752.79
House Service	231,340.57	28,686.01	10,569.82	249,456.76
Meters	373,793.18	62,688.71	11,709.90	424,771.99
Transformers and Gear	646,374.52	211,818.60	22,635.51	835,557.61
Public Lighting	57,597.88	15,145.57	443.38	72,300.07
Workshop Plant	13,367.91	1,501.25		14,869.16
<i>Total Outlay on Plant Distribution Tls. 5,216,554.20.</i>				
SUNDRY INSTRUMENTS AND TOOLS	9,383.74	13,753.94	2,995.16	20,142.52
PLANT ON HIRE	462,843.80	52,788.80	1,811.87	513,820.81
MOTOR CARS AND LORRIES	20,850.53	22,587.91		43,438.44
ELECTRIC MOTOR CARS	29,085.80	2,460.42		31,546.22
FURNITURE	47,855.31	14,897.12	3,195.07	59,557.36
STORES	718,012.44	329,330.04		1,047,342.48
TAELS ...	11,670,227.73	2,682,199.81	294,608.28	14,057,819.26

FINANCE MATTERS

FINANCE MATTERS.

ACTING TREASURER AND COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial transactions of the year are summarised below :—

	Tls.
Ordinary Expenditure	4,829,895
Less—Ordinary Income	4,823,483
Deficit on Ordinary Budget, carried to Extraordinary Income	6,412
Extraordinary Expenditure	4,790,320
Less—Extraordinary Income	4,778,143
Final Deficit carried forward to 1921	12,177

The Deficit on the Ordinary Budget of Tls. 6,412 against an estimated Surplus of Tls. 27,620, is accounted for as follows :—

	Expended	
	Over Tls.	Under Tls.
Volunteer Corps		11,194
Fire Brigade		7,362
Police Force	41,078	
Health Department	40,981	
Public Works Department	64,683	
Public Band	4,770	
Public Library		603
Educational Department	18,721	
Finance Department	13,374	
Secretariat	9,525	
General Charges	18,876	
Interest, Brokerage, etc.	98,087	
Redemption of Debentures		156,900
Stock and Stores		19,391
	310,095	195,450
Add—		
Income—increase		80,613
Balance—being difference between the Deficit on the ordinary Budget and the estimated Surplus		34,032
	310,095	310,095

General.—

All departmental accounts have been adversely affected by the increased cost of materials purchased from abroad consequent upon the fall in exchange.

It is also to be noted that the basis of computation in respect of Deferred Leave Bonus was revised during the course of the year and that the increased benefits retrospectively granted thereunder are disclosed in the accounts.

Police Force.—

The usual comparative figures showing expenditure during the past five years under "Pay and Allowances" are given below. It is to be noted that those referring to the Foreign Branch are again affected by the return of employes from war service. The strength of the Japanese and Sikh Branches has been augmented during the year, and the figures stated against Chinese Branch have been materially affected by the revised terms of service which came into operation on January 1, 1920.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Pay and Allowances					
Foreign Branch	350,630	343,211	370,383	507,921	620,255
Japanese Branch	—	22,003	20,955	20,232	28,568
Sikh Branch	119,188	120,838	124,550	127,086	147,909
Chinese Branch	196,965	211,993	237,535	256,943	303,130
	666,783	698,045	753,423	912,182	1,099,862

Health Department.—

Expenditure under the heading "Health Office" has exceeded the estimates by Tls. 35,362. This result is mainly attributable to the increased cost of Laboratory Apparatus, etc., and to a rise in the contract rates for the disposal of house refuse.

Public Works Department—

The appropriations for "General," "Drainage," "Maintenance of Roads" and "Cleansing and Watering Roads," have been exceeded by Tls. 19,332, Tls. 6,161, Tls. 50,212 and Tls. 3,896 respectively.

In respect of the increase under "Maintenance of Roads" the Commissioner of Public Works comments as follows:—

"The excess under 'Maintenance of Roads' is mainly accounted for by cancellation of the contract for supply of road and building material in March, and the conclusion of another contract at considerably higher prices together with the increase of pay granted to all outdoor Chinese employes in June."

Educational Department.—

The following statement shows the comparative expenditure for the past five years.

	Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
1916	123,047	35,472	158,519
1917	149,024	78,676	227,700
1918	199,488	18,092	217,580
1919	261,803	24,162	285,965
1920	325,941	1,461	327,402

It is apparent from the above figures that the growing cost of education will necessitate amendment to the present scale of fees in the near future.

General Charges—Overspent Tls. 18,876.

The above excess is accounted, for as follows:—	Tls.
Rice money to Chinese Staff	10,580
Municipal Employes, War Service Pay	7,425
Volunteer Corps Commission	400
Commissariat Charges in connection with Local Disturbances	700
Farewell Dinner to Senior Consul	455
	19,560
<i>Less—</i>	
Difference between the remaining estimated and actual figures	684
	Tls. 18,876

Interest, Brokerage, etc:—

The decision to abolish the over-riding commission in respect of the loans made to the Electricity Department is reflected in the excess shown under this heading.

In this connection it should be noted, however, that the profits of the Electricity Department available for appropriation to General Funds in 1921 have been proportionately increased.

REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.

Under this heading, the Budget of 1920 contained provision calculated as heretofore on the Instalment System, for an expenditure of Tls. 194,400, which was applied in redeeming outstanding debentures of the 5½% Loan of 1900, Tls. 31,700, and in the purchase on the market of Tls. 5,800 debentures of the 7% Loan of 1917, leaving a balance unexpended of Tls. 156,900. Under the policy adopted in former years, this balance would have been transferred to Extraordinary Income in reduction of current loan requirements.

In view of the several recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on loan redemption, published in the Annual Report of 1917, it was decided, after much deliberation, to change the basis of calculating the annual amount to be set aside for the redemption of the Council's loans from the Instalment method to the Sinking Fund method. This decision is reflected both in the accounts for the past year, and in the Budget appropriation for 1921.

It has been shown, on investigation, that a 5% Sinking Fund, in respect to outstanding long-term silver loans allocated to General Purposes, would at December 31, 1920, have amounted to less than the nominal value of debentures redeemed under the Instalment system. This result is, of course, reflected in the present general surplus which includes the total of debt extinguished resulting from the Council's operations in the past.

Under these circumstances, it has been decided to calculate future Sinking Fund instalments for General Purposes Loans on the assumption that the Fund has actually been in operation for each loan, together with 5% interest on the balance accumulated.

Operation of the Sinking Fund on these lines will work automatically, and will result in the final redemption of the Council's outstanding loans, either by purchase and cancellation of its own debentures, or by the purchase of suitable investments to represent the balance at credit of the Sinking Fund from time to time.

As regards the redemption of loans issued for Electricity purposes, no provision has been made in the past. It has accordingly been decided to provide for their redemption on the above lines, basing the Sinking Fund calculation on the unexpired period of such loans, and to appropriate the annual instalments from the Depreciation Account of the Department.

Like provision has been made in the Budget of 1921 for redemption of the Council's Sterling Loans of 1905 and 1920, calculated on a 4% basis.

Ordinary Income:—

The difference between the estimated and actual income is fully dealt with in the Report of the Commissioner of Revenue.

Extraordinary Expenditure:—

The actual expenditure under this heading has been Tls. 4,790,320 as against an estimated expenditure of Tls. 5,163,612. The following is a list of items included in the Budget upon which no outlay has been incurred:—

Landing Stages.	Tls.
Landing accommodation, The Bund, portion of cost	30,000
Land.	
Extension of Gaol site, balance of cost	50,000
Yangtszepoo Police Station, extension of site	8,000
Isolation Hospital for Chinese, extension of site	50,000
Slaughter House, new site	140,000
Cemetery, new site	30,000
Latrine sites	1,000
Jessfield Park, balance of cost	6,000
Playgrounds for Children, nominal	1,000
Public School for Girls, Western District, extension, balance of cost	4,000
Buildings.	
Soochow Road Sub-Fire Station, additional quarters for Chinese	3,000
Bubbling Well Fire Station, portion of cost	5,000
Hongkew Police Station, Quarters for Sikhs, portion of cost	20,000
Gordon Road Police Station, Dog Kennels	4,000
Gaol, Convict Hospital, portion of cost	20,000
Isolation Hospital for Chinese, extension, portion of cost	10,000
Hongkew Market, reconstruction of wood portion	50,000
Latrines	1,000
Public School for Girls, Western District, portion of cost	10,000
	443,000

Expenditure has been incurred amounting to Tls. 29,888 for which no provision was made in the Budget, the details making up this figure are given below:—

Drainage.	Tls.
Singkeipang from Dent Road to Singkeipang Road, balance of cost	4,597
Tengyueh Road	1,846
Gordon Road, South of Ichang Road	2,655
Land.	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, extension	190
Buildings.	
Isolation Hospital, Observation Suite	3,001
Pingchao Quarry, New Coolies Quarters, portion of cost	16,817
Hongkew Recreation Ground, Grand Stand	782
	29,888

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

The profits earned during the year, together with the balances brought forward from 1919, have enabled the following Contributions to be transferred to Ordinary Income:—

	Tls.
Convict Labour	9,000
Concreteware Manufactory	32,600
Pingchiao Quarry	800
Tungchow Road Workshop	4,000

To these figures must be added an amount of Tls. 309,000 transferred from the 1919 profits of the Electricity Department.

LOANS.

The amount authorised to be raised in 1920 was Tls. 4,800,000 or the equivalent of that sum, of which it was estimated Tls. 2,000,000 would be required for General Purposes, and Tls. 2,800,000 for the Electricity Department.

The Council was thus faced with the problem of having to raise funds far in excess of any of its previous borrowings. That it was ultimately successful in doing so is largely due to the fact that, after full consideration, it was decided to float both a gold and silver loan to run concurrently, and also to the fact that during the early part of the year, sterling exchange favoured the former, whilst the continued decline in the price of silver from July onwards was greatly to the advantage of the latter.

SILVER LOAN.

It was decided that for General Purposes, a ten-year silver loan should be floated at the price of 92½%, carrying interest at the rate of 7% per annum. Allowing for the above discount, the nominal amount called for was Tls. 2,240,000 representing an equivalent in cash of Tls. 2,072,000. The loan was advertised for issue in April, and was kept open until January 20, 1921, on which date the full amount had been subscribed.

The amount applied for up to December 31, 1920, was Tls. 1,855,700 representing a cash equivalent of Tls. 1,716,522.

The return to the investor at the issue price of 92½ is approximately 8.11%.

During the period January 1 to March 12, 1920, debentures in the loan of 1919 were placed, amounting to Tls. 325,200, the whole of which sum, less 5% discount, was allocated to the Electricity Department.

A list of investors in the Silver Loan of 1920 follows hereafter:

FOREIGN INVESTORS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Inspector General of Chinese Maritime Customs	201,000		
One Investor of	100,000		
A. L. Anderson & Co.	76,000		
One Investor of	55,400		
A. E. Algar	54,000		
Naigai Wata Kaisha, Ltd.	50,000		
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	50,000		
Two Investors of Tls. 50,000	100,000		
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	40,000		
H. O. White	40,000		
One Investor of	36,600		

Carried forward 803,000

	<i>Brought forward</i>	803,000	
One Investor of		35,000	
Tokwa Boseki Kaisha, Ltd.		34,000	
One Investor of		31,000	
M. Chaumont		30,000	
One Investor of		30,000	
E. H. Dunning		28,000	
One Investor of		25,400	
Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd.		25,000	
The Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.		25,000	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.		25,000	
The United Services Association		21,600	
One Investor of		17,000	
Shanghai Silk Spinning Co., Ltd.		16,300	
One Investor of		15,000	
S. J. Betines		14,000	
One Investor of		14,000	
Three Investors of Tls. 12,000		36,000	
Two Investors of Tls. 11,000		22,000	
Mrs. M. S. Crow		10,000	
A. V. White		10,000	
Nine Investors of Tls. 10,000		£0,000	
425 Investors of varying amounts under Tls. 10,000		1,357,300	
469 Foreign Investors		697,300	
			2,054,600
	CHINESE INVESTORS.		
Tung Yih Cotton Mill, Ltd.	13,000		
One Investor of	10,000		
		23,000	
51 Investors of varying amounts under Tls. 10,000		86,700	
53 Chinese Investors of			109,700
			2,164,300
Municipal Investment Bank—Amount reserved for allotment			75,700
			Total Tls. 2,240,000

The Budget appropriation for Redemption of Debentures (Tls. 194,400) to which reference has been made in a preceding paragraph of this report, was applied in redeeming Tls. 31,700 debentures of the 5½% Loan of 1900, and Tls. 5,800 of the 7% Loan of 1917, the balance remaining unexpended.

As a result of the year's transactions, the Council's liability on silver loans, exclusive of loans made to the Electricity Department, has increased by Tls. 1,834,460 and represents 129.51% of the Ordinary Income of the Municipality.

STERLING LOAN.

In view of the apparent unlikelihood of it becoming possible to raise so large a sum as Tls. 4,800,000 by the issue of silver debentures, it was considered that the requirements of the Electricity Department, amounting to Tls. 2,800,000, largely consisting of the estimated cost of additional plant to be purchased in England and America, could best be met by the issue of a sterling loan.

Accordingly, a thirty-year sterling loan of £750,000 at par, bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum, and redeemable under the operation of a Sinking Fund, was advertised for issue on April 29. The subscription list remained open until September 30, on which date the full amount for the loan had been applied for.

Taken at an average issue rate of 5/6 per tael, the amount absorbed by this loan represents the equivalent in silver of Tls. 2,727,272.

As regards redemption, the Council has reserved the option of repaying the whole or a portion of the loan at the expiration of ten years. The annual Sinking Fund instalments are to be appropriated from the funds of the Electricity Department.

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK.

The Municipal Investment Bank was inaugurated on September 1, 1919. Deposits on December 31, 1920 totalled Tls. 131,735, the number of depositors having risen to 264 during that period.

Allotments from the Council's Loans to the Investment Bank up to December 31, 1920, totalled Tls. 67,344, leaving a balance on deposit at the end of the year of Tls. 64,391. That the facilities offered by the Bank for the reinvestment of accrued interest on holdings in the Council's loans are being increasingly taken advantage of is apparent from the fact that at the end of the year 172 Debenture holders had adopted this method of saving.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Statement A compares Income and Expenditure during the years 1916 to 1920, Statement B gives percentage calculated on Income, of the figures contained in A.

The following Statement compares the Ordinary Income and Expenditure totals for the years 1919 and 1920:—

	1919	1920	Increase
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income	4,419,961	4,823,483	403,522
„ Expenditure	4,568,907	4,829,895	260,988

STAFF.

Three members of the staff, Mr. J. C. Bosustow, Mr. H. E. Middleton, and the undersigned returned from War Service and resumed duty during the year.

J. T. FORD, A.C.A.,
Acting Treasurer and Comptroller.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

The total Ordinary Income shows a satisfactory increase over the previous year and is well over the Budget estimate; the figure being Tls. 4,823,483, against Tls. 4,419,961 for 1919, or an increase of Tls. 403,522.

The special levy, the collection of which was delayed in 1919 as a concession to the Chinese ratepayers, was completed in the March and June Quarters and the amount credited to the previous year's outstandings.

Statement showing Ordinary Income for 1920 compared with Budget estimate:—

Source.	1920.		Excess	Deficit.
	Estimated.	Actual.		
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Land Tax	1,055,000	1,056,641	1,641	
General Municipal Rate—Foreign	861,000	912,239	51,239	
General Municipal Rate—Chinese	1,285,000	1,276,449		8,551
Special Advertisement Rate	1,500	1,485		15
Wharfage Dues	350,000	365,297	15,297	
Licence Fees	622,400	627,567	5,167	
Rent of Municipal Properties	127,340	126,787		553
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings	440,630	457,018	16,388	
	4,742,870	4,823,483	89,732	9,119

Land Tax.—This source of income produced Tls. 1,056,641 against Tls. 1,053,579 in 1919.

Statement of Land Tax derived from each District for 1920, compared with the previous year:—

District	1920.	1919.
	Tls.	Tls.
Central	483,392	484,253
Northern	172,571	172,106
Eastern	222,350	221,087
Western	178,328	176,133
	1,056,641	1,053,579

The re-assessment of Land, in accordance with Resolution XII passed at the last Ratepayers' Meeting, was completed during the year and will form the basis for taxation in 1921.

General Municipal Rate—Foreign.—The total income from this source was Tls. 912,239 against Tls. 811,046 for 1919. This large increase is in a measure due to the abnormal increase in rentals and to the fact that a systematic re-assessment of houses in the occupation of owners is being made.

During the year 144 new foreign houses have been brought under taxation, with an aggregate assessment of Tls. 329,656, while 57 foreign houses have been demolished, representing an assessment of Tls. 87,734.

General Municipal Rate—Chinese.—The collections under this heading, while considerably over last year's figure, are Tls. 8,551 short of the estimates. All collections of Chinese rate are made in dollar currency and the deficit is accounted for by the low exchange ruling during the year. The figures for 1920 are Tls. 1,276,449 against Tls. 1,224,028 for 1919.

The Special Rate from houses beyond Settlement Limits was raised on July 1 from 7 to 12 per cent., while the General Municipal Rate within the Settlement remained at 14 per cent.

Details of the houses and assessments on December 31, 1920, and the income derived therefrom, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statements:—

INSIDE LIMITS.

	Foreign.		Chinese.	
	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.
Houses.—Occupied	3,422	3,425	60,472	59,471
Unoccupied	76	76	517	1,335
Total	3,498	3,501	60,989	60,806
Assessment	Tls. 7,025,946	Tls. 6,045,250	\$ 12,895,090	\$ 12,717,778
Income	Tls. 870,277	Tls. 783,081	Tls. 1,268,914	Tls. 1,218,491

OUTSIDE LIMITS (SPECIAL RATE).

	Foreign.		Chinese.	
	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.
Houses.—Occupied	729	663	1,253	1,224
Unoccupied	23	7	7	12
Total	752	670	1,265	1,236
Assessment	Tls. 507,710	Tls. 439,136	\$ 115,178	\$ 110,246
Income	Tls. 41,962	Tls. 27,965	Tls. 7,535	Tls. 5,537

Special Advertisement Rate.—Only a small result is shown by the collection under this heading. Nevertheless the rate serves its purpose by eliminating objectionable advertisements from the Settlement. The fees collected during the year amounted to Tls. 1,485, against Tls. 1,320 in 1919.

Wharfage Dues.—The Customs Revenue, on which these dues are based, showed a large increase during the year and the receipts from Wharfage Dues a corresponding advance.

The Council's share for 1920, compared with the previous four years, is given below.—

	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
	Tls. *	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
March Quarter	85,246	49,711	42,914	47,806	47,891
June „	88,998	60,624	48,957	49,795	52,125
September „	91,374	76,258	49,685	54,547	53,714
December „	99,679	82,243	54,755	51,246	53,211
	365,297	268,836	196,311	203,394	207,001

Licence Fees.—The total income from Licence Fees produced Tls. 627,567, against Tls. 559,244 in 1919, or an increase of Tls. 68,323. While the total receipts are well over the estimates, several of the items show a deficit. This is more than counterbalanced by the excess under other headings, particularly Motor Vehicles, as will be seen by the following statement:—

Excess on:—

Foreign Liquor Seller	Tls. 2,000
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	20
Foreign Lodging House	312
Fruit Shop and Stall	25
Foreign Theatre	337
Chinese Theatre	305
Launch	478
Chinese Boat	168
Sampan	15
Livery Stable	1,285
Motor Vehicle	10,605
Cart	4,999
Private Ricsha	4,137
Wheelbarrow	1,844
Brothel	1,281

Less:—Deficiency 22,644

Net Excess Tls. 5,167

Deficiency on:—

Hotel and Tavern	Tls. 1,120
Chinese Club	242
Eating House	168
Chinese Lodging House	1,593
Chinese Wine Shop	8,742
Tea Shop	1,077
Other Entertainments	273
Pawn Shop	2,537
Exchange Shop	2,150
Tobacco Shop	2,489
Cargo Boat	277
Ferry and Passenger Boat	107
Private Pony and Carriage	243
Public Ricsha	891
Sedan Chair	4
Firearm	270
Dog	461

Tls. 22,644

Details of the number of all licences issued and the fees derived therefrom are given in tabular form at the end of this report.

A new tariff of fees on Motor Driven Vehicles was introduced from April 1, and the licence conditions revised, while a fee was introduced for drivers' licences. The following new licences were also introduced during the year:—Foreign Lodging House, Tobacco Shop, Exchange Shop and Brothel, the last named being necessitated by the passing of Resolution XV at the last Ratepayers' Meeting, whereby the Special Vice Committee's Report was adopted. The conditions governing these new licences have been duly published in the Municipal Gazette.

The inspection of 625 various establishments, previous to licensing, was carried out during the year. Of these 285 were detected as functioning without licence. Prosecutions for failure to comply with the Council's requirements were made in 31 cases and fines ranging from \$2 to \$10 were inflicted by the Mixed Court.

Vehicle Licences.—The following table gives the average number of Vehicle Licences issued per licensing term during the past ten years:—

Year.	Ricshas.		Carriages.		Motor Vehicles. •	Wheel-barrows. †	Sedan Chairs. •	Carts. †
	Public. †	Private. •	Public. †	Private. •				
1911	6,508	4,603	535	742	217	5,310	199	958
1912	8,445	4,817	520	749	268	5,790	94	1,003
1913	8,621	5,156	525	753	342	6,437	46	1,230
1914	8,718	5,149	455	735	443	6,938	35	1,400
1915	8,920	4,896	333	720	539	6,777	28	1,425
1916	7,487	5,368	284	731	673	7,460	25	1,546
1917	7,954	5,737	253	688	819	8,404	27	1,718
1918	8,000	6,209	252	634	1,061	8,117	17	1,821
1919	8,000	6,726	253	578	1,378	8,667	16	2,141
1920	8,000	7,373	278	539	1,899	9,136	13	2,407

• Issued Quarterly.

† Issued Monthly.

Motor Vehicles.—The revenue from this source amounted to Tls. 80,605, against Tls. 51,259 in 1919.

The following table shows the number of motor driven vehicles on the register on December 31, 1920, compared with the same date in 1919:—

Description.	1920	1919
Cars—Private	1,618	1,203
„ Public	254	199
„ Trade	37	22
Lorries & Vans	190	91
Cycles	215	146
	2,314	1,661

Dogs.—The fees collected during the year produced Tls. 7,539, against Tls. 6,809. for 1919.

Slaughter House Fees.—The fees from this source produced Tls. 19,078, against Tls. 16,588 in 1919. The number of butchers from whom these fees were collected averaged 37 per month, against 33 during the previous year. The number of animals killed during the year is given in the Health Officer's Report.

Markets.—The total receipts from Market Fees amounted to Tls. 117,841, against Tls. 113,038 in 1919. The following comparative summary gives the total collected from each market in dollars.

	1920	1919
Maloo	\$35,637	\$34,287
Elgin	15,357	14,703
Hongkew	50,029	48,255
East Hongkew	14,613	13,768
Wayside	6,489	6,017
Yangtszepoo	3,598	3,245
Sungpan	2,173	2,071
Mohawk	5,668	5,197
Wuchow	2,229	1,932
Sinza	17,746	17,066
Purdon	9,133	8,436
	<u>\$162,682</u>	<u>\$154,977</u>

Fruit Shops and Stalls.—The average number licensed per quarter was 248, against 241 in 1919, and the income derived therefrom amounted to Tls. 7,025, against Tls. 6,838 in 1919.

Departmental Accounts.—In addition to the collection of ordinary revenue, accounts aggregating as under have been collected by the Revenue Office on behalf of the various Departments.

Tls. 1,014,577 and \$327,484

Shipping.—During the year 66 shipments, representing 3,203 packages, were passed through the Customs and dealt with.

Census.—The usual quinquennial Census was taken on October 16 by the Revenue Office staff with the assistance of members of the Police Force. Detailed returns were published in the Municipal Gazette of November 18, and December 9, and are given elsewhere in this report.

In this connexion it may be of interest to compare the population and the ordinary revenue during the past five quinquennial periods:—

Year	Total Population	Ordinary Income
1900	352,050	1,045,177
1905	464,213	1,780,415
1910	501,541	2,555,056
1915	638,920	3,051,017
1920	783,146	4,823,483

Election of Councillors.—A Poll for the election of Councillors was held on February 16 and 17. Voting Stations, in charge of officers of the Revenue Office, were established at 7A The Bund, and, through the courtesy of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at 9 Broadway.

The following are appended to this report:—

Comparative Statement of Ordinary Revenue from 1910 to 1920.

Summary of Chinese General Municipal Rate.

Summary of Chinese Houses and Assessments.

Comparative Statement of Licence Fees for the years 1918/20.

Statement of Revenue from Licence Fees during the past ten years.

E. L. ALLEN,
Commissioner of Revenue.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ORDINARY REVENUE FROM 1910 TO 1920.

Source.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Land Tax	689,334	691,000	671,540	674,739	678,067	680,405	682,177	836,719	881,461	1,053,579	1,056,641
General Municipal Rate	1,171,309	1,187,968	1,258,697	1,297,672	1,336,967	1,417,300	1,521,841	1,584,277	1,646,414	2,036,394	2,190,173
Wharfage Dues	173,394	180,778	204,782	215,245	189,362	183,289	207,001	203,394	196,311	268,836	365,297
Licence Fees	446,152	445,451	494,608	535,097	582,058	598,292	651,570	554,662	522,451	559,244	627,567
Rent of Municipal Properties	45,408	50,727	65,139	66,098	73,288	90,767	96,904	107,457	119,535	121,079	126,787
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings	29,459	33,704	39,479	69,155	74,640	80,964	173,658	168,619	498,404	380,829	457,018
Total Ordinary Income	2,555,056	2,589,628	2,734,245	2,858,006	2,934,382	3,051,017	3,333,151	3,455,128	3,864,576	4,419,961	4,823,483

SUMMARY OF CHINESE GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1920.

	DECEMBER QUARTER 1919.						MARCH QUARTER 1920.						JUNE QUARTER 1920.						SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1920.					
	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.	
Houses occupied by Chinese	11,225	15,017	16,982	14,199	1,200	58,603	11,262	15,089	16,939	14,558	1,195	58,843	11,202	15,148	16,961	14,889	1,202	59,402	11,251	15,134	16,949	15,097	1,204	59,635
Houses occupied by Foreigners	111	1,260	427	220	24	2,042	110	1,294	440	219	24	2,087	124	1,297	453	218	24	2,116	114	1,294	484	225	28	2,156
Houses unoccupied	288	176	193	678	12	1,347	247	181	223	898	17	1,446	148	65	170	445	10	838	129	69	131	238	4	571
Total	11,624	16,453	17,602	15,097	1,236	62,042	11,619	16,534	17,602	15,685	1,236	62,376	11,474	16,510	17,584	15,552	1,236	62,356	11,494	16,497	17,564	15,561	1,246	62,362
Assessments \$	5,924,476	3,018,066	1,609,868	2,165,268	110,246	12,828,024	5,942,206	3,043,284	1,613,838	2,204,910	110,222	12,914,460	5,962,912	3,054,820	1,614,758	2,209,670	110,222	12,892,182	5,969,818	3,063,220	1,618,886	2,209,686	112,402	12,975,022
Rates collected from Chinese \$	212,642	101,494	58,418	75,382	1,992	450,928	214,879	101,555	58,386	77,836	1,935	454,671	214,742	102,505	58,665	80,894	1,997	458,603	200,331	94,359	53,356	74,946	3,147	426,139
Rates collected from Foreigners \$	3,254	10,297	1,820	923	8	16,402	3,186	10,820	1,874	841	7	16,728	3,657	10,803	2,014	832	8	17,314	3,209	11,075	2,101	923	75	17,383
Total \$	216,896	111,891	60,238	76,305	2,000	467,330	218,065	112,375	60,260	78,677	2,002	471,399	218,399	113,108	60,679	81,726	2,005	475,917	203,540	105,434	55,457	78,869	3,222	443,522
Rates on unoccupied houses \$	8,374	2,013	875	5,077	29	16,368	7,716	2,009	987	5,642	26	16,380	6,128	1,993	644	2,772	24	11,561	5,331	1,003	901	1,298	50	8,683
Average Assessment per house \$	508.36	183.44	91.46	143.43	89.91	206.77	511.42	184.06	91.68	143.21	89.24	207.04	514.46	185.01	91.83	142.08	89.24	206.75	519.38	185.68	92.17	142.00	91.01	208.06
Average Rate per house \$	19.49	7.03	3.50	5.40	1.71	7.93	19.60	7.05	3.51	5.49	1.71	7.94	19.72	7.09	3.52	5.45	1.71	7.92	18.18	6.50	3.23	4.97	2.72	7.28
Average unoccupied houses	2 1/2%	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	4 1/2%	1%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	1 1/2%	5 1/2%	1 3/4%	2 1/2%	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	1%	2 1/2%	1 1/2%	2 1/2%	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	2%	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	2 1/2%

SUMMARY OF CHINESE HOUSES AND ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1920.

	DECEMBER QUARTER, 1919.				MARCH QUARTER, 1920.				JUNE QUARTER, 1920.				SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1920.				TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.			
	Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.	
Brought forward from previous quarter		61,783		\$ 12,375,756		62,042		\$ 12,828,024		62,376		\$ 12,914,460		62,356		\$ 12,892,182		61,783		\$ 12,375,756
New houses assessed	178		20,322		356		50,919		149		18,582		141		11,796		824		101,619	
Houses rebuilt and reassessed	198		120,270		173		93,508		195		35,822		80		95,476		646		345,076	
Houses outside Settlement limits	11		420										10		3,180		21		3,600	
Sundry increases in Assessments		387	374,820	515,532		529	10,946	155,373		344	9,748	64,152		231	27,318	137,770		1,491	422,832	873,127
Less—		62,170		12,891,588		62,571		12,983,397		62,720		12,978,612		62,587		13,029,952		63,274		13,248,883
Houses pulled down	128		11,630		195		35,046		364		72,472		225		44,480		912		163,628	
Houses pulled down, etc., outside Settlement limits																				
Sundry reductions		128	51,934	63,564		195	33,891	68,937		364	13,958	86,430		225	10,450	54,930		912	110,233	273,861
Totals		62,042		12,828,024		62,376		12,914,460		62,356		12,892,182		62,362		12,975,022		64,186		12,975,022
Increase over previous quarter		259				334								6				579		
Decrease on previous quarter										20										

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENCE FEES FOR THE YEARS 1918-20.

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Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1920.

Source	1920				1919				1918			
	Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.	
			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.
		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.
Tavern	239	15,879.50	* 60	3,969.87	234	15,432.50	* 58	3,858.12	255	16,593.70	* 64	4,148.42
Foreign Liquor Seller	372	27,000.00	* 93	6,750.00	334	24,300.00	* 83	6,050.00	321	23,725.00	* 80	5,931.25
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	71	620.00	* 18	155.00	70	557.00	* 17	139.25	71	424.00	* 18	106.00
Eating House	3,095	9,832.41	* 774	2,458.10	3,071	9,216.10	* 768	2,304.02	2,803	8,755.79	* 701	2,188.95
Chinese Club	196	4,858.40	* 49	1,214.60	205	5,095.90	* 51	1,273.97	166	4,095.90	* 41	1,023.97
Chinese Lodging House	1,176	11,406.70	* 292	2,851.68	1,226	11,921.85	* 306	2,980.46	1,289	12,610.00	* 322	3,152.50
Foreign Lodging House	319	312.09	* 106	104.03								
Chinese Wine Shop	4,026	27,258.30	* 1,006	6,814.58	4,650	35,521.65	* 1,162	8,880.41	4,623	35,691.00	* 1,156	8,922.75
Tea Shop	7,467	15,922.85	622	1,326.90	7,710	16,643.50	642	1,386.96	7,950	16,114.50	662	1,342.88
Fruit Shop and Stall	993	7,025.05	* 248	1,756.26	965	6,838.15	* 241	1,709.54	1,060	6,246.70	* 265	1,561.68
Foreign Theatre	177	6,836.50	15	569.71	164	6,115.00	14	509.58	125	4,320.50	10	360.04
Chinese Theatre	232	8,804.70	19	733.73	212	8,428.00	18	702.33	181	7,872.00	15	656.00
Other Entertainments	206	2,926.50	17	243.88	179	3,093.00	15	257.75	141	2,291.84	12	190.99
Brothel	1,771	1,281.32	††885	640.66								
Pawn Shop	1,250	30,462.87	* 304	7,615.72	1,225	31,881.36	* 306	7,970.34	1,215	28,746.13	* 304	7,186.53
Exchange Shop	2,899	6,849.50	* 725	1,712.38								
Tobacco Shop	5,476	12,511.02	* 1,369	3,127.75								
Cargo-boat, Foreign	718	1,942.33	60	161.86	824	2,248.10	69	187.34	721	1,890.42	60	157.53
Chinese	10,180	4,480.59	†1,697	746.76	9,789	4,270.88	†1,631	711.81	9,958	4,255.37	†1,660	709.22
Ferry and Passenger Boat	755	1,093.23	63	91.10	764	1,115.68	64	92.97	788	1,138.37	66	94.86
Launch	1,606	3,978.00	134	331.50	1,440	3,644.00	120	203.67	1,346	3,235.00	112	269.58
Chinese Boat	19,619	4,668.16	1,635	389.01	19,133	4,546.51	1,594	378.88	17,411	4,126.34	1,451	343.86
Sampan	1,400	1,014.79	† 233	169.13	1,291	943.24	† 215	157.21	1,215	877.47	† 202	146.24
Private { Pony	2,582	* 645	2,439.26	2,693	10,479.87	673	2,619.97	2,536	11,419.38	741	2,854.84	
{ Carriage	2,155	* 539	2,314	2,314	57,712.31	578	2,536	24,835	53,083.59	6,209	13,273.40	
{ Ricksha	29,491	* 7,373	18,534.27	26,904	968	31	81	951	79	73	79	
Livery Stable { House	1,090		309	1,023.79	4,445	12,092.93	370	1,007.74	4,848	12,235.83	404	1,019.65
{ Pony	3,601	12,285.46	278		3,038	5,512	253	3,023	3,023		252	
{ Carriage	3,341		1,899	19,553.92	5,121	51,258.99	* 1,378	12,614.75	4,245	39,611.61	* 1,061	9,902.90
Motor { Vehicle	7,598	78,215.69	* 1,899	19,553.92								
{ Driver	3,304	2,389.20	* 1,101	597.30	394	1,209.00	33	100.75	391	1,302.00	33	108.50
{ Pony Cart and Wagon	327	1,017.00	27	84.75	15,235	30,470.00	1,270	2,539.17	12,938	25,876.00	1,078	2,156.33
Cart { Hand Cart	17,470	34,940.00	1,456	2,911.67	10,061	5,030.50	838	419.21	8,524	4,262.00	710	355.17
{ Trolley	12,084	6,042.00	1,007	503.50	96,000	139,889.90	8,000	11,657.49	96,000	138,827.62	8,000	11,568.97
Public Ricksha	96,000	139,108.60	8,000	11,592.38	66	129.64	* 16	32.41	67	135.59	* 17	33.90
Sedan Chair	54	96.14	* 13	24.03								
Wheelbarrow	109,630	54,844.15	9,136	4,570.35	103,999	52,049.10	8,667	4,337.42	97,400	48,774.13	8,117	4,064.51
Firearm	10	230.00	* 2	57.50	4	300.00	* 1	75.00	4	300.00	* 1	75.00
Dog	2,077	7,539.40	173	628.28	2,644	6,809.37	220	567.45	2,502	3,603.57	209	300.30

* Quarterly Average.

† Bi-monthly Average.

†† Half-yearly Average.

STATEMENT SHOWING REVENUE FROM LICENCE FEES DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Source	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Tavern	15,270	15,871	16,573	17,387	17,534	18,825	18,417	16,594	15,432	15,880
Foreign Liquor Seller	19,240	19,392	19,483	19,284	17,717	21,796	23,836	23,725	24,300	27,000
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	708	582	663	562	558	526	485	424	557	620
Eating House	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,469	8,756	9,216	9,832
Chinese Club	2,788	2,808	3,146	3,175	3,513	4,038	4,442	4,096	5,096	4,858
Chinese Lodging House	6,833	7,773	10,672	11,379	12,563	13,146	13,383	12,610	11,922	11,407
Foreign Lodging House	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312
Chinese Wine Shop	25,324	26,273	28,584	29,619	31,352	33,421	35,366	35,691	35,522	27,258
Tea Shop	9,576	8,977	9,484	9,290	9,816	15,850	16,995	16,114	16,643	15,923
Fruit Shop and Stall	—	—	—	—	—	4,652	6,428	6,247	6,838	7,025
Foreign Theatre	3,992	4,396	4,744	5,702	5,517	5,585	6,684	4,320	6,115	6,837
Chinese Theatre	6,617	7,251	8,714	9,029	9,245	9,213	8,742	7,872	8,428	8,805
Other Entertainments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,292	3,093	2,927
Brothel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,281
Pawn Shop	19,524	17,724	19,392	21,304	22,218	23,967	26,929	28,746	31,881	30,463
Opium Shop	62,631	67,664	86,386	122,624	137,290	180,666	45,390	—	—	—
Exchange Shop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,850
Tobacco Shop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,511
Cargo Boat	5,424	5,301	5,471	5,348	5,655	5,797	6,041	6,146	6,519	6,423
Ferry and Passenger Boat	1,074	1,073	1,052	1,099	1,107	1,087	1,095	1,138	1,116	1,093
Launch	2,269	2,259	2,221	2,404	2,353	2,942	3,205	3,235	3,644	3,978
Chinese Boat	3,565	3,753	4,708	5,020	4,868	4,539	4,268	4,126	4,547	4,668
Sampan	1,063	981	1,110	1,111	1,117	1,138	1,000	877	943	1,015
Private Pony and Carriage	13,958	13,934	13,785	13,091	12,800	12,947	12,194	11,419	10,480	9,757
Livery Stable	25,335	24,385	24,143	20,797	15,575	13,440	12,145	12,236	12,093	12,285
Motor Vehicle	8,029	10,043	12,376	16,619	20,197	25,202	30,226	39,612	51,259	80,605
Cart	18,325	19,384	22,945	26,266	26,457	28,267	30,436	31,440	36,710	41,999
Private Ricksha	40,581	42,678	44,709	44,022	41,942	45,748	48,553	53,094	57,712	74,137
Public Ricksha	116,630	151,004	151,519	151,077	154,690	129,279	137,022	138,828	139,890	139,109
Sedan Chair	1,729	798	363	268	226	204	180	136	130	96
Wheelbarrow	31,927	34,795	38,670	41,670	40,727	44,840	50,509	48,774	52,049	54,844
Firearm	1,725	4,125	2,400	2,175	1,500	1,500	450	300	300	230
Dog	1,314	1,384	1,784	1,736	1,755	2,955	3,772	3,603	6,809	7,539
	445,451	494,608	535,097	582,058	598,292	651,570	554,662	522,451	559,244	627,567

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1920.

ORDINARY INCOME.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.					
At 7/10ths of 1 per cent. on assessed value of property as follows :—					
Central District	...	484,200		483,391.71	
Northern District	...	172,500		172,571.47	
Eastern District	...	221,500		222,350.30	
Western District	...	176,800		178,327.61	
			1,055,000		1,056,641.09
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.					
Foreign.					
At 14 per cent. on assessed rental of rateable foreign houses	...	820,000		870,277.03	
Chinese.					
At 14 per cent. on assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses at exchange 73	...	1,277,500		1,268,914.24	
			2,097,500		2,139,191.27
SPECIAL RATE.					
Foreign.					
From January 1 to June 30 at 7 per cent., and from July 1 at 12 per cent. on the same, beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.'s Agreement 1905, the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.'s Agreement 1908 and under arrangement with the Electricity Department	...	41,000		41,962.28	
Chinese.					
From January 1 to June 30 at 7 per cent., and from July 1 at 12 per cent. on the same, beyond Settlement limits, as above, at exchange 73	...	7,500		7,534.45	
			48,500		49,496.73
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT RATE.					
			1,500		1,484.76
WHARFAGE DUES.					
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House.					
March Quarter	...			85,245.86	
June Quarter	...			88,998.51	
September Quarter	...			91,373.55	
December Quarter	...			99,679.09	
			350,000		365,297.02
Carried forward			3,552,500		3,612,110.87

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>						3,552,500		3,612,110.87
LICENCE FEES.								
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar	...	...	...	...	17,000		15,879.50	
Foreign Liquor Seller	...	...	...	...	25,000		27,000.00	
Chinese Wine Shop	...	...	...	...	36,000		27,258.30	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	...	...	...	...	600		620.00	
Chinese Club	...	...	...	...	5,100		4,858.40	
Chinese Lodging House	...	...	...	...	13,000		11,406.70	
Foreign Lodging House	...	...	...	...			312.09	
Tea Shop	...	...	...	...	17,000		15,922.85	
Eating House, etc.	...	...	...	...	10,000		9,832.41	
Fruit Shop and Stall	...	...	...	...	7,000		7,025.05	
Foreign Theatre and Cinematograph	...	...	...	...	6,500		6,836.50	
Chinese Theatre, Sing Song and Story Teller	...	...	...	...	8,500		8,804.70	
Other Entertainments	...	...	...	...	3,200		2,926.50	
Pawn Shop	...	...	...	...	33,000		30,462.87	
Exchange Shop	...	...	...	...	9,000		6,849.50	
Tobacco Shop	...	...	...	...	15,000		12,511.02	
Cargo Boat	...	...	...	...	6,700		6,422.92	
Ferry and Passenger Boat	...	...	...	...	1,200		1,093.23	
Steam Launch	...	...	...	...	3,500		3,978.00	
Chinese Boat	...	...	...	...	4,500		4,668.16	
Sampan	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,014.83	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage	...	...	...	...	10,000		9,757.05	
Livery Stable	...	...	...	...	11,000		12,285.46	
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	...	70,000		80,604.89	
Cart	...	...	...	...	37,000		41,999.00	
Private-owned Ricsha	...	...	...	...	70,000		74,137.10	
Public Ricsha	...	...	...	...	140,000		139,108.60	
Sedan Chair	...	...	...	...	100		96.14	
Wheelbarrow	...	...	...	...	53,000		54,844.15	
Firearms	...	...	...	...	500		230.00	
Dog	...	...	...	...	8,000		7,539.40	
Brothel	...	...	...	...			1,281.32	
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.						622,400		627,566.64
Markets.								
Maloo	...	...	...	...	26,000		25,813.28	
Hongkew	...	...	...	...	37,000		36,242.20	
Elgin	...	...	...	...	11,000		11,132.19	
Purdon	...	...	...	...	6,600		6,614.97	
East Hongkew	...	...	...	...	11,000		10,585.32	
Sinza	...	...	...	...	13,000		12,855.69	
Mohawk	...	...	...	...	4,000		4,105.72	
Sungpan	...	...	...	...	1,650		1,573.95	
Yangtsepoo	...	...	...	...	2,640		2,605.65	
Wayside	...	...	...	...	4,500		4,698.30	
Wuchow	...	...	...	...	1,450		1,613.58	
						118,840		117,840.85
Town Hall	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,720.00
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters	...	...	...	...		6,000		5,406.23
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,820.24
REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.								
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., Final dividend for 1919 on 2,470 shares and Interim dividend for 1920 on 3,211 Shares	...	...	...	...	26,300		27,522.86	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Royalty	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000.00	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend on 1,333 shares from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920	...	...	...	...	7,330		7,331.50	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from Tramway Service	...	...	...	...	62,000		65,763.84	
Electricity Department, Contribution to General Funds	...	...	...	...	309,000		309,000.00	
Convict Labour	..	..	..	..	7,000		9,000.00	
Concreteware Manufactory	..	..	..	..	20,000		32,600.00	
Pingchiao Quarry	..	..	..	..			800.00	
Tungchow Road Workshop	..	..	..	..	8,000		4,000.00	
						440,630		457,018.20
Totals carried to Summary						4,742,870		4,823,483.03

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.									
<i>Poy.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	12,850		11,938.65	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	270		829.00	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		3,038.24	
							16,120		15,805.89
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		320		317.52
Passages...	...	...	...	...	...		480		271.49
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...		150		228.30
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		100		85.44
Allowances to Officers attending Schools, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		500		72.29
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...		1,600		2,409.04
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		600		575.43
Light	...	...	...	...	...		800		781.54
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,715.48
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		760		817.56
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		450		551.52
Postage	...	...	...	...	...		200		114.03
Uniform	...	...	...	...	...		12,000		8,114.34
Band	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		753.08
Artillery Ponies	...	...	...	...	...		5,800		6,435.58
Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,629.86
Ammunition	...	...	...	...	...		14,000		7,747.92
Camp of Exercise	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		2,201.64
Subscription to N.R.A.	...	...	...	...	...		50		30.52
Maintenance of Range	...	...	...	...	...		3,400		3,434.80
Chinese Government Land Tax	...	...	...	...	...		260		262.78
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,432.54
							66,290		55,838.59
Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,742.63
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		64,290		53,095.96
STOCK AND STORES.									
Ponies	...	...	...	...	...		600		851.00
Armoured Car	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		2,200.00
2 Motor Machine Gun Cars	...	...	...	...	...		1,700		1,351.71
Component Parts of Saddlery	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		444.20
Engineer Company Stores	...	...	...	...	...		750		209.18
Accoutrements	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		172.80
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,022.09
Ammunition	...	...	...	...	...		10,000		1,804.51
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		21,050		8,055.49
<i>Credit.</i>									
Value of Stores issued	...	...	...	...	...		Cr. 17,000		Cr. 8,093.11
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		Cr. 17,000		Cr. 8,093.11

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	...	50,850		45,971.74	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	540		829.34	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	900		1,775.00	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	43,550		42,773.39	
							95,840		91,349.47
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...		4,260		3,851.58
Passages...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		2,616.07
Expenses of Engaging Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		732.67
Medical Aid ...	...	...	...	...	...		950		1,275.27
Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,150.04
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...		6,000		6,770.28
Light ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,852.41
Water ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		806.21
Printing, Stationery, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...		600		613.36
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,620		2,712.91
Uniform ...	...	...	...	...	...		14,000		9,311.34
Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000		7,710.37
Hose Renewals ...	...	...	...	...	...		12,000		14,364.20
Telephones and Fire Alarms ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,750		3,898.67
Refreshments for Firemen at Fires ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		121.69
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		600		803.09
							159,220		151,939.63
Less—Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,025.00	
" " Watching and Salvage Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,556.27	
							3,500		3,581.27
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...		155,720		148,358.36
STOCK AND STORES.									
Three Motor Pumps ...	...	...	...	...	...		12,000		6,189.71
Appliances and Tools ...	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		6,053.48
Turntable Escape ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		
Fire Float ...	...	...	...	...	...		25,000		
Inspection Car ...	...	...	...	...	...		700		617.50
Furniture and Sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,700		3,863.49
Workshop Equipment ...	...	...	...	...	...				2,337.44
							47,400		19,061.62

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.									
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
Foreign Branch.									
Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	519,290		531,850.48	
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	8,000		8,228.37	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	22,000		52,727.21	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	26,000		19,502.32	
Allowances.									
District ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,320		4,387.94	
Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...	3,780		3,093.12	
Stenographer	...	...	...	...	...	240		225.48	
Drill ...	...	...	...	...	...	240		240.00	
Japanese Branch.							583,870		620,254.92
Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,650		26,300.85	
Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	1,650		1,373.27	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	750		893.83	
Sikh Branch.							28,050		28,567.95
Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	137,280		122,381.07	
Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	16,500		16,362.52	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	4,200		4,802.42	
Allowances.									
Rent ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000		3,523.78	
Drill ...	...	...	...	...	...	100		101.40	
Traffic ...	...	...	...	...	...	740		737.77	
Chinese Branch.							162,820		147,908.96
Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	297,660		301,200.05	
Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	370		372.96	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	270		293.45	
Allowances.									
Gate-men	...	...	...	...	...	220		161.40	
Drill and Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	680		670.57	
Merit ...	...	...	...	...	...	450		431.96	
Superannuation ...							299,650		303,130.39
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	63,500		60,265.83	
Recruiting Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	45,000		66,380.34	
Uniform and Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,714.91	
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	95,000		85,056.51	
Medical Aid.									
Pay of Sikh Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	800		877.59	
Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	1,600		1,482.01	
Hospital Charges, Operations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	11,000		16,352.46	
Surgeons' Fees	...	...	...	...	...	7,000		8,921.25	
Patrol Ponies.							20,400		27,633.31
Pay of Mafoos	...	...	...	...	...	1,970		2,438.95	
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4,300		4,194.54	
Repairs to Saddlery	...	...	...	...	...	300		640.76	
Fuel							54,000		47,735.58
Light.									
General ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000		18,216.75	
Oil for Police lamps	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,511.22	
Water							21,500		19,727.97
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5,100		5,050.22	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	9,560		10,799.88	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	3,670		3,677.83	
Funeral Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	4,900		5,011.40	
Expenses of Prisoners.									
Food	...	...	...	...	...	34,000		38,387.63	
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	10,000		7,809.31	
Photographs	...	...	...	...	...	620		353.68	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		7,921.60	
Expenses of catching Stray Dogs							49,620		54,472.22
							3,000		3,065.37
Carried forward							1,487,210		1,526,656.24

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>							1,487,210		1,526,656.24
POLICE FORCE—continued.									
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>									
Furniture, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	13,600		12,988.57	
Arms	...	...	...	...	...	600		220.55	
							14,200		13,209.12
Gratuities and Rewards	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,379.06
Musketry Course	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		6,814.51
Legal Expenses	...	...	...	...	...		500		403.13
Secret Service	...	...	...	...	...				1,644.00
<i>Mixed Court.</i>									
Pay of Court Officials	...	...	...	...	...	54,600		57,533.44	
Pay and Expenses of Police	...	...	...	...	...	48,120		42,315.33	
Grant to Sinza Refuge	...	...	...	...	...	500		500.00	
Sundry Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	13,800		12,096.49	
							117,020		112,445.26
Contribution to Recreation Fund	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,500.00
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		6,200		6,171.02
							1,633,630		1,672,222.34
<i>Less.</i>									
Mixed Court Fines	...	...	...	...	...	33,000		36,581.01	
" Filing and Hearing Fees	...	...	...	...	...	18,000		23,173.41	
" Pay and Expenses of Police, transferred	...	...	...	...	...	48,120		42,315.33	
Convict Labour	...	...	...	...	...	5,700		4,738.45	
Receipts for Special Services	...	...	...	...	...	33,000		29,080.46	
Proceeds from sale of Unclaimed Property	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		771.59	
Dog Redemption Fees	...	...	...	...	...	1,800		1,661.39	
Fines for lost and damaged Licence Plates	...	...	...	...	...			312.63	
							141,120		138,634.27
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		1,492,510		1,533,588.07
STOCK AND STORES.									
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...		7,000		4,635.02
" for Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...		500		253.32
Fire Hose	...	...	...	...	...		400		413.00
5 Motor Cars	...	...	...	...	...		4,200		4,600.00
7 Bicycles	...	...	...	...	...		420		415.80
Automatic Pistols, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		460		492.64
50 Rifles	...	...	...	...	...				1,940.40
Uniform and Equipment	...	...	...	...	...		92,600		106,315.97
Saddlery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		350		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		423.87
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		106,930		119,490.02
<i>Credit.</i>									
Value of Stores issued	...	...	...	...	...		94,000		86,142.60
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		Cr. 94,000		Cr. 86,142.60

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.									
HEALTH OFFICE.									
GENERAL.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners						134,270		139,666.15	
Children's Bonus						3,200		3,365.40	
Deferred Leave Bonus						2,530		10,634.11	
Language Bonus						4,700		3,522.92	
Chinese						57,300		57,363.66	
							201,970		214,552.24
Superannuation							13,900		12,831.96
Passages							5,300		11,996.81
Expenses of Engaging Staff							300		477.69
Medical Aid							3,000		3,265.72
Locomotion							6,000		5,794.69
Fuel							2,500		2,578.59
Light							1,300		1,283.59
Water							3,000		3,587.16
Printing, Stationery, etc.							1,250		980.93
Insurance							1,430		1,390.31
Telephone Service							550		947.87
Notification of Infectious Disease							950		731.00
Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals							12,000		20,459.45
Disinfection							2,500		554.35
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials							4,500		4,879.37
House Refuse Disposal							6,000		10,287.09
Maintenance and Repairs							500		495.16
Rent of Branch Offices							1,800		1,557.94
Removal of Cesspool Contents							6,700		10,073.55
Miscellaneous							750		1,085.01
							276,200		309,809.48
PLAGUE PREVENTION.									
Pay of Chinese Staff								3,490.73	
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials								687.42	
Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals									
Disinfection							5,000	1,430.88	
Rat-proofing Materials, etc.								12.00	
Miscellaneous								578.52	
									6,199.55
MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.									
Pay of Chinese Staff						3,000		3,021.46	
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials, etc.						5,000		4,244.50	
							8,000		7,265.96
<i>Less.</i>							289,200		323,274.99
Receipts from Laboratory						30,000		29,394.33	
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory						1,000		1,000.00	
Slaughter House Fees						16,000		19,077.60	
Ordure Disposal						140,900		137,141.20	
							187,900		186,613.13
Totals carried to Summary							101,300		136,661.86

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS.				
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	44,710		48,503.79	
Pay of Chinese Staff	5,600		5,155.54	
		50,310		53,659.33
Locomotion		600		397.42
Fuel		12,000		10,673.68
Light		2,300		3,272.69
Water		1,100		864.20
Printing, Stationery, etc.		500		474.16
Insurance		540		539.89
Telephone Service		350		357.07
Drugs and Instruments		6,000		5,573.00
Messing		23,000		28,112.09
Washing		3,500		4,224.85
Maintenance and Repairs		5,000		7,891.40
Miscellaneous		1,000		591.30
		106,200		116,631.06
Less—Fees from Patients		65,000		67,421.44
Totals carried to Summary		41,200		49,209.62
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	30,650		27,885.28	
Pay of Chinese Staff	7,000		5,560.40	
		37,650		33,445.68
Fuel		6,500		7,106.15
Light		2,000		1,246.92
Water		750		512.60
Printing, Stationery, etc.		300		252.61
Insurance		700		700.87
Telephone Service		500		416.00
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants		2,000		2,040.50
Messing		8,000		9,468.82
Washing		2,000		1,696.40
Maintenance and Repairs		5,000		2,361.94
Miscellaneous		1,000		663.08
		66,400		59,911.57
Less—Receipts from Patients		3,500		5,560.52
Totals carried to Summary		62,900		54,351.05
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	3,790		4,306.09	
Pay of Chinese Staff	2,500		2,833.08	
		6,290		7,139.17
Fuel		600		461.46
Light		400		368.58
Water		150		108.80
Printing, Stationery, etc.		100		103.65
Insurance		75		75.38
Telephone Service		55		41.00
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants		1,200		1,104.21
Messing		2,500		1,866.04
Washing		500		458.95
Maintenance and Repairs		1,000		597.64
Miscellaneous		50		50.30
		12,920		12,375.18
Less—Receipts from Patients	1,500		1,604.55	
Registration Fees, etc.	2,500		475.45	
Contribution from French Municipal Council	600		600.00	
		4,600		2,680.00
Totals carried to Summary		8,320		9,695.18

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE HOSPITAL (INDIANS).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,830		1,709.76	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	550		576.50	
		2,380		2,286.26
<i>Fuel</i>		600		634.52
<i>Light</i>		250		241.15
<i>Water</i>		50		77.00
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100		117.23
<i>Insurance</i>		40		35.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		25		26.00
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		750		589.68
<i>Messing</i>		1,250		1,036.02
<i>Washing</i>		150		137.15
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		600		1,006.54
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		50		4.76
		6,245		6,191.31
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		4,500		4,576.69
Totals carried to Summary		1,745		1,614.62
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,930		1,709.84	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	6,400		7,177.97	
		8,230		8,887.81
<i>Fuel</i>		900		1,019.20
<i>Light</i>		100		149.23
<i>Water</i>		50		77.00
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100		117.24
<i>Insurance</i>		50		51.75
<i>Telephone Service</i>		25		26.00
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		1,300		995.13
<i>Messing</i>		1,750		1,701.27
<i>Washing</i>		200		266.03
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		700		1,063.59
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		450		465.36
		13,855		14,819.61
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		6,000		5,746.00
Totals carried to Summary		7,855		9,073.61
SANATORIUM.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,880		2,114.96	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,600		1,925.79	
		3,480		4,040.75
<i>Locomotion</i>		400		318.51
<i>Fuel</i>		550		331.12
<i>Light</i>		150		194.77
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		80		91.62
<i>Insurance</i>		90		85.00
<i>Drugs Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		100		120.05
<i>Messing</i>		6,000		4,625.13
<i>Washing</i>		500		554.38
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		500		1,288.39
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300		298.00
		12,150		11,937.72
<i>Less—Receipts from Visitors</i>		3,000		2,468.63
Totals carried to Summary		9,150		9,469.09

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.					
HOSPITALS—continued.					
PRIVATE NURSING SERVICE.					
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>		9,160		13,586.05	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>		800		940.90	
<i>Fuel</i>			9,960		14,526.95
<i>Light</i>			1,000		1,094.45
<i>Water</i>			200		312.43
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			75		76.80
<i>Insurance</i>			80		107.12
<i>Telephone Service</i>			25		20.62
<i>Messing</i>			80		77.00
<i>Washing</i>			2,500		2,394.95
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			350		512.31
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			500		214.87
			100		187.72
			14,870		19,525.22
<i>Less—Receipts from Co-operation Nurses :—</i>					
Percentage on fees earned	500			423.58	
Board and Lodging charges	1,300			1,113.63	
<i>Receipts from Municipal Nurses :—</i>					
Assessed value of Quarters	1,500			1,101.00	
Fees	4,000			5,402.00	
			7,300		8,040.21
Totals carried to Summary			7,570		11,485.01
AMBULANCE SERVICE.					
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>			900		459.82
<i>Insurance</i>			50		55.50
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			1,000		1,255.50
			1,950		1,770.82
<i>Less—Fees</i>			1,200		1,269.76
			750		501.06
Totals carried to Summary					
DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
5 Matrons	13,450			14,434.94	
40 Nurses	43,500			42,524.78	
10 Probationer Nurses	5,000			6,298.68	
2 Housekeepers	2,220			2,220.00	
3 Attendants	5,220			5,071.04	
Custodian	1,410			1,519.22	
			70,800		72,068.66
Deferred Leave Bonus			900		1,781.97
Children's Bonus					136.20
<i>Sundry Expenses.</i>					
Superannuation	9,800			8,152.88	
Passages	6,700			11,411.05	
Medical Aid	2,000			2,539.69	
Uniform	2,000			1,826.23	
Language Bonus	650			433.50	
Expenses of Engaging Staff	1,000			1,465.59	
			22,150		25,828.94
			93,850		99,815.77
<i>Allocated to the various hospitals as under :—</i>					
Victoria Nursing Home	44,710			48,503.79	
Isolation Hospital	30,650			27,885.28	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	3,790			4,306.09	
Police Hospital (Indians)	1,830			1,709.76	
" (Chinese)	1,830			1,709.84	
Sanatorium	1,880			2,114.96	
Private Nursing Service	9,160			13,586.05	
			93,850		99,815.77
			93,850		99,815.77

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.								
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.								
<i>Pay.</i> Foreigners.								
Part Service of Inspector					360		360.00	
" " Custodian of Isolation Hospital ...					240		240.00	
Chinese						600		600.00
						3,100		3,488.59
						3,700		4,088.59
<i>Superannuation</i>					60		60.00	
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>					3,200		3,921.50	
<i>Fuel</i>					500		701.07	
<i>Insurance</i>					70		73.35	
<i>Telephone Service</i>					90		88.00	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>					200		147.79	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>					200		234.69	
						4,320		5,226.40
						8,020		9,314.99
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i>					1,000		1,225.00	
" Grave making					3,750		4,741.01	
" Grave spaces					3,000		3,050.00	
" Reservations					600		580.00	
						8,350		9,596.01
Totals carried to Summary						Cr. 330		Cr. 281.02
SWIMMING BATH.								
<i>Pay.</i> Foreigners.								
Part Service of Inspector					180		166.45	
Chinese					240		249.30	
						420		415.75
<i>Superannuation</i>					20		16.64	
<i>Light</i>					150		118.75	
<i>Water</i>					600		582.60	
<i>Insurance</i>					40		40.50	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>					100		132.16	
						910		890.65
						1,330		1,306.40
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers</i>						1,000		1,100.20
Totals carried to Summary						330		206.20
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.								
<i>Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs</i>								
Quarantine Station						6,000		6,000.00
Grant to General Hospital					60,000		59,784.39	
" Shantung Road Hospital					5,000		5,000.00	
" St. Luke's Hospital					5,000		5,000.00	
" St. Elizabeth's Hospital					1,000		1,000.00	
" Paulun Hospital					2,000		2,000.00	
" Chinese Cholera Hospital					5,000		5,000.00	
						78,000		77,784.39
Totals carried to Summary						84,000		83,784.39
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Motor Ambulance</i>						3,400		3,567.96
<i>Motor Disinfection Wagon</i>						3,000		
<i>Motor Wagon for House Refuse Disposal</i>						3,000		
<i>Motor Car</i>						1,600		1,749.87
<i>Hospital Fittings, Furniture and Apparatus</i>						7,100		12,360.15
<i>Fire Appliances for Hospitals</i>						2,700		327.00
<i>Motor Launch for Mokanshan Sanatorium</i>						5,000		
<i>Laboratory Fittings and Apparatus</i>						7,300		9,657.14
<i>Dispensary Fittings and Apparatus</i>						2,100		486.55
<i>Office Furniture and Sundries</i>								286.41
Totals carried to Summary						35,200		28,435.08

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.									
GENERAL.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners.									
Pay						292,920		292,011.75	
Children's Bonus						6,800		6,355.91	
Deferred Leave Bonus						3,370		8,939.83	
Language Bonus						1,600		1,252.40	
Chinese.									
Pay						32,930		37,350.09	
<i>Superannuation</i>							337,620		345,909.98
<i>Passages</i>							27,840		27,795.05
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>							12,000		22,766.65
<i>Medical Aid</i>									21.77
<i>Locomotion</i>							4,200		5,616.83
<i>Fuel</i>							14,500		17,121.25
<i>Light</i>							1,500		1,260.90
<i>Water</i>							1,000		1,439.77
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>							80		103.00
<i>Insurance</i>							3,500		4,670.14
<i>Telephone Service</i>							610		1,031.34
<i>Drawing Materials and Plans</i>							1,500		1,913.02
<i>Surveying Materials</i>							2,250		2,529.74
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							300		540.63
							450		562.70
							407,650		433,282.77
<i>Less—Building Permit Fees</i>						5,500		11,741.40	
<i>Private Works Supervision Fees</i>						15,000		19,877.34	
<i>Miscellaneous Permit Fees</i>						13,000		8,504.24	
<i>Sale of Plans and Tracings</i>						1,000		1,438.78	
<i>Charged to Industrial Undertakings, etc.</i>						32,930		32,168.67	
							67,430		73,730.43
Totals carried to Summary							340,220		359,552.34
BUILDINGS.									
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds:—</i>									
Volunteer Corps							2,650		2,497.03
Fire Brigade							2,920		4,412.23
Police Force:—									
Stations and Quarters						21,210		19,036.88	
Gaoi						7,840		5,073.71	
Mixed Court						2,160		2,794.80	
							31,210		26,905.39
Health Department:—									
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc.						6,970		5,677.83	
Victoria Nursing Home						3,550		2,651.10	
Mental Ward						900		625.44	
Maternity Ward						790		396.82	
Nurses' Quarters						1,620		1,587.24	
Private Nursing Association						360		179.51	
Isolation Hospital						8,650		7,411.12	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese						2,180		4,236.75	
Police Hospital (Indians)						570		176.12	
Police Hospital (Chinese)						590		485.42	
Mokanshan Sanatorium						1,100		249.00	
Cemeteries						1,030		1,284.65	
Public Swimming Bath						1,290		234.02	
							29,600		25,195.02
Public Works Department:—									
Offices						430		825.30	
Town Hall						5,000		6,927.77	
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.						5,180		3,229.05	
							10,610		10,982.12
Parks and Open Spaces							2,200		385.47
Educational Department:—									
Public School for Boys						2,380		2,974.87	
Public School for Girls						2,520		3,673.94	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys						2,420		934.94	
Girls						1,870		1,087.08	
Public School for Chinese						1,560		1,515.74	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese						790		471.96	
Nieh Chih Kwei Public School for Chinese						1,660		969.04	
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese						320		355.06	
							13,520		11,982.63
Finance Department							120		34.31
Secretariat							290		164.87
Miscellaneous									12.66
Totals carried to Summary							93,120		82,569.73

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.				
CREEKS AND RIVER.				
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>				
Bridges	11,890		10,510.33	
Bundings	8,430		8,442.21	
Jetties and Pontoons	18,100		11,862.86	
		38,420		30,815.40
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>				
		14,300		16,830.65
		52,720		47,646.05
<i>Less—Receipts for hire of Dredger</i>				
		500		530.00
Totals carried to Summary		52,220		47,116.05
DRAINAGE.				
<i>Reconstructing Sewers in:—</i>				
Hankow Road from Hoopoh to Fokien Road	600		2,306.49	
Canton Road from Chekiang to Kwangse Road	860		1,164.48	
Kwangse Road from Pakhoi to Nanking Road	3,600			
Range Road from Haskell to North Honan Road	2,700		2,594.47	
		7,760		6,065.44
Maintenance of Sewers		14,470		9,885.28
Disposal and Treatment of Cesspool Sewage		13,200		25,640.65
Totals carried to Summary		35,430		41,591.37

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.				
ROADS.				
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese.				
Metalling Labour		70,000		76,665.37
<i>Locomotion</i>		800		729.52
<i>Insurance</i>		1,200		1,180.03
<i>Materials:—</i>				
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc. ...		200,000		246,244.71
<i>Haulage:—</i>				
Stud, carts, wheelbarrows and boats	28,000		16,360.89	
Maintenance of rolling stock	6,000		13,422.67	
		34,000		29,783.56
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i>		10,000		16,085.04
<i>Boundary Stones</i>		200		94.06
<i>Street Name Plates</i>		1,000		735.04
<i>Working Expenses of Steam Rollers</i>		15,600		15,666.25
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>		300		238.17
<i>Raking and Repairing Mud Roads</i>		18,000		12,526.37
<i>Roadside Railings</i>		800		359.57
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500		2,303.94
		352,400		402,611.63
<i>Less—Contribution from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface</i>		16,500		16,500.00
Totals carried to Summary		335,900		386,111.63
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners	4,480		4,927.36	
Children's Bonus	110		164.87	
Chinese	32,800		39,394.57	
		37,390		44,486.80
<i>Superannuation</i>		450		492.71
<i>Locomotion</i>		500		496.41
<i>Insurance</i>		600		602.98
<i>Medical Aid</i>		100		80.00
<i>Materials.</i>				
Water	15,000		11,874.84	
Gritting wood paving... ..	700		513.96	
		15,700		12,388.80
<i>Haulage:—</i>				
Stud	48,400		44,916.43	
Working expenses of steam water wagon	2,000		1,699.54	
Maintenance of carts and harness	10,500		8,198.82	
Barging away road detritus	2,000		2,072.32	
		62,900		55,887.11
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i>		2,000		7,700.01
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300		720.74
		119,940		123,855.56
<i>Less—Contribution from Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves</i>		2,200		2,220.00
Totals carried to Summary		117,740		121,635.56

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.									
LIGHTING.									
Electricity	...	...	...	...	...		106,780		105,629.32
Gas	...	...	...	...	...		34,320		33,040.77
Extensions.									
Electricity and Gas	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		4,565.20
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		144,100		143,235.29
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.									
Pay.									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	12,920		12,306.99	
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		830.92	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	...	...			1,090.63	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	60		30.00	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	29,200		29,059.74	
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		43,180		43,318.28
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,154.84
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...		200		627.04
Haulage	...	...	...	...	...		700		787.44
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		2,200		2,234.56
Lighting Gardens	...	...	...	...	...		1,800		1,523.75
Water	...	...	...	...	...		2,300		2,500.97
Printing and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...		600		584.20
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		200		251.34
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		250		247.50
Tools, renewals and repairs	...	...	...	...	...		300		229.75
Chinese Government Land Tax	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		2,007.05
Painting and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...		700		623.47
Turf	...	...	...	...	...		3,500		4,277.95
Roadside Trees, Poles and Fastenings	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		932.50
Mud, Sand and Gravel	...	...	...	...	...		3,500		3,013.61
Fertilizers and Insecticides	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		2,886.85
Plants, Seeds, Stakes, Flower Pots, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		3,200		396.47
Matsheds and Fences	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,713.94
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		1,800		1,718.09
							500		1,642.50
Less—Receipts for hire of Chairs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		71,030		72,672.10
							650		690.67
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		70,380		71,981.43
STOCK AND STORES.									
4 Motor Tank Wagons	...	...	...	...	...		28,000		12,269.04
2 Motor Wagons	...	...	...	...	...		8,000		7,402.34
2 Motor Cars	...	...	...	...	...				1,282.50
1 Motor Cycle	...	...	...	...	...				650.00
Portable Asphaltic Concrete Mixing Plant	...	...	...	...	...		6,000		6,457.44
Steam Roller	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		4,053.98
Centrifugal Pumps	...	...	...	...	...		450		
Diaphragm Pumps	...	...	...	...	...		450		226.29
Oil Engine	...	...	...	...	...		350		850.00
Steel Sheet Piles	...	...	...	...	...				10,250.55
Garden Seats	...	...	...	...	...		500		1,409.14
Tar Boiler	...	...	...	...	...		3,600		3,551.55
Conveyors	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,424.65
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		2,001.02
Road Materials, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		280,000		344,928.57
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		334,350		396,757.08
Credit.									
Value of Stores issued	...	...	...	...	...		300,000		364,543.31
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		Cr. 300,000	Cr.	364,543.31

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	37,040		37,940.50	
Manilamen	...	...	...	...	...	24,130		24,424.31	
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	2,340		2,415.80	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	290		783.95	
Private Services	...	...	...	...	...	5,400		6,319.28	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	400		398.26	
							69,600		72,282.10
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		5,580		3,998.83
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,600		2,530.24
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...				149.66
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		3,713.97
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		405.84
<i>Uniform...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		607.03
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200		491.29
<i>New Music</i>	...	...	...	...	...		350		311.28
<i>Repairs to Instruments</i>	...	...	...	...	...		600		598.38
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		20		21.38
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		120		137.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		194.55
							81,220		85,441.55
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500.00	
<i>Receipts for Private Services</i>	...	...	...	...	...	10,000		9,451.36	
							11,500		10,951.36
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		69,720		74,490.19
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Instruments</i>	...	...	...	...	...				103.06
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...				103.06
PUBLIC LIBRARY.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	2,070		2,070.00	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	770		768.76	
							2,840		2,838.76
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		210		207.12
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...				20.97
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		159.64
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200		193.00
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		30		27.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		50		53.00
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		168.23
<i>Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		800		618.52
<i>Papers and Magazines</i>	...	...	...	...	...		350		265.40
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		50		35.99
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		50		32.70
							4,830		4,621.33
<i>Less—Subscriptions, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,400		1,794.68
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		3,430		2,826.65
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...				55.00
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...				55.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.					
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreigners	55,490			53,387.44	
Children's Bonus	930			1,230.73	
Deferred Leave Bonus				3,184.59	
Chinese	2,550			2,531.26	
<i>Superannuation</i>			58,970		60,334.02
<i>Passages</i>			5,150		5,669.22
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>			1,850		6,546.72
<i>Medical Aid</i>					190.43
<i>Fuel</i>			600		1,087.13
<i>Light</i>			850		902.80
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>			140		160.23
<i>Insurance</i>			1,300		2,040.06
<i>Telephone Service</i>			200		198.99
<i>Laboratory</i>			130		80.00
<i>Text Books</i>			500		1,922.05
<i>Form Prizes</i>			1,400		2,775.20
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			200		265.22
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			520		322.37
			700		735.02
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	15,000		72,510		83,229.46
<i>Sale of Text Books</i>	1,050			16,261.98	
				1,196.12	
Totals carried to Summary			16,050		17,453.10
			56,460		65,771.36
STOCK AND STORES.					
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			440		1,165.87
Totals carried to Summary			440		1,165.87
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreigners	63,230			63,131.95	
Children's Bonus	570			744.16	
Deferred Leave Bonus	370			802.43	
Chinese	1,770			1,801.37	
<i>Superannuation</i>			65,940		66,479.91
<i>Passages</i>			5,220		5,277.38
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>			2,580		2,116.84
<i>Medical Aid</i>			100		71.01
<i>Fuel</i>			700		1,050.31
<i>Light</i>			740		903.97
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>			200		301.44
<i>Insurance</i>			1,150		1,759.21
<i>Telephone Service</i>			170		168.30
<i>Text Books</i>			180		229.45
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>			700		1,380.54
<i>Form Prizes</i>			200		297.01
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			200		517.69
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			750		649.89
			700		870.05
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	18,000		79,530		82,073.00
<i>Sale of Text Books</i>	700			19,989.95	
				989.36	
Totals carried to Summary			18,700		20,979.31
			60,830		61,093.69
STOCK AND STORES.					
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			1,420		2,165.75
Totals carried to Summary			1,420		2,165.75

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.									
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	...	47,470		47,926.64	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	970		975.16	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	780		992.97	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,560		2,531.00	
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...		51,780		52,425.77
Passages ...	...	...	...	...	...		4,330		4,171.30
Expenses of Engaging Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,360		2,161.09
Medical Aid ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		95.93
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,750		2,216.30
Light ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,700		2,354.25
Water ...	...	...	...	...	...		800		851.45
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...		80		70.37
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...		800		1,007.67
Telephone Service ...	...	...	...	...	...		230		232.65
Text Books ...	...	...	...	...	...		110		108.00
Form Prizes ...	...	...	...	...	...		500		279.98
Messing ...	...	...	...	...	...		50		51.43
Clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...		4,500		5,648.00
Washing ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,450		2,550.58
Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...		800		786.42
Library Grant ...	...	...	...	...	...		900		1,475.47
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		100		109.15
							700		1,159.65
Less—School Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	73,140	14,245.72	77,735.46
Sale of Text Books, Clothing, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400		2,047.31	
							16,400		16,293.03
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...		56,740		61,442.43
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		740		201.28
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...		740		201.28
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	...	28,870		29,126.53	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	410		453.96	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	600		1,075.50	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,740		1,732.98	
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...		31,620		32,398.97
Passages ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,660		2,932.08
Medical Aid ...	...	...	...	...	...		420		710.79
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,350		1,651.95
Light ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,400		1,318.33
Water ...	...	...	...	...	...		600		615.22
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...		100		104.99
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...		500		434.87
Telephone Service ...	...	...	...	...	...		120		123.71
Text Books ...	...	...	...	...	...		40		36.00
Kindergarten Materials, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...		250		315.11
Form Prizes ...	...	...	...	...	...		100		112.25
Messing ...	...	...	...	...	...		60		74.17
Clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		4,224.07
Washing ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,250		1,142.47
Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...		800		788.76
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		600		441.43
							500		415.63
Less—School Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	47,370	9,032.95	47,830.81
Sale of Text Books, Clothing, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,016.90	
							10,000		10,049.85
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...		37,370		37,780.96
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		195.17
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		195.17

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—continued.									
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	...	33,990		31,967.98	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	700		762.51	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...			656.25	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,790		8,866.58	
							42,480		42,253.32
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,060		2,843.92
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,150		11.04
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		250		
<i>Medical Aid</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		300		633.77
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		175		227.21
<i>Light</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		150		151.67
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		465.87
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		125		125.44
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		90		109.72
<i>Laboratory</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		672.58
<i>Text Books</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		100		153.61
<i>Form Prizes</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		50		70.45
<i>Hongkong Local Examination Fees</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		120		172.44
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		150		120.01
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		292.98
							48,800		48,304.03
<i>Less—School Fees</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		21,500		21,223.64
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...		27,300		27,080.39
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		900		645.29
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...		900		645.29
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,450		26,595.11	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	300		450.71	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,420		7,606.87	
							35,170		34,652.69
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,730		2,612.32
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,900		2,640.65
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		70		213.04
<i>Medical Aid</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		350		910.12
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		159.00
<i>Light</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		50		43.85
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		100		211.67
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		120		121.50
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		90		88.00
<i>Text Books</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		100		63.07
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		100		155.06
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		250		436.26
							41,230		42,307.23
<i>Less—School Fees</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000		13,483.95	
<i>Sale of Text Books</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	250		47.14	
							15,250		13,531.09
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...		25,980		28,776.14
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		100		127.93
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...		100		127.93

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.								
NIEN CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	17,560		16,773.32	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...			174.39	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	750		1,190.00	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	5,410		5,430.06	
						23,720		23,557.77
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...		1,750		1,604.84
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	...	...	...		3,000		4,425.22
<i>Medical Aid</i> ...	...	...	...	...		200		372.01
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...		350		344.95
<i>Light</i> ...	...	...	...	...		50		53.54
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...		250		489.50
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...		125		126.00
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...		100		88.00
<i>Laboratory</i> ...	...	...	...	...		50		40.45
<i>Text Books</i> ...	...	...	...	...		100		57.31
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...		50		75.53
<i>Library Grant</i> ...	...	...	...	...		25		28.46
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...		200		227.19
						29,970		31,500.77
<i>Less—School Fees</i> ...	...	...	...	...	5,000		4,537.30	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	350		463.03	
						5,350		5,000.33
Totals carried to Summary ...						24,620		26,500.44
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ...	...	...	...	...		200		303.01
Totals carried to Summary ...						200		303.01
POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	7,770		6,500.46	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...			283.75	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	5,330		5,596.01	
						13,100		12,380.22
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...		780		650.05
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	...	...	...		400		660.32
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> ...	...	...	...	...		70		
<i>Medical Aid</i> ...	...	...	...	...		100		112.94
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...		140		132.51
<i>Light</i> ...	...	...	...	...		50		22.19
<i>Printing and Stationery</i> ...	...	...	...	...		200		219.57
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...		30		23.56
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...		100		143.83
<i>Laboratory</i> ...	...	...	...	...		80		63.47
<i>Text Books</i> ...	...	...	...	...		100		102.84
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...		60		95.20
<i>Library Grant</i> ...	...	...	...	...		50		31.88
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...		200		190.99
						15,460		14,829.57
<i>Less—School Fees</i> ...	...	...	...	...		5,840		5,634.11
Totals carried to Summary ...						9,620		9,195.46
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ...	...	...	...	...		200		77.77
Totals carried to Summary ...						200		77.77
GRANTS IN AID.								
<i>St. Joseph's Institute</i> ...	...	...	...	...		3,000		3,000.00
<i>St. Xavier's College</i> ...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,500.00
<i>Shanghai Jewish School</i> ...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,000.00
<i>Institution of the Holy Family</i> ...	...	...	...	...		1,800		1,800.00
Totals carried to Summary ...						8,300		8,300.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.									
TREASURER AND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners						75,190		81,663.76	
Children's Bonus						1,800		1,512.73	
Deferred Leave Bonus						1,570		3,003.61	
Chinese						22,490		22,888.46	
							101,050		109,068.56
<i>Superannuation</i>							7,420		7,955.38
<i>Passages</i>							1,850		4,356.67
<i>Medical Aid</i>							700		1,281.83
<i>Fuel</i>							450		469.07
<i>Light</i>							360		625.21
<i>Insurance</i>							30		20.88
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>							3,700		3,949.62
<i>Telephone Service</i>							500		657.81
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							450		859.70
							116,510		129,264.73
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>							4,200		4,200.00
Totals carried to Summary							112,310		125,064.73
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Compradore, Shroffs, etc.							10,640		11,046.05
Miscellaneous							1,100		1,312.94
Totals carried to Summary							11,740		12,358.99
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>							1,000		1,442.25
Totals carried to Summary							1,000		1,442.25

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARIAT.									
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	...	75,340		74,898.02	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	440		369.00	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700		2,670.00	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,650		10,514.87	
							88,130		88,642.89
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		7,530		7,380.70
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,200		2,612.31
<i>Medical Aid</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		800		873.04
<i>Locomotion</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		600		600.00
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		350		676.66
<i>Light</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		400		690.05
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		20		26.40
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		950		1,085.43
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000		3,318.90	
<i>Printing Annual Report and Budget</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,750		4,549.31	
<i>Printing Municipal Gazette</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,530		5,484.85	
							13,250		13,353.06
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		800		551.49
							116,030		116,492.03
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,400		2,400.00
Totals carried to Summary ...							113,630		114,092.03
REVENUE OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	...	84,110		85,580.57	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,040		1,884.04	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550		4,325.25	
Language Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150		816.00	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	33,480		34,777.89	
							122,330		127,383.75
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		8,240		8,251.72
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		6,000		7,117.43
<i>Uniform</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,309.36
<i>Medical Aid</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		2,777.90
<i>Locomotion</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		6,000		6,556.16
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		300		360.27
<i>Light</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		600		871.00
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		5,282.38
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		150		152.00
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		20		9.00
<i>House Number and Licence Plates</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		6,000		6,181.58
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		400		376.20
							158,540		167,638.75
<i>Less—Receipts from sale of Licence Plates, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000		6,177.47	
" " Municipal Bye-Laws and Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	200		57.71	
							6,200		6,235.18
Totals carried to Summary ...							152,340		161,403.57
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,680		1,915.94
Totals carried to Summary ...							1,680		1,915.94

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
GENERAL CHARGES.				
Legal Retainer and Opinions		1,000		2,390.28
Audit Fee		1,900		1,900.00
Semaphore Service		10,600		11,673.42
Pew Rents and Relief of Poor		500		264.00
Direction of Chinese Studies		4,840		4,665.67
Reporter's Retainer		600		600.00
Annuity to the widow of the late J. A. Pond (£300)		860		1,144.16
Annuity to the widow of the late G. M. Hart		200		200.00
London Agents—allowance for additional office accommodation (£100)		300		470.20
Land Assessment, fees and expenses		11,500		10,434.53
Work Shelters,—rent and sundry expenses		2,200		1,934.35
History of Shanghai, sundry expenses		4,000		3,200.64
Sewage Disposal and Water Supply, Professor Fowler's retaining fee (Gns. 100)		300		270.24
Special Vice Committee, sundry expenses		1,500		1,973.95
Expenses of Census		1,600		2,045.38
Presentation of Motor Car to Commandant S.V.C.		2,500		2,500.00
Municipal Employes, War Service Pay				7,425.00
Volunteer Corps Commission, sundry expenses				400.00
Commissariat Charges in connection with Local Disturbances				700.50
Rice Money				10,580.22
Farewell Dinner to Senior Consul				455.46
Miscellaneous				1,285.80
Grants in Aid :—				
Municipal Service Club	2,100		2,100.00	
Door of Hope	2,500		2,500.00	
" " —(Special Grant)	1,500		1,500.00	
" " —(Stray Children's Home)	10,000		6,927.33	
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children	2,000		2,000.00	
Shanghai Museum	1,000		1,000.00	
King's Daughters' Society, Charity Organisation	4,700		4,700.00	
Foreign Women's Home	3,000		3,000.00	
Shanghai Horticultural Society			300.00	
		26,800		24,027.33
Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.				
Volunteer Corps.				
Quarters		1,625		1,630.90
Police Force.				
Stations	3,680		3,680.00	
Quarters	20,000		20,373.86	
Reformatory	4,200		4,200.00	
		27,880		28,253.86
Health Department.				
Quarters	2,040		2,683.40	
Sanatorium	400		400.00	
Latrines, etc.	15		11.83	
		2,455		3,095.23
Public Works Department.				
Temporary Offices	4,200		4,200.00	
Public Recreation Ground	1,200		1,208.06	
Depôts	940		939.19	
Road Widening	2,630		2,530.73	
		8,970		8,877.98
Educational Department.				
Public School for Girls		2,940		2,917.19
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys		790		720.00
Finance Department		5,900		4,595.00
Council Room and Secretariat		6,020		6,024.00
Totals carried to Summary		127,780		146,656.29

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
INTEREST, BROKERAGE, ETC.				
Municipal Loans	795,400		844,282.17	
Less.				
Charged to Electricity Department	555,400	240,000	528,636.59	315,655.58
Superannuation Fund			84,819.03	
Deferred Pay			1,821.74	
Municipal Savings Bank			1,790.37	
Deposit Accounts... ..		117,250	1,703.64	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Current Account			26,172.88	
Brokerage, etc., on Loan			13,489.70	
Miscellaneous			11,774.63	141,571.99
		357,250		457,227.57
Less.				
Trust Funds Investments		101,800	84,737.59	
Industrial Accounts			18,952.94	103,690.53
Totals carried to Summary		255,450		353,537.04
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.				
Debentures of the Loan 1900 and part Loan 1917 redeemed		194,400		37,500.00
Totals carried to Summary		194,400		37,500.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Surplus or Deficit on Ordinary Budget		27,620		<i>Dr.</i> 6,412.38
7 per cent. Loan 1919, debentures issued during period 1/1/20 to 12/3/20	325,200		325,200.00	
<i>Less</i> —Discount of 5 per cent.		325,200	16,260.00	308,940.00
7 per cent. Silver Loan 1920			1,855,700.00	
<i>Less</i> —Discount of 7½ per cent.			139,177.50	
6 per cent. Sterling Loan 1920. £750,000 at Ex. 5/6 ... }		4,800,000	1,716,522.50	
			2,727,272.73	4,443,795.23
Miscellaneous—				
Trust Funds—amounts written off during the year.				
Superannuation Fund			5,117.22	
Deferred Pay		10,000	885.01	
			6,002.23	
Sundries			25,818.69	31,820.92
Totals carried to Summary		5,162,820		4,778,143.77

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Deficit from 1919</i>	...	...	...	...		753,122		753,121.58
<i>Bridges.</i>								
Soochow Creek.								
Reclamation of Bund Foreshore, balance of cost ..	...	...	...	...	26,000		38,063.84	
Concrete, portion of cost	...	...	...	...	20,000	30,000	16,051.57	20,405.91
<i>Buildings.</i>								
Whangpoo River.								
Reclamation of Bund Foreshore, balance of cost ..	...	...	...	...	26,000		38,063.84	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	20,000		16,051.57	
					46,000		54,115.41	
<i>Less—Contributions from frontagers</i>	...	...	...	...	10,000		7,800.00	
						26,000		46,315.41
<i>Drainage.</i>								
Constructing the following new sewers:—								
Avenue Road from Gordon to Hart Road	...	...	...	...	11,000		6,822.33	
Weihaiwei Road west of Yates Road	...	...	...	...	4,700		3,018.51	
Yu Yuen Road from Kiaochow to Hart Road	...	...	...	...	3,800		2,816.00	
Hart Road from Avenue to Bubbling Well Road	...	...	...	...	8,700		8,652.96	
Sicawei Road from Great Western to Bubbling Well Road	...	...	...	...	1,200		1,955.34	
Defence Creek from Peking to Soochow Road, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	10,000		13,290.79	
Singkeipang from Dent to Singkeipang Road, balance of cost	...	...	...	...			4,597.17	
Tengyueh Road	...	...	...	...			1,846.03	
Gordon Road, South of Ichang Road	...	...	...	...			2,654.74	
Sewerage Scheme, Central District, portion of cost	...	...	...	...	30,000		7,623.01	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2,000		6,927.36	
					71,400		60,204.24	
<i>Less—Contributions from frontagers</i>	...	...	...	...	10,000		13,216.70	
						61,400		46,987.54
<i>Landing Stages.</i>								
Whangpoo River.								
Reinforced concrete jetty at Kwanghsin Road	...	...	...	...	4,900		5,097.91	
Landing Accommodation, The Bund, portion of cost	...	...	...	...	30,000			
					34,900		5,097.91	
<i>Less—Contributions from frontagers</i>	...	...	...	...	15,000			
						19,900		5,097.91
<i>Land.</i>								
Volunteer Corps.								
Rifle Range, subsoil drainage and raising, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	700		1,186.90	
Police Force.								
Extension of Gaol site, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	50,000			
Yangtzepoo Station, extension of site	...	...	...	...	8,000			
Health Department.								
Isolation Hospital for Chinese, extension of site	...	...	...	...	50,000			
Slaughter House, new site	...	...	...	...	140,000			
Cemetery, new site	...	...	...	...	30,000			
Latrine sites	...	...	...	...	1,000			
Parks and Open Spaces.								
Jessfield Park, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	6,000			
" " laying out and raising	...	...	...	...	10,000		11,095.40	
Playgrounds for Children, nominal	...	...	...	...	1,000			
Educational Department.								
Public School for Girls, Western District, extension, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	4,000		190.27	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, extension,	...	...	...	...			1,270.51	
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, additional land	...	...	...	...	9,000		11,991.74	
Surplus Land	...	...	...	...	1,000			
					310,700		25,734.82	
<i>Less—Sale of Surplus Land</i>	...	...	...	...		310,700	18,747.75	6,987.07
<i>Carried forward</i>						1,211,122		878,915.42

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		1,211,122		878,915.42
<i>Buildings.</i>				
Central Offices, portion of cost	450,000		321,000.75	
Fire Brigade.				
Soochow Road Sub-station, additional quarters for Chinese	3,000			
Bubbling Well Station, portion of cost	5,000			
Hongkew Station, workshops, balance of cost	6,500		7,219.87	
Yangtzepoo Station, balance of cost	60,000		37,087.02	
Police Force.				
Lonza Station, additional quarters and offices, portion of cost	30,000		18,736.00	
Hongkew Station, quarters for Sikhs, portion of cost	20,000			
Gordon Road Station, gymnasium and store	7,000		3,500.00	
dog kennels	4,000			
Gaol, Convict Hospital, portion of cost	20,000			
" 2 blocks of cells, balance of cost	7,000		4,493.23	
Health Department.				
Isolation Hospital, observation suite			3,001.19	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese, extension, portion of cost	10,000			
Hongkew Market, reconstruction of wood portion	50,000			
Latrines	1,000			
Public Works Department.				
Depôts, Sawgin Road, balance of cost	8,500		5,176.72	
Industrial Undertakings, Capital Extensions.				
Tungchow Road Workshops, extensions	10,000		10,308.13	
Pingchiao Quarry, new coolie quarters, portion of cost			16,817.13	
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Hongkew Recreation Ground, grand stand			781.99	
Educational Department.				
Public School for Girls, Western District, portion of cost	10,000			
	702,000		428,122.03	
Less—Contribution to cost of dog kennels from S.S.P.C.A.	1,000			
		701,000		428,122.03
<i>Roads.</i>				
Acquiring Land for new roads and extension of existing roads	200,000		8,513.91	
Acquiring Land for widening existing roads			127,304.55	
Making up and metalling above	175,000		234,761.50	
		375,000		370,579.96
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, 741 Shares		76,490		76,490.32
Loan to Electricity Department :—				
7% Loan of 1919 Balance				308,940.00
6% Sterling Loan of 1920 (£750,000)		2,800,000		2,227,272.73
Totals carried to Summary		5,163,612		4,790,320.46

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1920—continued.

SUMMARY.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income :—			4,742,870			4,823,483.03
Ordinary Expenditure :—						
Volunteer Corps ...		64,290			53,095.95	
Fire Brigade ...		155,720			148,353.36	
Police Force ...		1,492,510			1,533,593.07	
Health Department.						
Office ...	101,300			136,651.86		
Hospitals. ...						
Victoria Nursing Home ...	41,200			49,209.62		
Isolation Hospital ...	62,900			54,351.05		
" " for Chinese ...	8,320			9,695.18		
Police Hospital—Indians... ..	1,745			1,614.62		
" " Chinese... ..	7,855			9,073.61		
Sanatorium ...	9,150			9,469.09		
Private Nursing Service ...	7,570			11,485.01		
Ambulance Service ...	750			501.06		
Cemeteries, etc. ...	Cr. 330			Cr. 281.02		
Swimming Bath ...	330			206.20		
Extra-Departmental ...	84,000	324,790		83,784.39	365,770.67	
Public Works Department.						
General ...	340,220			359,552.34		
Buildings ...	93,120			82,559.73		
Creeks and River ...	52,220			47,116.05		
Drainage ...	35,430			41,591.37		
Roads.						
Maintenance ...	335,900			386,111.63		
Cleansing ...	117,740			121,635.56		
Lighting ...	144,100			143,235.29		
Parks and Open Spaces ...	70,380	1,189,110		71,981.43	1,253,793.40	
Public Band ...		69,720			74,490.19	
Public Library ...		3,430			2,826.65	
Educational Department.						
Public School for Boys ...	55,460			65,771.36		
" " Girls ...	60,830			61,093.69		
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys ...	55,740			61,442.43		
" " Girls ...	37,370			37,780.96		
Public School for Chinese ...	27,300			27,080.39		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese ...	25,980			28,776.14		
Nieh Chih Kuei " " " "	24,620			26,500.44		
Polytechnic " " " "	9,620			9,195.46		
Grants-in-aid ...	8,300	307,220		8,300.00	325,940.87	
Finance Department.						
Treasurer and Comptroller's Office	112,310			125,064.73		
Compradore's Office ...	11,740			12,358.99		
Secretariat.		124,050			137,423.72	
Secretary's Office ...	113,630			114,092.03		
Revenue Office ...	152,340			161,403.57		
General Charges ...		265,970			275,495.60	
Interest, Brokerage, etc. ...		127,780			146,656.29	
Redemption of Debentures ...		255,450			353,537.04	
Stock and Stores :—		194,400			37,500.00	
Volunteer Corps ...	21,050			8,055.49		
Fire Brigade ...	47,400			19,061.62		
Police Force ...	106,930			119,490.02		
Health Department ...	35,200			28,435.08		
Public Works Department ...	334,350			396,757.08		
Public Band ...				103.06		
Public Library ...				55.00		
Public School for Boys ...	440			1,165.87		
" " Girls ...	1,420			2,165.75		
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys ...	740			201.28		
" " Girls ...	200			195.17		
Public School for Chinese ...	900			645.29		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese ...						
Nieh Chih Kuei " " " "	100			127.93		
Polytechnic " " " "	200			303.01		
Finance Department ...	200			77.77		
Secretariat ...	1,000			1,442.25		
	1,680			1,915.94		
Less—Stores issued, etc.	551,810			530,197.61		
Volunteer Corps ... 17,000				8,093.11		
Police Force ... 94,000				86,142.60		
Public Works Department ... 300,000				364,543.31		
	411,000	140,810		458,779.02	121,418.59	
Surplus or Deficit, carried to Extraordinary Income ...		4,715,250	4,742,870		4,829,895.41	4,823,483.03
		27,620				6,412.38
		4,742,870	4,742,870		4,829,895.41	4,829,895.41
Extraordinary Income			5,162,820			4,778,143.77
Extraordinary Expenditure		5,163,612			4,790,320.46	
Deficit, carried forward to 1921			792			12,176.69
		5,163,612	5,163,612		4,790,320.46	4,790,320.46

BALANCE SHEET.

						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LIABILITIES.								
To SILVER LOANS :—								
Loan of 1901 at 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	45,100.00		
Do. 1902 " 6	...	...	...	...	...	139,500.00		
Do. 1903 " 6	...	...	...	...	...	425,400.00		
Do. 1904 " 6	...	...	...	...	...	163,000.00		
Do. 1905 " 6	...	...	...	...	...	285,900.00		
Do. 1907 " 6	...	...	...	...	...	500,000.00		
Do. 1908 " 6	...	...	...	...	...	650,000.00		
Do. 1909 " 6	...	...	...	...	...	300,000.00		
Do. 1910 " 6	...	...	...	...	...	313,800.00		
Do. 1911 " 6	...	...	...	...	...	350,000.00		
Do. 1912 " 6	...	...	...	...	...	340,000.00		
Do. 1913 " 6	...	...	...	...	...	756,300.00		
Do. 1913 " 5½	...	...	...	...	...	500,000.00		
Do. 1914 " 5½	...	...	...	...	...	900,000.00		
Do. 1915 " 5½	...	...	...	...	...	800,000.00		
Do. 1916 " 6	...	...	...	...	...	1,400,000.00		
Do. 1917 " 7	...	...	...	...	...	1,381,000.00		
Do. 1918 " 7	...	...	...	...	...	507,300.00		
Do. 1919 " 7	...	...	...	...	...	1,793,300.00		
Do. 1920 " 7	...	...	...	...	...	1,855,700.00		
							13,405,300.00	
„ STERLING LOANS :—								
Loan of 1905 at 4 per cent. : Authorized £50,000, Issued £20,000	...	...	...	...	...	97,461.93		
at Ex. 4/14	...	...	...	...	...	2,727,272.73		
Loan of 1920 at 6 per cent. £750,000 at Ex. 5/6...	...	...	...	...	...		2,824,734.66	
								16,231,034.66
„ INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—Adjustment Account								195.11
„ TRUST FUNDS :—								
Superannuation Fund	...	...	...	...	...	1,483,645.46		
Municipal Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	...	38,154.94		
Municipal Investment Bank	...	...	...	...	...	64,404.29		
Sikh Police Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	31,324.17		
Japanese Police Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	5,108.24		
Chinese Police Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	744.56		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	10,480.71		
Deposits :—								
Foreign and Chinese Liquor Sellers	...	...	...	...	...	5,681.00		
Firearms Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	750.00		
Livery Stables	...	...	...	...	...	150.00		
Billiard and Bowling Saloons	...	...	...	...	...	121.78		
Foreign and Chinese Theatres	...	...	...	...	...	3,014.78		
Public Ricsas	...	...	...	...	...	1,416.60		
Motor Car	...	...	...	...	...	3,200.00		
Pawn Shop	...	...	...	...	...	21,460.00		
Volunteer Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	1,048.84		
Ordure Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	33,858.16		
Sundry Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	16,359.70		
Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...	242,172.52		
							329,233.38	
								1,963,096.75
„ SUNDRY CREDITORS								481,326.89
„ ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY LIABILITIES								4,109,531.48
„ GENERAL BALANCE								8,400,430.32
								<u>31,185,615.21</u>

We have examined the foregoing Accounts with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

G. H. & N. THOMSON, Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

DECEMBER 31, 1920.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
ASSETS.			
By LAND			7,072,412.41
„ BUILDINGS—		3,714,389.91	
<i>Less</i> —Depreciation		46,670.79	
			3,667,719.12
„ STOCK AND STORES—		915,220.90	
<i>Less</i> —Depreciation		69,856.82	
			845,364.08
„ SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LD.— 3,211 Shares £20 each at Tls. 120			385,320.00
„ SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., LD.— 1,333 Shares Tls. 50 each at Tls. 78			103,974.00
„ INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—			
Pingchiao Quarry		67,002.27	
Convict Labour		27,037.75	
Concreteware Manufactory		76,307.53	
Tungchow Road Workshop		73,306.29	
			243,653.84
„ TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENT—			
<i>Silver Securities—</i>			
<i>Debentures at par—</i>			
Shanghai Municipal Council		373,600.00	
French Municipal Council		104,000.00	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.		61,300.00	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.		461,000.00	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.		29,000.00	
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.		100,000.00	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.		6,600.00	
Shanghai Race Club		143,200.00	
Country Club		500.00	
<i>Gold Securities at cost—</i>			
British War Loan 5 per cent. £31,500		231,655.04	
French War Loan 5 per cent. Frs. 320,000.00		78,426.97	
Russian War Loan 5½ per cent. Rbls. 150,000.00		77,445.65	
U.S.A. 3rd Liberty Loan Bonds 4½ per cent. G.\$5,000		4,759.60	
			1,671,479.26
„ SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE			485,349.04
„ DISCOUNT ON LOAN 1919			83,705.52
„ CASH—			
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—			
<i>Silver Current Account—</i>			
General Funds	288,403.01		
<i>Less</i> —Electricity Department, Overdraft	183,694.52		
		99,718.49	
<i>Sterling Current Account—</i>			
General Funds £3,313.6.8 at Ex. 4/1½	16,146.19		
Electricity Department £294,470.3.0 at Ex. 5/6	1,070,800.56		
		1,086,946.75	
<i>Less :—</i>			
Compradore—Overdraft—			
General Funds	32,037.99		
Electricity Department	2,531.12		
		34,569.10	
„ ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY ASSETS			1,152,096.14
			15,474,541.80
			31,185,615.21

J. T. FORD, A.C.A.

Acting Treasurer and Comptroller.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

A.

B.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	1916 Tls.	1917 Tls.	1918 Tls.	1919 Tls.	1920 Tls.	1916 %	1917 %	1918 %	1919 %	1920 %
Volunteer Corps	47,186.24	49,993.66	46,641.10	57,469.86	53,095.96					
Stock and Stores	Cr. 823.36	4,737.13	Cr. 1,170.07	Cr. 1,691.14	Cr. 37.62					
	46,362.88	54,730.79	45,471.03	55,778.72	53,068.34	1.39	1.58	1.18	1.26	1.10
Fire Brigade	72,655.01	74,227.68	95,966.97	108,423.63	148,358.36					
Stock and Stores	45,607.89	13,222.83	10,509.92	9,991.01	19,061.62					
	118,262.90	87,450.51	106,476.89	118,414.64	167,419.98	3.55	2.53	2.75	2.68	3.47
Police Force	882,447.73	943,359.51	1,047,673.49	1,302,926.39	1,533,588.07					
Stock and Stores	Cr. 191.91	11,680.69	40,705.42	16,487.00	33,347.42					
	882,255.82	955,040.20	1,088,378.91	1,319,413.39	1,566,935.49	26.47	27.64	28.17	29.85	32.49
Health Department	154,137.62	155,090.30	213,225.38	274,192.13	365,770.67					
Stock and Stores	4,031.10	13,477.90	25,108.25	17,807.01	28,435.08					
	158,168.72	168,568.20	238,333.63	291,999.14	394,205.75	4.75	4.88	6.17	6.61	8.17
Public Works Department	794,989.87	911,840.85	1,035,838.96	1,132,535.35	1,253,793.40					
Stock and Stores	5,967.05	59,940.71	22,509.64	48,382.74	32,213.77					
	800,956.92	971,781.56	1,058,348.60	1,180,918.09	1,286,007.17	24.03	28.13	27.39	26.72	26.66
Public Band	49,908.61	43,814.37	48,904.47	45,460.12	74,490.19					
Stock and Stores	54.15	123.60	—	—	103.06					
	49,962.76	43,937.97	48,904.47	45,460.12	74,593.25	1.50	1.27	1.26	1.03	1.54
Public Library	2,313.10	2,011.80	3,208.37	2,693.37	2,826.65					
Stock and Stores	—	—	—	52.40	55.00					
	2,313.10	2,011.80	3,208.37	2,745.77	2,881.65	.07	.06	.08	.06	.06
Educational Department	123,047.19	149,023.62	199,488.30	261,803.13	325,940.87					
Stock and Stores	19,985.73	8,191.01	5,705.82	4,988.17	4,882.07					
	143,032.92	157,214.63	205,194.12	266,801.30	330,822.94	4.29	4.55	5.31	6.04	6.86
Finance Department	71,859.64	71,827.01	83,520.82	103,074.19	137,423.72					
Stock and Stores	251.96	829.82	504.94	505.64	1,442.25					
	72,111.60	72,656.83	84,025.76	103,579.83	138,865.97	2.16	2.10	2.17	2.24	2.88
Secretariat	165,008.67	165,952.33	185,629.31	214,807.49	275,495.60					
Stock and Stores	822.84	436.19	488.41	385.79	1,915.94					
	165,831.51	166,388.52	186,117.72	215,193.28	277,411.54	4.93	4.82	4.82	4.87	5.75
General Charges	114,463.90	202,780.81	123,073.03	545,889.29	146,656.29	3.43	5.87	3.18	12.35	3.04
Interest	169,649.48	228,478.61	221,263.38	246,713.88	353,537.04	5.09	6.61	5.73	5.58	7.33
Redemption of Debentures	202,200.00	268,400.00	188,000.00	176,000.00	37,500.00	6.06	7.77	4.86	3.98	.78
Total Ordinary Expenditure	2,925,572.51	3,379,440.43	3,596,795.91	4,568,907.45	4,829,895.41	87.77	97.81	93.07	103.37	100.13
Surplus	407,578.25	75,687.32	267,780.96	148,945.98	6,412.38	12.23	2.19	6.93	Deficit 3.37	Deficit .13
Total Ordinary Income	3,333,150.76	3,455,127.75	3,864,576.87	4,419,961.47	4,823,483.03	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

CONVICT LABOUR.**Working Account.***Dr.**Cr.*

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
<i>To</i> Stock at December 31, 1919		10,861.93	<i>By</i> Sales		41,094.46
" Cost of Materials		21,809.11	" Stock at December 31, 1920		10,908.59
" Supervision Charges		1,588.45			
" Pay and Expenses of Warders		3,150.00			
" Secretarial and Accountancy Charges		950.00			
" Interest		2,410.12			
" Depreciation		1,167.73			
" Miscellaneous		471.78			
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjust- ment Account		9,593.96			
TAELS ...		52,003.05	TAELS ...		52,003.05

*Dr.***Balance Sheet.***Cr.*

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
<i>To</i> Capital Account		27,037.75	<i>By</i> Land		9,063.00
" Sundry Creditors		1,255.82	" Buildings— Balance at December 31, 1919	10,474.99	
" Adjustment Account	16,986.65		Less—Depreciation	256.26	
Less—Contribution to Ordinary Income	9,000.00	7,986.65	" Plant— Balance at December 31, 1919	3,821.40	
			Less—Depreciation	911.47	
				2,909.93	
			Additions	153.64	
					3,063.57
			" Stock at December 31, 1920		10,908.59
			" Sundry Debtors		2,894.52
			" Cash in General Funds		131.81
TAELS ...		36,280.22	TAELS ...		36,280.22

TUNGCHOW ROAD WORKSHOP.**Working Account.***Dr.**Cr.*

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
<i>To</i> Stock at December 31, 1919		14,855.98	<i>By</i> Work Executed	76,018.81	
" Materials	84,164.12		" Stock Articles Supplied	53,253.77	
" Supervision Charges	10,762.50		" Sale of Petrol, etc.	5,599.31	
" Secretarial and Accountancy Charges	950.00		" Stock at December 31, 1920		134,841.89
" Pay of Foremen and Chinese Staff	25,410.61				16,481.65
" Coal, Power, etc.	3,253.44				
" Interest	4,315.78				
" Depreciation	1,087.45				
" Miscellaneous	2,139.04				
		132,082.94			
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjust- ment Account		4,383.62			
TAELS ...		151,323.54	TAELS ...		151,323.54

*Dr.***Balance Sheet.***Cr.*

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
<i>To</i> Capital Account		73,306.29	<i>By</i> Land		40,453.70
" Reserve Account		6,510.70	" Buildings— Balance at December 31, 1919	21,796.82	
" Sundry Creditors		9,094.32	Less—Depreciation	498.44	
" Adjustment Account	8,182.51			21,298.38	
Less—Contribution to Ordinary Income	4,000.00	4,182.51	Additions	10,308.13	
					31,606.51
			" Plant— Balance at December 31, 1919	2,749.08	
			Less—Depreciation	564.77	
				2,184.31	
			Additions	797.42	
					2,981.73
			" Office Furniture, etc.— Balance at December 31, 1919	220.27	
			Less—Depreciation	24.24	
				196.03	
			Additions	93.00	
					289.03
			" Stock at December 31, 1920		16,481.65
			" Sundry Debtors		1,235.19
			" Cash in General Funds		46.01
TAELS ...		93,093.82	TAELS ...		93,093.82

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Dr.

Working Account.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1919		26,830.15	By Stone, etc., sold and supplied, Tons 80,199.09		155,664.61
„ Supervision Charges	5,455.78		„ Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1920		16,108.80
„ Secretarial and Accountancy Charges ...	950.00				
„ Quarrying	13,581.88				
„ Transport	74,671.35				
„ Stone-breakers	18,108.99				
„ Add—Spare parts taken into use at cost	7,299.79				
		25,408.78			
„ Steam Launch— Working Expenses ... 501.25					
„ Motor Houseboat— Working Expenses ... 2,206.54					
		2,707.79			
„ Repairs to Buildings	392.97				
„ Lease	3,600.00				
„ Interest	4,867.93				
„ Depreciation	2,030.58				
„ Miscellaneous	6,071.69				
		139,738.80			
„ Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjust- ment Account		5,204.46			
TAELS ...		171,773.41	TAELS ...		171,773.41

Dr.

Balance Sheet.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account		67,002.27	By Buildings : Balance at December 31, 1919	27,835.95	
„ Sundry Creditors		3,786.87	Less—Depreciation	1,113.30	
				26,722.65	
„ Adjustment Account	33,624.35		Additions	16,817.13	
Less—Contribution to Ordinary Income	800.00				43,539.78
		32,824.35	„ Plant and Machinery : Balance at December 31, 1919	16,471.16	
			Less—Spare parts taken into use ...	7,299.79	
				9,171.37	
			Additions	5,898.31	
					15,069.68
			„ Motor Houseboat “Speedy” : Balance at December 31, 1919	3,651.72	
			Less—Depreciation	557.54	
					3,094.18
			„ Furniture and Sundries : Balance at December 31, 1919	1,608.95	
			Less—Depreciation	359.74	
					1,249.21
			„ Lease Account		21,330.24
			„ Stock at Quarry		
			Stone and Sand	16,108.80	
			Explosives	2,683.92	
					18,792.72
			„ Sundry Debtors		516.75
			„ Cash at Quarry	80.49	
			Less—Cash due to General Funds ...	59.56	
					20.93
TAELS ...		103,613.49	TAELS ...		103,613.49

CONCRETEWARE MANUFACTORY.

<i>Dr.</i>		Working Account.		<i>Cr.</i>	
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
<i>To</i> Stock at December 31, 1919—			<i>By</i> Concreteware, Cement and Steel Bars sold and used—		
Concreteware	28,431.43		Concreteware	89,128.08	
Cement	382.03		Cement	140,833.59	
Steel Bars and Iron Wire	3,997.08		Steel Bars and Iron Wire	8,067.54	
		32,810.54			
„ Manufacturing Account—			„ Manufacturing Account, Profit on Manufacture		238,029.21
Concreteware made		82,839.28			7,407.82
„ Cement purchased	134,695.50		„ Stock at December 31, 1920—		
„ Iron and Steel purchased	8,400.14		Concreteware	30,990.13	
		143,095.64	Cement	9,155.72	
„ Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment Account		31,182.45	Steel Bars and Iron Wire	4,345.03	
					44,490.88
TALS ...		289,927.91	TALS ...		289,927.91

<i>Dr.</i>		Balance Sheet.		<i>Cr.</i>	
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
<i>To</i> Capital Account		76,307.53	<i>By</i> Land		127,596.00
„ Reserve Account		79,553.34	„ Buildings—		
„ Sundry Creditors		17,458.87	Balance at December 31, 1919	17,065.65	
„ Adjustment Account	54,861.69		Less—Depreciation	404.28	
Less—Contribution to Ordinary Income	32,600.00				16,651.37
		22,261.69	„ Plant—		
			Manufacturing Machines, Moulds, etc.		
			Balance at December 31, 1919	7,768.58	
			Less—Depreciation	1,391.50	
					6,377.08
			„ Stock at December 31, 1920—		
			Concreteware and Cement	40,145.85	
			Steel Bars and Iron Wire	4,345.03	
					44,490.88
			„ Sundry Debtors		379.25
			„ Cash in General Funds		76.85
TALS ...		195,581.43	TALS ...		195,581.43

Dr.

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
<i>To</i> Cash Contributions transferred to Ordinary Income—			<i>By</i> Balance of Profit brought forward—		
Convict Labour	9,000.00		Convict Labour	7,392.69	
Concreteware Manufactory ...	32,600.00		Concreteware Manufactory ...	23,679.24	
Pingchiao Quarry	800.00		Pingchiao Quarry	28,419.89	
Tungchow Road Workshop ...	4,000.00		Tungchow Road Workshop ...	3,798.89	
		46,400.00			63,290.71
„ Balance of Profit carried forward—			„ Profits for year transferred—		
Convict Labour	7,985.65		Convict Labour	9,593.96	
Concreteware Manufactory ...	22,261.69		Concreteware Manufactory ...	31,132.45	
Pingchiao Quarry	32,824.35		Pingchiao Quarry	5,204.46	
Tungchow Road Workshop ...	4,182.51		Tungchow Road Workshop ...	4,383.62	
		67,255.20			50,364.49
„ Balance		195.11	„ Cash in General Funds—		
			Convict Labour	131.81	
			Concreteware Manufactory ...	76.85	
			Tungchow Road Workshop ...	46.01	
				254.67	
			<i>Less</i> —Cash due to General Funds—		
			Pingchiao Quarry	59.56	
					195.11
TALS ...		113,850.31	TALS ...		113,850.31

LAND.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1920.	Additions Adjustments and Sales during the year.	1920 Re-assessment.		Value at December 31, 1920.
			Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central Offices	1,140,972.00		242,760.00		1,383,732.00
Town Hall	98,790.00		48,060.00		146,850.00
Volunteer Corps.—					
Rifle Range	283,280.71	1,186.90			283,280.71
" " Extension	242,561.05				243,747.95
" " New Stop Butts	26,168.68				26,168.68
Riding School	5,055.40		722.20		5,777.60
Fire Brigade.—					
Hongkew Station	29,640.00		14,820.00		44,460.00
Sinza Station	14,345.00		755.00		15,100.00
Yangtzepoo Station	16,576.00		1,657.60		18,233.60
Police Force.—					
Stations.					
Hongkew	119,200.00		37,250.00		156,450.00
Louza	126,000.00		35,000.00		161,000.00
Sinza	64,790.00		3,410.00		68,200.00
Wayside	14,565.00				14,565.00
West Hongkew	25,311.00		3,894.00		29,205.00
Yangtzepoo	7,512.50		1,532.50		9,015.00
Gaol	103,545.67		264.53		103,810.20
Western Depot	33,116.60		3,010.60		36,127.20
Carter Road Quarters	11,895.00		793.00		12,688.00
Dog Kennels	1,282.00		128.20		1,410.20
Sikh Gurdwara	4,661.96				4,661.96
Health Department.—					
Hospitals.					
Victoria Nursing Home	174,328.00		37,355.00		211,684.00
Isolation Hospital	265,856.00		132,928.00		398,784.00
" " for Chinese	67,520.00		33,760.00		101,280.00
Mokanshan Sanatorium	6,423.91				6,423.91
Public Swimming Bath	3,550.00				3,550.00
Markets.—					
East Hongkew	6,023.50				6,023.50
Elgin	44,880.00		5,280.00		50,160.00
Hongkew	159,024.00		49,695.00		208,719.00
Maloo	149,184.00		72,576.00		221,760.00
Mohawk	12,801.58		2,558.42		15,360.00
Purdon	24,135.00		3,218.00		27,353.00
Sinza	23,985.00		5,330.00		29,315.00
Sungpan	4,026.00		1,342.00		5,368.00
Wayside	8,042.08			961.58	7,080.50
Wuchow	8,145.00				8,145.00
Yangtzepoo	2,748.90		166.60		2,915.50
Slaughter House	42,003.00		18,668.00		60,671.00
Cattle Sheds	45,680.00		22,840.00		68,520.00
House Refuse Depot	18,147.00		1,209.80		19,356.80
" " Soochow Creek	21,777.15				21,777.15
Public Works Department.—					
Quarters, Avenue Road	12,050.00		1,205.00		13,255.00
Wayside Public Wharf	117,795.00		164,913.00		282,708.00
Depôts.—					
Jessfield	1,973.00				1,973.00
Markham Road	15,180.00		1,380.00		16,560.00
" " Stoneyard	5,057.80		931.70		5,989.50
North Chekiang Road	10,611.00		1,179.00		11,790.00
North Honan Road	28,160.00		5,280.00		33,440.00
Shamse Road	3,420.00		570.00		3,990.00
Sawgin Road	23,017.70		188.70		23,206.40
Sinza Road	58,835.00		5,883.50		64,718.50
Soochow Creek	6,572.80		1,365.20		7,938.00
Thorne Road	24,624.00		12,312.00		36,936.00
Wayside	2,628.00				2,628.00
Parks and Open Spaces.—					
Blydenburgh's Turn		1,000.00			1,000.00
Brenan Piece	9,080.66				9,080.66
Pingliang Piece	2,496.96		361.44		2,858.40
Warren Piece	3,618.31				3,618.31
Hongkew Recreation Ground	766,498.18				766,498.18
Jessfield Park	385,284.38	11,095.40			396,379.78
Quinsan Square	143,808.00		25,680.00		169,488.00
Wayside Park	34,640.85			1,693.65	32,947.20
Playgrounds for Children	18,141.70		1,190.40		19,332.10
Nurseries.—					
Hungjao Road	15,120.33	Cr. 136.00			14,984.33
Siccawei Road	7,083.80				7,083.80
Carried forward	5,153,246.16	13,146.30	1,003,395.39	2,655.23	6,167,132.62

LAND—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1920.	Additions Adjustments and Sales during the year.	1920 Re-assessment.		Value at December 31, 1920.
			Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	5,153,246.16	13,146.30	1,003,395.39	2,655.23	6,167,132.62
Educational Department.—					
Public School for Boys	56,804.87				56,804.87
" " for Girls	152,236.00		54,370.00		206,606.00
" " in Western District	92,281.19				92,281.19
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys ...	66,987.82	190.27			67,178.09
" " for Girls	52,247.00		16,076.00		68,323.00
Public School for Chinese	100,368.00		18,819.00		119,187.00
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	58,937.20		4,753.00		63,690.20
Nieh Chih Kuei " " " "	26,094.19	1,270.51	26,791.30		54,156.00
Latrines and Urinals.—					
Avenue Road	1,179.00		168.20		1,347.20
Broadway East	940.53		62.70		1,003.20
Buntongloong	2,227.00		393.00		2,620.00
Boone Road	352.00		44.00		396.00
Carter Road	465.59			66.50	399.00
Chaoufoong Road	273.60				273.60
Durpoe Road	2,690.00		1,076.00		3,766.00
East Hanbury Road	1,764.00				1,764.00
East Seward Road	1,200.00				1,200.00
East Yalu Road	98.00				98.00
Fokien Road	819.00		126.00		945.00
Haining Road	576.00		64.00		640.00
Hwakkee Road	1,055.00		52.80		1,108.80
Jansen Road	1,109.00			839.00	270.00
Kansuh Road	127.50		8.50		136.00
Lay Road	232.50		46.50		279.00
Mohawk Estate	342.00	Cr. 342.00			
Moji Road	33.50		6.70		40.20
North Chekiang Road	924.00		77.00		1,001.00
North Shanse Road	553.00		39.53		592.53
Park Road	1,330.00		190.00		1,520.00
Pingliang Road	241.50		21.00		262.50
Rangoon Road	65.00				65.00
Sinza Road	720.00		144.00		864.00
Thorburn Road	82.00		16.40		98.40
Taining Road	336.00		56.00		392.00
Wuchow Road	848.10				848.10
Drainage Creeks.—					
Near Connaught Road	152.00		25.10		177.10
" Robinson Road	399.00		57.00		456.00
" Sicawei Road	590.00		154.70		744.70
Surplus Land.—					
Avenue Road	14,104.85		1,146.15		15,251.00
Alcock Road	88.38			26.38	62.00
Baikal Road	1,174.75		264.15		1,438.90
Bubbling Well Road	36,261.34				36,261.34
Bubbling Well and Great Western Road		8,014.70			8,014.70
Chemulpo Road	430.56			208.26	222.30
Connaught Road	2,042.60		179.00		2,221.60
Chungking Road	1,687.00		626.00		2,313.00
Dalry Road	985.03	Cr. 985.00			
Dent Road	295.06	Cr. 295.06			
East Yalu Road	330.53	475.61			
Great Western Road	1,748.50			971.50	806.14
Gordon Road	2,242.50	456.57	299.00		2,998.07
Hart Road... ..		2,411.50			2,411.50
Jessfield Road	981.43				981.43
Kiaochow Road	230.84		109.36		340.20
Kirin Road	1,189.81			70.81	1,119.00
Kinchow Road	2,351.64		108.95		2,460.60
Kungping Road	215.63			45.03	170.60
Liaoyang Road	228.86		3.94		232.80
Markham Road	1,402.50		93.50		1,496.00
Medhurst Road	530.00				530.00
Moulmein Road	672.00		84.00		756.00
Nanyang Road	451.50		38.70		490.20
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	2,300.00				2,300.00
North Shanse Road	1,770.15	Cr. 1,770.15			
North Szechuen Road Extension	6,309.40	Cr. 6,309.40			
Pingyang Road	472.04		368.46		840.50
Pingliang Road	1,686.60	7.77	444.13		2,138.50
Rangoon Road	1,707.20				1,707.20
Rifle Range	30,559.47				30,559.47
Shanhaiwan Road... ..	6,424.00	Cr. 1,539.30	899.80		5,804.50
Singapore Road	1,951.27				1,951.27
Sicawei Road	230.00	2,632.67			2,862.67
Sinza Road	3,135.00		177.40		3,312.40
Tatung Road	184.50		41.00		225.50
Tsitsihar Road	202.85		41.45		244.30
Thorburn Road	1,220.60				1,220.60
Ward Road	255.00		22.50		277.50
Warren Road	36.17				36.17
Wayside Road	4,863.40		773.60		5,642.00
Whashing Road	981.80		223.40		1,205.20
West Soochow Road	2,503.00	11.50	557.50		3,062.00
Yates Road	1,085.00		108.50		1,193.50
Yangchow Road	64.00		16.00		80.00
Yu Yuen Road Extension	8,788.50	Cr. 1,050.02			7,738.48
Tls.	5,927,278.36	16,355.47	1,133,660.29	4,882.71	7,072,412.41

BUILDINGS.

Property.	Value at January 1 1924.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1923.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central Offices.—				
Old Buildings	130,872.45	2,617.45		128,255.00
New "	979,855.60		321,000.75	1,300,857.35
Town Hall	104,926.82	2,098.54		102,828.28
Volunteer Corps.—				
Rifle Range	5,375.07	107.50		5,267.57
Fire Brigade.—				
Stations.				
Hongkew	79,783.76	1,595.68	7,219.87	85,407.95
Sinza	37,332.50	746.65		36,585.85
Victoria	2,486.99	49.74		2,437.25
Yangtzepoo	8,066.52	161.33	37,087.02	44,992.21
Bell Tower, Shantung Road	1,894.09	37.68		1,846.41
Police Force.—				
Stations.				
Louza	37,381.93	747.64	18,736.00	55,370.29
Hongkew	45,625.46	912.51		44,712.95
West Hongkew	49,159.84	983.20		48,176.64
Wayside	37,468.37	749.37		36,719.00
Yangtzepoo	11,091.88	221.94		10,870.04
Sinza	41,796.48	835.93		40,960.55
Gordon Road (Depôt)	125,061.10	2,501.22	3,500.00	126,059.88
Bubbling Well	27,640.69	552.81		27,087.88
Gaol	427,427.26	8,548.55	4,493.23	423,371.94
Carter Road Quarters	5,652.31	113.05		5,539.26
Hanbury Road "	9,287.81	185.76		9,102.05
Dog Kennels	861.39	17.23		844.16
Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home and Mental Ward	123,234.09	2,464.68		120,769.41
Isolation Hospital	273,098.74	5,461.97	3,001.19	270,637.96
" " for Chinese	17,333.77	346.68		16,987.09
Police Hospital for Indians	4,315.96	86.32		4,229.64
" " Chinese	16,050.82	321.02		15,729.80
Mokanshan Sanatorium	12,894.18	257.88		12,636.30
Public Swimming Bath	16,604.08	332.08		16,272.00
Sub-District Office	1,012.61	20.25		992.36
Cemeteries.—				
Crematorium, Bubbling Well	24,771.21	495.42		24,275.79
Crematorium for Sikhs	300.29	6.01		294.28
Soldiers' Cemetery	2,982.76	59.66		2,923.10
Markets.				
East Hongkew	7,068.84	141.38		6,927.46
Elgin	8,969.94	179.40		8,790.54
Hongkew	44,238.20	884.76		43,353.44
Maloo	63,305.92	1,266.12		62,039.80
Mohawk	1,884.09	37.68		1,846.41
Purdon	15,531.79	310.64		15,221.15
Sungpan	4,574.44	91.49		4,482.95
Sinza	11,184.30	223.69		10,960.61
Wayside	3,466.76	69.34		3,397.42
Wuchow	9,888.13	197.76		9,690.37
Yangtzepoo	3,241.69	64.83		3,176.86
Slaughter House	15,072.83	301.46		14,771.37
Cattle Sheds	15,736.03	314.72		15,421.31
Quarters, Woosung Road	5,075.56	101.51		4,974.05
Public Works Department.—				
Quarters, Avenue Road	10,502.75	210.05		10,292.70
Depôts.				
Ewo Road	1,557.91	31.16		1,526.75
Gordon Road	800.87	16.02		784.85
Hart Road	484.31	* 9.69		474.62
Markham Road	1,249.85	25.00		1,224.85
North Chekiang Road	2,080.06	41.60		2,038.46
North Honan Road	705.28	14.11		691.17
Sawgin Road	2,561.26	51.23	5,176.72	7,686.75
Soochow Road	2,788.62	55.77		2,732.85
Sinza Road	7,188.59	143.77		7,044.82
Thorne Road, Carpenters' Shops	3,345.03	66.90		3,278.13
Wayside	602.92	12.06		590.86
Steam Roller Shed (Yunnan Road)	244.20	4.88		239.32
Offices, Northern District	2,111.88	42.24		2,069.64
Kiosks and Wells for Tide Recorders	686.92	13.74		673.18
Work Shelters	2,371.66	47.43		2,324.23
Carried forward	2,910,158.46	38,606.08	400,214.78	3,271,767.16

BUILDINGS—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1920.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1920.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2,910,158.46	38,606.08	400,214.78	3,271,767.16
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Hongkew Recreation Ground ...	12,149.85	243.00	781.99	12,689.84
Public Garden ...	14,824.16	296.48		14,527.68
Reserve Garden ...	11,912.51	238.25		11,674.26
Nursery, Hungjao Road ...	253.24	5.06		248.18
Quinsan Square ...	337.76	6.76		331.00
Wayside Park ...	450.03	9.00		441.03
Educational Department.—				
Public School for Boys ...	69,853.23	1,399.06		68,554.17
" for Girls ...	37,230.80	745.62		36,535.18
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys ...	78,715.80	1,574.32		77,141.48
" " for Girls ...	30,857.30	617.35		30,249.95
Public School for Chinese ...	44,813.76	896.28		43,917.48
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese ...	43,233.58	864.67		42,368.91
Nieh Chih Kuei " " " ...	50,267.38	1,005.35		49,262.03
Polytechnic " " " ...	8,175.28	163.51		8,011.77
Tls.	5,313,393.14	46,670.79	400,996.77	5,667,719.12

STOCK AND STORES.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1920.	Depreciation	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1920.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Volunteer Corps.—				
Furniture and Sundries	3,690.99	369.10	1,022.09	4,343.98
Maxim and Nordenfeldt Guns	823.32	123.50		699.82
Morris Tubes	1,280.15	64.01		1,216.14
Rifles, Carbines, Revolvers and Breeching Up Tools, Sub- target Machine	12,600.51	1,890.08		10,710.43
Light Horse Saddles and Equipment	741.84	148.37	444.20	1,037.67
Battery Harness and Ponies	2,044.06	408.81	851.00	2,486.25
Infantry Equipment	2,743.62	548.72	169.03	2,363.93
Engineer Company Stores	2,580.83	516.17		2,273.84
Ammunition	21,357.90		Cr. 6,266.58	15,091.32
Winter Overcoats	1,950.50	392.10		1,558.40
Motor Car and Motor Bicycle	1,273.86	254.77		1,019.09
Canvas Tents	367.01	73.40		293.61
Armoured Cars... ..			3,551.71	3,551.71
Fire Brigade.—				
Steam Engines, Motor Fire Engines, Escapes, Tenders and Steam Fire Float	74,726.59	7,472.66	6,189.71	73,443.64
Fire Hose	6,000.00			6,000.00
General Plant, etc.	35,972.83	3,597.28	8,390.92	40,766.47
Fire Bells	2,149.64	107.48		2,042.16
Smoke Helmets and Fittings	528.35	52.83		475.52
Automatic Water Heater	142.00	28.40		113.60
Furniture and Sundries	5,627.91	562.79	3,863.49	8,928.61
Motor Car and Motor Bicycle	1,420.00	284.00	617.50	1,753.50
Hydrant Indicator Plates	1,198.64	119.86		1,078.78
Police Force.—				
Furniture, Fittings and Carriages	54,919.18	5,491.92	4,194.07	53,621.33
do. at Mixed Court	9,838.48	983.85	253.32	9,107.95
Motor Cars, Ambulances, Prison Van and Accessories	10,370.50	2,074.10	3,122.30	11,418.70
Fire Hose and Appliances	3,534.82	706.96	413.00	3,240.86
Arms, Rifle Stands, etc.	14,020.39	2,103.06	2,352.70	14,270.02
Ambulance Litters, Bicycles, Lamps, Whistles, Prisoners' Chains, Leg Irons, Tools, Carts, etc.	12,942.92	1,294.29	730.18	12,378.81
Saddlery, Accoutrements and Stable Furniture	1,465.15	293.03		1,172.12
Electric Lamps, Fans and Fittings	6,699.18	669.92	273.15	6,350.00
Stores in Godown	1,350.00			1,350.00
Printing Type	171.54	17.15		154.39
Lethal Chamber for destroying Dogs	323.71	32.37		291.34
Studio Camera and Accessories	224.74	22.47	189.83	392.10
Athletic Apparatus	167.50	16.75		150.75
Steam Dyeing Vat and Washing Machine	85.45	8.54		76.91
Police Telephone Boxes	1,153.02	115.30	167.80	1,205.52
Uniform	46,252.39		20,424.27	66,676.66
Ammunition	1,501.89			1,501.89
Legal Library	721.68	72.17		649.51
Motor Launch	9,465.00	946.50		8,518.50
Health Department.—				
Motor Cars, Motor Ambulance, Carriage, etc.	10,823.68	2,164.74	5,317.83	13,976.77
Furniture, Apparatus and Sundries	77,977.13	7,797.71	23,117.25	93,296.67
Public Works Department.—				
Furniture, Fittings, Plans of Settlement, etc.	15,357.24	1,535.72	1,913.54	15,725.06
Motor Cars, Wagons and Cycle, Vacuum Tank Wagon and Accessories	43,067.51	8,613.50	19,455.72	53,909.73
Steam Road Rollers, Steam Water Wagon, Scarifiers and Dredger, Hand Winches and Diaphragm Pumps	24,318.88	1,823.91	5,130.27	27,625.24
Hand Rollers, Lawn-mowers, Sweeping Machines, Garden Seats and Public Lamp Pillars	23,649.48	1,773.71	1,741.81	23,617.58
Carriages, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc.	6,592.97	659.30	136.93	6,070.60
Harness	169.82	33.96		135.86
Tools, Danger Lamps, Shovels, Rakes, Tar Boiling Plant and Spraying Machines, etc.	12,476.00	1,247.60	3,586.56	14,814.95
Tar Macadam Plant	25,336.73	2,533.67		22,803.06
Stores in Godown	12,866.38		3,142.73	16,009.11
Pontoons and connecting Bridges	36,214.54	2,716.09		33,498.45
Boundary Stones, Road Materials, Iron Gully and Manhole Covers	70,140.21		Cr. 23,174.59	46,965.62
Steel Sheet Piles	4,105.45	410.54	10,250.55	13,945.46
Electric Lamps... ..	6,397.84			6,397.84
Flags	964.44	192.89		771.55
Portable Asphaltic Concrete Mixing Plant			6,457.44	6,457.44
Conveyors			1,424.65	1,424.65
Town Hall.—				
Furniture and Sundries	2,069.67	206.97		1,862.70
Works Shelters.—				
Furniture and Sundries	86.96	8.70		78.26
<i>Carried forward</i>	727,053.01	63,581.72	109,663.56	773,134.85

STOCK AND STORES—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1920.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1920.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	727,053.01	63,591.72	109,663.56	773,134.85
Public Band.—				
Instruments, Music Stands, etc.	617.18	92.58	103.06	627.66
Furniture	55.28	8.29		46.99
Music	425.00			425.00
Public Library.—				
Books	7,500.00			7,500.00
Furniture and Sundries	668.12	66.81	55.00	656.31
Public School for Boys.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,337.83	433.78	1,165.87	5,069.92
Laboratory Apparatus	366.50	54.97		311.53
Public School for Girls.—				
Furniture and Sundries	6,868.08	686.81	2,165.75	8,347.02
Laboratory Apparatus	57.21	8.58		48.63
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.—				
Furniture and Sundries	14,247.00	1,424.70	201.28	13,023.58
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,798.69	479.87	195.17	4,513.99
Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries	5,163.29	516.33	645.29	5,292.25
Band Instruments	43.99	6.60		37.39
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,313.11	431.31	127.93	4,009.73
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,359.27	435.93	303.01	4,226.35
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries	3,441.71	344.17	77.77	3,175.31
Finance Department.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,105.75	410.57	1,442.25	5,137.43
Safes	1,637.48	163.75		1,473.73
Secretariat.—				
Furniture and Sundries	7,100.52	710.05	1,915.94	8,306.41
Tls.	797,159.02	69,856.82	118,051.88	845,364.08

ESTIMATES FOR 1921

with

Remarks thereon by the Council for 1920.

The following Budget of Municipal Income and Expenditure is submitted for the approval of the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting to be held in April, 1921.

The <i>Ordinary Income</i> for the year is estimated at	Tls. 5,700,950
and the <i>Ordinary Expenditure</i> at	5,663,750
leaving a Surplus on the Ordinary Budget of	37,200
It is proposed to raise by debentures during the year the sum of	7,000,000
to which can be added the amount raised by issue of debentures in	
the 1920 loan from January 1 to March 6, 1921	384,300
and miscellaneous income of	20,000
thus the <i>Extraordinary Income</i> will amount to	7,441,500
The deficit brought forward from 1920 is	Tls. 12,177
and <i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i> (including a loan to the	
Electricity Department of Tls. 5,700,000) is recommended aggregating	7,411,250
	7,423,427
leaving a surplus to be carried forward to 1922 of	Tls. 18,073

ORDINARY INCOME.

Land Tax, Tls. 1,320,000.—An increase of Tls. 263,359 on the receipts for 1920. The whole of the Settlement has been re-valued for the purposes of taxation in accordance with Resolution XII passed at the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, and Land Tax for 1921 will be levied on the new assessment. The aggregate nett value for Taxation has increased from Tls. 150,714,300 to Tls. 188,571,500. The levy recommended is seven-tenths of 1 per cent., the same as for 1920.

General Municipal Rate, Tls. 2,305,400.—An increase of Tls. 166,209 on the receipts for 1920. Properties throughout the Settlement in the occupation of the owners have recently been re-assessed by the Council assisted by Messrs. S. J. Powell and P. Tilley. The levy recommended is 14 per cent., the same as for 1920.

Special Rate, Tls. 74,600.—An increase of Tls. 25,103. Under provision of the Waterworks Agreement 1905 and the Telephone Agreement 1908, and under arrangements made with the Electricity Department, this rate is levied on consumers of water or electricity and on subscribers to the telephone service, who occupy premises beyond Settlement limits but served by Municipal roads. The levy recommended is 12 per cent., the same as for 1920.

Wharfage Dues, Tls. 340,000.—A decrease of Tls. 25,297 compared with last year's receipts. This estimate is based on the present trade depression which will however be offset to some extent if the Council's proposals for amendment of Land Regulation IX are passed and sanctioned (*Vide* Municipal Gazette of March 17, 1921).

Licence Fees, Tls. 691,700.—An increase of Tls. 64,133 on the receipts for last year. Increases on the estimates for 1920 are anticipated notably in the receipts from Public Garages (licensed for the first time), Motor Vehicles and Freight Trailers Tls. 51,000; Private Owned

Ricshas Tls. 6,000; Hotel and Tavern Tls. 4,000; Foreign Liquor Seller Tls. 4,000; Wheelbarrow Tls. 2,000; and Foreign Theatre and Cinematograph Tls. 1,500. Decreases are anticipated notably in the receipts from Chinese Wine Shop Tls. 11,000; Chinese Lodging House Tls. 1,100 and Carriage Tls. 1,500 and Livery Stable Tls. 1,000. Provision is made for an increase in the maximum fee for Tavern Licences from Tls. 125 to Tls. 200 per quarter: this increased fee will apply to the larger establishments only. To encourage the introduction of Handcarts fitted with wider tyres than is at present the rule, a reduction in the licence fee from Tls. 2 to Tls. 1.50 per month is recommended in the case of those fitted with tyres of 3 inches and over in width: with the more general use of the wider tyre a substantial saving in wear and tear of road surfaces should result. The licensing of Gold and Silversmiths Shops at a fee of Tls. 5 to Tls. 25 per quarter according to class, the licensing of Hawkers at \$2 per quarter and the licensing of Public Garages as a necessary measure for public safety, with a fee of Tls. 5 to Tls. 25 per quarter according to class, are recommended. From July 1 it is proposed to grade Private and Public Motor Cars, and to levy the licence fee on a weight basis, which is considered preferable to a levy on a horse power basis, the fees in respect of public cars being 50 per cent. higher than for private cars. Under the new basis the light car will pay a lower fee than at present and the heavy car, which causes more wear and tear of road surfaces, a higher fee. Provision is made for the licensing of Vendors of Noxious Drugs and of Vendors of Uncooked Rice, the latter at a nominal fee of \$1 per half year, as a measure designed to check profiteering. The licensing of Private Markets at a fee of \$25 per quarter is recommended. Hitherto Bakeries, Dairies, Laundries, Tailors' Shops, Foreign Food Shops, Aerated Water Factories, Ice Factories, Ice Houses and Places for making Ice Cream and Iced Drinks have been licensed without fee: nominal fees are now recommended. The licensing of Motor Omnibuses is provided for, as also increases in the fees for Motor Freight Vehicles.

Rent of Municipal Properties, Tls. 158,920.—An increase of Tls. 32,133 on the receipts for 1920, due to an anticipated increase in the revenue from Market Fees, and to the rental to be charged to the Electricity Department for its offices in the Administration Building.

Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings, Tls. 808,830.—An increase of Tls. 351,812 when compared with last year's receipts. It is anticipated that the dividend on the Council's share-holding in the Waterworks Company will show a large increase due to low exchange. The dividend received in 1920 on the Council's share-holding in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company is taken as the estimate for 1921. An increase of Tls. 4,237 is anticipated in the royalty receipts from the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited, whilst the contribution from the Electricity Department Tls. 630,000, as compared with Tls. 309,000 for 1920, shows an increase of Tls. 321,000. The contributions from Convict Labour and the Concreteware Manufactory show decreases of Tls. 1,000 and Tls. 12,600 respectively, and that from the Tunghow Road Workshop an increase of Tls. 1,000. The contribution from the Pingchiao Quarry is estimated at Tls. 10,000.

RATES, TAXES, DUES AND FEES.

The Council recommends that the following be levied:—

Land Tax from January 1, 1921, at the rate of 7/10ths of 1 per cent. on the assessed values of all land within the limits of the Settlement, payable by the renters thereof, half-yearly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 14 per cent. from April 1, 1921, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, payable by the occupants, quarterly in advance.

Special Rate at 12 per cent. from April 1, 1921, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, payable by the occupants, quarterly in advance, under provision of the Waterworks Agreement 1905 and the Telephone Agreement 1908 and under arrangement with the Electricity Department.

Special Advertisement Rate from Tls. 0.05 to Tls. 5 per square foot of advertisement per annum, from the occupier of land upon which any building carrying advertisements, advertising hoarding or station is erected.

Wharfage Dues on all goods passed through the Custom-house at the rate of 3 per cent. on the amount of the Customs duty levied thereon, provided that until Land Regulation IX shall have been amended so as to permit of the levy of Wharfage Dues at this rate, the same be levied under the following tariff:—

		<i>Hk. Tls.</i>
<i>On Silk.</i> —Steam Filature,	per picul	0.320
Raw and White,	„	0.160
Yellow, Native,	„	0.135
Wild, Raw,	„	0.100
„ Filature,	„	0.120
Re-reeled, Native,	„	0.250
„ Filature,	„	0.300
Cocoons,	„	0.060
<i>On Tea.</i> —Black and Green,	„	0.015
Brick,	„	0.010
Dust,	„	0.003
<i>On Treasure.</i> —	per Tls. 1,000	0.300

On all other dutiable goods 2 per cent. on the amount of duty levied.

On all goods classed as “duty free” by the Customs, $\frac{1}{10}$ th of 1 per cent. on the declared value.

Licence Fees:—

From April 1 to June 30, 1921:—

Private Motor Car	Tls. 10 per quarter.
Public Motor Car	Tls. 10 per quarter.

From July 1, 1921, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance, as follows:—

Private Motor Car	(a) Where gross weight does not exceed 1,000 lbs., Tls. 7 per quarter.
	(b) Over 1,000 and up to 2,000 lbs., Tls. 10 per quarter.
	(c) Over 2,000 and up to 3,000 lbs., Tls. 14 per quarter.
	(d) Over 3,000 and up to 4,000 lbs., Tls. 16 per quarter.
	(e) Over 4,000 lbs., Tls. 20 per quarter.

Public Motor Car	Fees 50% in excess of those set out in the above scale.
Gold and Silversmith's Shop	* Tls. 5 to Tls. 25 per quarter.
Hawker of Any Goods	\$2 per quarter.
Vendor of Noxious Drugs	* Tls. 5 to Tls. 50 per quarter.
Vendor of Uncooked Rice	\$1 per half year.
Bakery	\$2 per quarter.
Dairy	\$2 per quarter.
Laundry	\$2 per quarter.
Tailor's Shop	\$2 per half year.
Aerated Water Factory	\$2 per quarter.
Ice Factory, Ice house, and Place for Making Ice Cream and Iced Drinks	* \$1 to \$20 per quarter.
Private Market	\$25 per quarter.
From April 1, 1921, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance unless otherwise specified, as follows:—	
Hotel or Tavern—on Licence	* Tls. 45 to Tls. 200 per quarter.
Temporary Bar	At the discretion of the Council.
Foreign Liquor Seller—off Licence, payable by all dealers in Foreign Wines, Spirits or Beer, wholesale or retail	* Tls. 75 per quarter.
Lodging House	* Tls. 3 to Tls. 80 per quarter.
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	Tls. 3 per quarter for each table or alley.
Chinese Club	Tls. 25 per quarter.
Chinese Wine Shop	* Tls. 3 to Tls. 40 per quarter.
Tea Shop	* Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 50 per month.
Tobacco Shop	* Tls. 1 to Tls. 25 per quarter.
Exchange Shop	* Tls. 1 to Tls. 25 per quarter.
Eating House, Place of Refreshment, Restaurant, etc.:—	
Food Shop or Vendor of Ice Cream and Iced Drinks, etc.	* \$1 to \$20 per quarter.
Restaurant	* Tls. 10 to Tls. 25 per quarter.
Foreign Theatre	* Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 5 for every day or night open.
Chinese Theatre	* Tls. 20 to Tls. 100 per month.
Cinematograph	* Tls. 20 to Tls. 100 per month.
Sing Song or Story Teller	* Tls. 6 to Tls. 50 per month.
Music Hall, Circus, Fair, Dancing Saloon, or other place of Public Entertainment	* Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 5 for every day or night open.
Pawnshop	* $\frac{1}{4}$ th to 1 per cent. per annum on business done, payable quarterly.
Food or Drink Stall, Stand, etc.	† \$1 to \$20 per quarter.
Brothel	\$1 per half year.
Cargo Boat:—	
Foreign	* \$1.50 to \$4.50 per month.
Chinese	* \$0.50 to \$1.00 per month.
Ferry or Passenger Boat	\$2 per month, payable on demand.
Launch	Tls. 2 per month, or from Tls. 5 to Tls. 10 if carrying passengers.
Chinese Boat	* \$0.10 to \$0.60 per month, payable on demand.
Sampan	\$1 per two months, payable on demand.
Private Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey.	\$1.50 per quarter.
Private Carriage	\$4.50 per quarter.

* According to class. † According to nature of article sold.

Livery Stable:—

Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey

\$1 per month.

Carriage

\$4 per month.

Public Garage

* Tls. 5 to Tls. 25 per quarter.

Motor Vehicles:—

Public Passenger Motorbus

A fixed fee of Tls. 100 per quarter plus a sliding scale fee of Tls. 10 to Tls. 200 per quarter per route mile traversed. The actual sliding scale fee levied to depend upon the particular route traversed, which must first be approved by the Council.

Trade Motor Car

Tls. 10 per quarter.

Van, Lorry or other Freight Vehicle

- (a) Where gross weight does not exceed 4,000 lbs., Tls. 14 per quarter.
- (b) Over 4,000 and up to 8,000 lbs., Tls. 20 per quarter until June 30 and thereafter Tls. 22 per quarter.
- (c) Over 8,000 and up to 12,000 lbs., Tls. 24 per quarter until June 30 and thereafter Tls. 27 per quarter.
- (d) Over 12,000 and up to 16,000 lbs., Tls. 30 per quarter until June 30 and thereafter Tls. 35 per quarter.
- (e) Over 16,000 and up to 20,000 lbs., Tls. 40 per quarter until June 30 and thereafter Tls. 48 per quarter.
- (f) Over 20,000 and up to 24,000 lbs., Tls. 50 per quarter until June 30 and thereafter Tls. 60 per quarter.
- (g) Over 24,000 lbs., by special arrangement.

For motor freight vehicles operating as vehicles for hire or as public freight carriers, fees 50 per cent. in excess of those set out in the above scale.

Freight Trailer

- (a) Where gross weight does not exceed 4,000 lbs., Tls. 10 per quarter.
- (b) Over 4,000 and up to 8,000 lbs., Tls. 14 per quarter.
- (c) Over 8,000 and up to 12,000 lbs., Tls. 17 per quarter.
- (d) Over 12,000 and up to 16,000 lbs., Tls. 21 per quarter.
- (e) Over 16,000 and up to 20,000 lbs., Tls. 28 per quarter.
- (f) Over 20,000 and up to 24,000 lbs., Tls. 35 per quarter.
- (g) Over 24,000 lbs., by special arrangement.

For freight trailers operating as vehicles for hire or as public freight carriers, fees 50 per cent. in excess of those set out in the above scale.

Motor Bicycle or Motor Delivery Tricycle

Tls. 5 per quarter.

* According to class.

Driver of Motor Vehicle of any description	\$1.
Delivery Tricycle or Trolley	† Tls. 0.50 per month.
Pony Cart or Van	* Tls. 3 to Tls. 6 per month.
Handcart	† Tls. 1.50 per month if fitted with tyres of 3 inches and over in width and Tls. 2 per month if fitted with tyres of less than 3 inches in width.
Public Ricsha, payable by the proprietor	† \$2 per ricsha per month.
Private Ricsha	\$4 per ricsha per quarter.
Private Sedan-chair	\$3 per quarter.
Public Sedan-chair	\$6 per quarter.
Wheelbarrow	† Tls. 0.50 per month.
Ammunition, Firearms and Explosives, payable by—	
Wholesale Importers	Tls. 150 per quarter.
Retail Sellers	Tls. 75 per quarter.
Firearms (carrying or conveying)	Tls. 10 per quarter.
Dog	\$5 for the year or portion thereof.
<i>Slaughterhouse Fees:—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.90
" " Sheep "	\$0.15
" " Calf "	\$0.30
" " Pig "	\$0.30
<i>Special Permit Fees:—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.50
" " Sheep "	\$0.25
" " Calf "	\$0.25
" " Pig "	\$0.50
<i>Export Fees:—</i>	
For every Ox exported from the Cattle-shed	\$0.75
" " Sheep " " "	\$0.10
" " Calf " " "	\$0.20
<i>Water Supply:—</i>	
For cleaning every Ox Hide	\$0.05
" " " Entrails	\$0.05
<i>Market Fees:—</i>	
Fruit shop or fruit stall	\$10 per quarter.
Shop	\$7 to \$8 per month according to position.
Stall space of 6 feet by 4 feet	\$3 per month.
Basket " " 4 " " 2 "	\$1 " "
Street hawker	\$2 " "
<i>Permit Fees:—</i>	
For New Foreign Buildings:—	
(a) For every building not exceeding 20,000 cubic feet	Tls. 4.00
(b) For every additional 5,000 cubic feet or fraction thereof	" 1.00
(c) For alterations on plans already approved, not involving any addition to the cubical extent thereof	" 1.00
(d) For alterations to existing buildings within the existing external walls (fee otherwise to be charged in accordance with (a) and (b))	" 3.00
(e) If the plan should show a series of buildings of the same style, the fee will be computed for the first house according to the above rules, and for each other house half the rates will be charged.	

* According to class.

† Exclusive of licence plate.

For New Chinese Buildings:—

For dwelling houses or shops:—

4 houses or under with outhouses belonging thereto	„	4.00
Every additional house or shop	„	1.00
For other buildings	„	10.00

Note.—For the purpose of computing the above fees a Chinese house shall be taken as having a superficial ground area, exclusive of yard space, not exceeding 400 square feet.

For minor building operations	Tls.	1.00
„ bundings	„	2.50
„ placing ladders for house repairs	„	0.50
„ erecting sign-boards, lamps, or fences	„	0.50
„ mud-filling, etc.	„	0.50
„ ceremonial arches on Municipal Footpaths	„	5.00
„ „ „ if to cross Municipal Roads	„	50.00
„ cloth sunshade over	„ „	0.50 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 0.50
„ mat sunshade over	„ „	2.00 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 2.00

For Water Closet Installations:—

(a) For not more than three basins	Tls.	3.00
(b) For every additional basin	Tls.	0.20

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

The Estimates of Ordinary Expenditure make no allowance for any recommendations that may be made by the Municipal Salaries Commission.

Volunteer Corps, Tls. 96,840.—An increase of Tls. 32,550 on the estimate for last year. Foreign Staff Pay, due largely to provision for the appointment of a second Sergeant-Major, accounts for an increase of Tls. 5,000, Uniforms Tls. 15,900, Ammunition Tls. 4,000 and Artillery Ponies Tls. 3,600.

Volunteer Corps, Stock and Stores, Tls. 113,530.—Value of Stores issued, Tls. 20,000.

Fire Brigade, Tls. 163,870.—An increase of Tls. 8,150 on the Estimate for 1920, attributable almost wholly to increases in the personnel of the Foreign and Chinese Staff, particularly the Chinese General Staff. For Uniform and Hose the estimates show decreases of Tls. 4,000 and Tls. 2,000 respectively on the appropriations for 1920. With the operation of an increased scale of charges, the receipts for the Services of the Fire Float, etc., and for Watching and Salvage services will, it is anticipated, show an increase of Tls. 5,500 more than the estimate for last year.

Fire Brigade, Stock and Stores, Tls. 81,750.

Police Force, Tls. 1,665,720.—An increase of Tls. 173,210. Promotions and increases in the strength of the several branches of the Force involve an estimated expenditure of Tls. 66,330 more than that estimated for last year. Due to the increased passage rates and to the fall in exchange as also to the number of Leaves to be taken, Passages will, it is anticipated, reach Tls. 74,000 more than the estimate for last year. Uniform and equipment account for an increase of Tls. 28,000, Locomotion Tls. 6,280, Medical Aid Tls. 6,880 and Expenses of Prisoners Tls. 6,540. On the other hand, the estimated receipts from the Mixed Court show increases of Tls. 7,000 in respect of Fines and Tls. 8,000 in respect of Filing and Hearing Fees, whilst the receipts from Special Police Services are expected to show an increase of Tls. 5,000.

Police Force, Stock and Stores, Tls. 136,260.—Value of Stores issued, Tls. 120,000.

Health Department, Tls. 407,430.—An increase of Tls. 82,640, of which Tls. 69,760 is attributable to Office, Tls. 2,560 to Hospitals, and Tls. 11,000 to Extra-Departmental. Some increase in the strength of the Foreign and Chinese Staff and renewals of agreements are provided for. For Plague Prevention the appropriation is the same as for last year, Tls. 5,000. Appropriations of Tls. 10,000 for Venereal Diseases Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment and Tls. 33,000 for the Disposal of Cesspool Contents appear for the first time; included under the latter is provision for the Working Expenses of Vacuum Tank Wagons, for the Treatment Works operated by the Public Works Department and for payments made to the Ordure Contractor in respect of the emptying of those cesspools with which the Public Works Department is not yet in a position to cope. The estimated receipts from Slaughter House Fees show an increase of Tls. 4,000, attributable to certain increases in the amount of the fees levied. The receipts from Ordure Disposal, on the other hand, show a decrease of Tls. 2,900. The details of Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff Tls. 104,650 compares with Tls. 93,850 for 1920. Under the Grant to the General Hospital, Tls. 76,000, as compared with Tls. 60,000 for 1920, provision is made for the usual contribution of Tls. 3,500 towards the Expenses of Treating Indigent Patients, for interest charges under the Council's guarantee in respect of the Hospital overdraft on building account, and for the deficit on hospital working account for the year 1920. Provision is made for renewal of the Grants-in-Aid to the Shantung Road Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital Tls. 5,000 each, St. Elizabeth's Hospital Tls. 1,000 and the Paulun Hospital Tls. 2,000.

Health Department, Stock and Stores, Tls. 45,250.

Public Works Department, Tls. 1,390,730.—An increase of Tls. 201,620 over the Estimate for last year. The Pay of the Foreign and Chinese Staff accounts for an increase of Tls. 25,190 and Locomotion Tls. 4,500. The receipts from Building Permit Fees, Private Works Supervision Fees and from other sources are expected to produce Tls. 13,970 more than for last year. Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds will cost Tls. 22,840 more than for 1920, in the main due to the fact that the Department now has a greater number of leased quarters, etc., under its charge. For Creeks and River, an increase of Tls. 22,830 is shown. The appropriation

for Drainage shows a reduction of Tls. 4,010. For the Maintenance of Roads and Footways an increase of Tls. 104,350 is shown, Labour accounting for Tls. 15,000 of this sum, Materials Tls. 80,000, and Tools Tls. 7,000. The Cleansing and Watering of Roads are expected to cost slightly more than last year: substantial increases are to be noted in respect of Labour and Tools, but these are offset by a reduction in haulage costs from Tls. 62,900 to Tls. 46,500, due to the introduction of motor traction. Lighting shows an increase of Tls. 10,900, due to the increase in the mileage of lighted roads and extended and better lighting. For Parks and Open Spaces the expenditure is expected to show an increase of Tls. 8,170. A new item appears under the heading Extra-Departmental, provision being made hereunder for the Chief Sanitation Chemist, staff and sundry expenses at an estimated cost of Tls. 11,560.

Public Works Department, Stock and Stores, Tls. 436,550.—Value of Stores issued, Tls. 350,000.

Public Band, Tls. 75,060.—This estimate exceeds that for last year by Tls. 5,340. The personnel of the Band shows an increase of one, and includes the Conductor, Assistant-Conductor, 17 European musicians and 19 Manilamen, with provision, however, for the temporary engagement of 6 additional European musicians for the winter concerts. The receipts for private services are estimated at the same figure as for last year, Tls. 10,000, but provision is made for a charge for admission to the Symphony Concerts which will probably be fixed at 50 dollar cents.

Public Band, Stock and Stores, Tls. 1,600.

Educational Department, Tls. 341,500.—An increase of Tls. 34,280 on that for 1920. The estimates for all the schools have as usual been carefully examined by the several Educational Committees and call for little comment. The total increase is traceable in the main to augmentation of staff, necessitated by the increased demand upon those schools which have not already reached the limit of their capacity, to renewals of agreements, and to the increased cost of educational requisites generally. It is proposed to raise the school fees in the case of the Foreign schools by 25% and in the case of the Chinese Schools by 10% as from the commencement of the next school term. Even so, the total receipts from fees will contribute but a very small proportion of the cost of the education provided. Renewal of the Educational Grants-in-Aid included in the Budget for last year is allowed for.

Finance Department (including Compradore's Office) and Secretariat (including the Revenue Office), Tls. 152,010 and Tls. 292,770, respectively.

General Charges, Tls. 114,270.—The several appropriations under this heading are in the main the same as for last year. Provision is made for a Grant-in-Aid to the Anti-Kidnapping Society's Home Tls. 1,300, and for an increase in the Grant-in-Aid for the Refuge for Slave Children from Tls. 2,000 to Tls. 3,000. Provision is also made of Tls. 2,000 for fees in respect of G.M.R. Re-assessment.

Interest, Brokerage, etc., Tls. 512,510.—This estimate compares with Tls. 255,450 for 1920.

Redemption of Debentures, Tls. 486,810.—Less charged to Electricity Department Tls. 379,810. Provision is made hereunder for Loan Redemption on a 5 per cent. Sinking Fund basis (Vide Report of Acting Treasurer and Comptroller on page 35c).

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Bridges, Tls. 119,500.—This appropriation includes provision for a portion of the cost of the reconstruction in steel and re-inforced concrete of the Szechuen Road Bridge and for bridges over the Yangtszepoo Creek and Chowdongpang.

Bundings, Tls. 69,400.—Provision is made at an estimated cost of Tls. 30,000 for extension of the Public Gardens and the widening of the Bund from Peking Road to the Garden Bridge, and Tls. 10,000 for the construction of a concrete bunding on the Soochow Creek fronting the Sinza Depôt. For a portion of the cost of bunding on the Sawginkiang along Sawgin Road from East Kashing Road to Urga Road, and for Miscellaneous, appropriations of Tls. 12,000 and Tls. 20,000 respectively are allowed for.

Drainage, Tls. 192,800.—The more important works included are the culverting of the Love Lane Creek from Yates to Bubbling Well Road; portion of cost Tls. 15,000, Tongshan Road from Singkeipang to Yuenfong Road Tls. 12,600, and Tls. 150,000 for a portion of the cost of the Central District Sewerage Scheme which was recently the subject of detailed consideration and approval.

Landing Stages, Tls. 21,750.—The most important appropriation is that which makes provision for a portion of the cost of landing accommodation on the Bund, Tls. 20,000.

Land, Tls. 159,500.—Provision is included notably for extension of the Gaol Site and for the purchase of sites for a Cemetery, for the Victoria Nursing Home and Isolation Hospital on their transfer, as is recommended, from their present sites to the Western District, and for a much needed House Refuse Depôt on the Soochow Creek. An open air Swimming Pool in the Hongkew Recreation Ground is contemplated: an admission charge of 10 cents will be made to those making use of it, as in the case of the Public Swimming Bath on North Szechuen Road. Other appropriations of importance though involving less expenditure provide for a site for a new Fire and Float Station, the balance of cost of and the laying out of Jessfield Park, the raising and turfing of the Western section of Hongkew Recreation Ground, and the purchase of additional land for the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.

Buildings, Tls. 701,900.—Provision is made for the 7th year's expenditure on the Administration Building Tls. 280,000. For the Volunteer Corps, provision is made to cover the recent purchase of a house in Yuyuen Road for the Commandant. For the Fire Brigade the unexpended appropriation for additional Quarters for the Chinese Staff at the Soochow Road Sub-Station Tls. 3,000 is reinserted. Provision is made for the balance of the cost of the Yangtszepoo Station Tls. 8,000 and for married quarters portion of cost Tls. 5,000, as also for the construction of the Bubbling Well Station Tls. 16,000. For the Police Force, provision is made for the balance of the cost of additional Quarters and Offices at Louza Station, Tls. 44,000, the balance of cost of Quarters for Sikhs at Hongkew Station Tls. 51,500, for Gymnasium and Store at Gordon Road Station, Tls. 3,500 and for the two Gaol Cell blocks, Tls. 7,000. For additional accommodation for Sikhs and Chinese at the Bubbling Well Station appropriations of Tls. 3,000 and Tls. 3,500 respectively are included; for additional accommodation at Yangtszepoo Station, Tls. 2,200 and for Dog Kennels, Tls. 5,500. Against the latter a contribution of Tls. 1,000 by the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is allowed for. For Quarters for Warders and for the Gaol Hospital nominal appropriations of Tls. 100 each are made, as also Tls. 6,000 for Guard Room and Tls. 10,000 for a Cooking Boiler. For the Health Department the balance of the cost of the Observation Suites at the Isolation Hospital Tls. 3,000 is included with appropriations for reconstruction of the old section of the Hongkew Market Tls. 60,000, for Branch Health Offices, Tls. 2,000 and Latrines, Tls. 7,500. For extension of the Mokanshan Sanatorium including the purchase of a bungalow and a portion of the cost of a new Sanatorium Tls. 10,500 is allowed. For the Public Works Department provision is required for the balance of the cost of the Sawgin Road Depôt, Tls. 2,000, for extensions at the Tungchow Road Workshops, Tls. 40,000, for New Coolie Quarters at Pingchiao Quarry, Tls. 6,000 and for a portion of the cost of an Asphaltic Concrete Plant for Sinza Road Depôt, Tls. 20,000. Stables and a Tool Store at Lay Road, Carpenters Shop at Ewo Road, Office and Godown at Gordon Road and Stores at Thorne Road and North Honan Road are covered at a total cost of Tls. 4,250 and a Boiler for Pingchiao Quarry at Tls. 7,000. For Parks and Open Spaces, provision is made for a portion of the cost of a Monkey House and Aviary at Jessfield Park, Tls. 10,000 and for Green-houses, Tls. 2,500. Toilets in the Public Gardens and at Hongkew Recreation Ground require appropriations of Tls. 2,250 each and the construction of a Residence for the Assistant Superintendent and a Watchman's House at the Hungjao Road Nursery, Tls. 8,500. For the Educational Department, Tls. 40,000 is required for a portion of the estimated cost of the construction of the Western District School for Girls, a work of the utmost urgency. For extensions to the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, an appropriation of Tls. 15,000 is included to cover a portion of the cost.

Roads, Tls. 446,400.—The appropriation of Tls. 200,000 for the acquisition of land for new roads and for widening existing roads, included in the estimates for 1920, is increased to Tls. 250,000, and that for making up and metalling roads from Tls. 175,000 to Tls. 196,400, the latter figure representing a reduction in the estimate as submitted of Tls. 27,600.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921.

Estimate for the year January 1 to December 31, 1921.

ORDINARY INCOME.

LAND TAX.				Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
At 7/10ths of 1 per cent. on assessed value of property as follows :—						
Central District	...	...	Tael 91,560,000			
Northern "	...	...	32,930,000			
Eastern "	...	...	42,040,000			
Western "	...	...	30,200,000			
			<u>196,830,000</u>			
Less on value of property occupied by Churches, Cemeteries and Municipal Properties	...	...	8,258,500			
			<u>188,571,500</u>			1,320,000
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.						
FOREIGN.						
At 14 per cent. on Tls. 7,350,000 being assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses				1,029,000		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	...	...	...	23,000		
					1,006,000	
CHINESE.						
At 14 per cent. on \$13,150,000 being assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses at exchange 72				1,325,520		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	...	...	...	26,120		
					1,299,400	
SPECIAL RATE.						
FOREIGN.						
At 12 per cent. on Tls. 550,000 being assessed rental of Foreign houses beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.'s agreement 1905, the Shanghai Mutual Telephones Co., Ltd.'s agreement 1908 and under arrangement with the Electricity Department				66,000		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	...	...	...	2,000		
					64,000	
CHINESE.						
At 12 per cent. on \$125,000 being assessed rental of Chinese houses beyond Settlement limits, as above, at exchange 72				10,800		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	...	...	...	200		
					10,600	
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT RATE.					1,500	
WHARFAGE DUES.						2,361,500
Council's share of Dues on goods passed through the Custom House						340,000
LICENCE FEES.						
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar	...	...	...		21,000	
Foreign Liquor Seller	...	...	...		29,000	
Chinese Wine Shop	...	...	...		25,000	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	...	...	...		650	
Chinese Club	...	...	...		5,000	
Foreign Lodging House	...	...	...		400	
Chinese Lodging House	...	...	...		12,000	
Tea Shop	...	...	...		17,000	
Eating House, etc.	...	...	...		10,000	
Fruit Shop and Stall	...	...	...		7,500	
Foreign Theatre and Cinematograph	...	...	...		8,000	
Chinese Theatre, Sing Song and Story Teller	...	...	...		8,500	
Other Entertainments	...	...	...		3,000	
Brothels	...	...	...		1,100	
Pawn Shop	...	...	...		33,000	
Exchange Shop	...	...	...		9,000	
Tobacco Shop	...	...	...		16,000	
Gold Smiths and Silver Smiths Shop	...	...	...		2,500	
Cargo Boat	...	...	...		6,700	
Ferry and Passenger Boat	...	...	...		1,200	
Launch	...	...	...		4,000	
Chinese Boat	...	...	...		4,800	
Sampan	...	...	...		1,000	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage	...	...	...		10,000	
Livery Stable	...	...	...		12,000	
Public Motor Garage, Motor Vehicles and Freight Trailers	...	...	...		121,000	
Cart	...	...	...		37,000	
Private-owned Ricscha	...	...	...		76,000	
Public Ricscha	...	...	...		140,000	
Sedan Chair	...	...	...		100	
Wheelbarrow	...	...	...		55,000	
Firearms	...	...	...		250	
Dog	...	...	...		8,000	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...		6,000	
						691,700
Carried forward						4,733,200

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			4,733,200
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.			
Markets—			
Maloo ...	26,000		
Hongkew ...	37,000		
Elgin ...	11,200		
Purdon ...	6,700		
East Hongkew ...	11,000		
Sinza ...	13,000		
Mohawk ...	4,200		
Sungpan ...	1,600		
Yangtszepoo ...	2,640		
Wayside ...	4,700		
Wuchow ...	1,700		
Town Hall ...		119,740	
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Offices and Quarters ...		1,500	
Miscellaneous ...		35,680	
		2,000	
			158,920
REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.			
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.			
Final dividend for 1920 and Interim dividend for 1921 on 3,211 shares		57,500	
<i>Note. 975 fully paid shares were issued to the Council under provision of the Agreement of July 1, 1905.</i>			
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Royalty ...		1,000	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.			
Dividend on 1,333 shares from April 1, 1920, March 31, 1921		7,330	
<i>Note. 1,000 fully paid shares were issued to the Council under provision of the Agreement of June 15, 1908.</i>			
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from Tramway Service ...	70,000		
Electricity Department, contribution to General Funds ...	630,000		
Convict Labour, ...	8,000		
Concreteware Manufactory " " ...	20,000		
Pingchiao Quarry " " ...	10,000		
Tungchow Road Workshop " " ...	5,000		
			808,830
Total carried to Summary ...			5,703,950

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Commandant	8,400		
Quartermaster Sergeant	3,180		
2 Sergeant Majors	6,140		
		17,720	
Deferred Leave Bonus		400	
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Town Hall, Riding School and Orderly Room Staff		3,360	
			21,480
<i>Superannuation</i>		320	
<i>Passages</i>		1,950	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		400	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		200	
<i>Allowances to Officers attending Schools, etc.</i>		500	
<i>Locomotion</i>		2,400	
<i>Fuel</i>		600	
<i>Light</i>		800	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,500	
<i>Insurance</i>		1,000	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		470	
<i>Postage</i>		200	
<i>Uniform</i>		27,900	
<i>Band</i>		2,000	
<i>Artillery Ponies</i>		9,400	
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i>		1,600	
<i>Ammunition</i>		18,000	
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>		3,500	
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>		60	
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>		4,000	
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>		260	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,800	
		78,860	
<i>Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc.</i>		3,500	
			75,360
Total carried to Summary			96,840
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Ponies</i>			1,680
<i>3 Armoured Cars</i>			34,200
<i>1½ Vickers Guns</i>			2,800
<i>60 Webley Pistols</i>			1,800
<i>Motor Truck</i>			2,200
<i>Motor Car</i>			3,000
<i>Medical Stores</i>			1,100
<i>Engineer Company—Stores</i>			1,200
<i>Accoutrements and Saddlery</i>			9,750
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			5,700
<i>Miscellaneous Topographical Requirements</i>			4,000
<i>Ammunition</i>			46,000
Total carried to Summary			113,530
<i>Credit.</i>			
<i>Value of Stores issued</i>			20,000
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 20,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners.									
Chief Officer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,800		
Deputy Chief Officer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		
Senior Station Officer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700		
Station Officer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400		
4 Assistant Station Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400		
Clerical Assistant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,660		
Motor Mechanic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100		
10 Sub-Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,440		
Supervisor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		
Watchmen, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,300		
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		54,300	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		780	
Language Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,350	
								180	
Chinese.									
Office and Store Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,250		
General Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000		
Artificers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500		
Watchmen at Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		
								52,750	109,360
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,020	
Passages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,490	
Expenses of Engaging Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200	
Medical Aid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	
Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,250	
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,500	
Light ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,750	
Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200	
Printing, Stationery, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		950	
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,400	
Uniform ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000	
Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000	
Hose Renewals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000	
Telephones and Fire Alarms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,250	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
								63,510	
Less—Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000		
" " Watching and Salvage Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		
								9,000	54,510
Total carried to Summary ...									163,870
STOCK AND STORES.									
4 Motor Pumps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			48,000
Turntable Escape ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			15,000
2 Light Tenders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			10,000
Motor Truck ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,000
Appliances and Tools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			5,000
Furniture and Sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2,750
Total carried to Summary ...									81,750

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.					
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>					
<i>Foreign Branch.</i>					
Pay.					
Commissioner ...	...	...		14,940	
Deputy Commissioner ...	...	...		11,340	
3 Assistant Commissioners ...	...	...		26,220	
3 Second Assistant Commissioners ...	...	...		15,420	
Director of Criminal Intelligence ...	...	...		6,540	
4 Superintendents ...	...	...		20,100	
Gaol Superintendent ...	...	...		5,180	
6 Chief Inspectors ...	...	...		23,090	
2 Chief Detective Inspectors ...	...	...		8,810	
11 Inspectors ...	...	...		31,440	
5 Detective Inspectors ...	...	...		16,460	
2 Assistant Gaolers ...	...	...		5,770	
22 Sub Inspectors ...	...	...		52,100	
6 Detective Sub-Inspectors ...	...	...		15,800	
6 Senior Warders ...	...	...		14,570	
100 Sergeants ...	...	...		183,820	
18 Detective Sergeants ...	...	...		39,200	
9 Warders ...	...	...		14,240	
55 Constables ...	...	...	68,110		
<i>Less—Promotions : already included under the pay of</i>					
<i>higher ranks</i>			53,330		
<i>Resignations...</i>			7,000		
			60,330		
5 Detective Constables ...	...	...		7,780	
5 Assistant Warders ...	...	...		7,680	
Chief Clerk ...	...	...		5,710	
Stenographer ...	...	...		2,640	
Printer ...	...	...		1,730	
Russian Translator ...	...	...		2,400	
				1,740	
				534,720	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...		9,500	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...		32,300	
Language Bonus ...	...	...		30,000	
Allowances.					
District, etc. ...	...	...	4,920		
Mixed Court ...	...	...	4,140		
Stenographer ...	...	...	240		
Drill ...	...	...	240		
				9,540	
<i>Japanese Branch.</i>					616,060
Pay.					
1 Inspector ...	...	...		1,750	
6 Sergeants ...	...	...		6,010	
32 Constables ...	...	...		23,140	
5 Interpreters ...	...	...		5,430	
				36,330	
Deferred Pay ...	...	...		1,860	
Language Bonus ...	...	...		1,000	
Rent Allowance ...	...	...		630	
					39,820
<i>Sikh Branch.</i>					
Pay.					
2 Inspectors ...	...	...		1,730	
4 Havildar Majors ...	...	...		1,150	
Head Warder ...	...	...		480	
70 Havildars ...	...	...		16,100	
18 Havildar Warders ...	...	...		4,500	
20 Naiks ...	...	...		4,250	
440 Constables ...	...	...		74,500	
161 Warders ...	...	...		28,000	
3 Granthis ...	...	...		1,010	
19 Cooks ...	...	...		3,700	
				135,420	
Deferred Pay ...	...	...		18,000	
Language Bonus ...	...	...		5,000	
Allowances.					
Rent ...	...	...	4,200		
Drill ...	...	...	100		
Traffic ...	...	...	940		
				5,240	
					163,660
<i>Carried forward</i>					819,540

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			819,540
POLICE FORCE—continued.			
Chinese Branch.			
Pay.			
10 Sub-Inspectors		6,000	
1 Detective Sub-Inspector		730	
2 Sergeant Majors		550	
92 Sergeants		23,000	
16 Detective Sergeants		7,000	
1303 Constables		190,000	
84 Detective Constables		22,000	
11 Reformatory Supervisors		2,100	
41 Clerks and Writers		29,750	
18 Teachers		9,120	
25 Interpreters		13,000	
Artificers		1,500	
Guarantor Checker		260	
91 Messengers and Coolies		9,940	
27 Wharf Watchmen		3,560	
Deferred Pay		318,510	
Language Bonus		570	
		520	
Allowances.			
Traffic	950		
Drill and Gatemen	200		
Merit	430		
		1,580	
<i>Superannuation</i>		66,100	
<i>Passages</i>		119,000	
<i>Recruiting Expenses</i>		1,500	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>		123,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>		35,780	
<i>School for Chauffeurs.</i>			
Pay of Instructors	420		
Maintenance Charges	1,340		
		1,760	
<i>Medical Aid.</i>			
Pay of Sikh Assistant	880		
Medicines	1,400		
Hospital Charges, Operations, etc.	16,000		
Surgeons' Fees	9,000		
		27,280	
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>			
Pay of Mafoos	2,540		
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	4,400		
Repairs to Saddlery	70		
		7,010	
<i>Fuel</i>			
<i>Light—General</i>	20,000		
Oil for Police lamps	1,250		
		21,250	
<i>Water</i>		5,100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		9,670	
<i>Insurance</i>		3,800	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		5,200	
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>		500	
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>			
Food	38,580		
Clothing... ..	10,080		
Photographs	500		
Miscellaneous	7,000		
		56,160	
<i>Carried forward</i>		535,750	1,140,720

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		535,750	1,140,720
POLICE FORCE—continued.			
<i>Expenses of catching Stray Dogs</i>		3,490	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>			
Furniture	13,000		
Arms	650		
<i>Gratuities and Rewards</i>		13,650	
<i>Musketry Course</i>		2,000	
<i>Legal Expenses</i>		3,670	
<i>Mixed Court.</i>		500	
Pay of Court Officials	58,560		
Pay and Expenses of Police	50,820		
Grant to Sinza Refuge	500		
Sundry Expenses	12,750		
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund</i>		122,630	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,500	
		6,800	
			690,990
<i>Less—Mixed Court Fines</i>		40,000	
" " Filing and Hearing Fees		26,000	
" " Pay and Expenses of Police transferred		50,820	
Convict Labour		6,400	
Receipts for Special Services " " "		33,000	
Proceeds from sale of Unclaimed Property		1,000	
Dog Redemption Fees		1,800	
School for Chauffeurs—Tuition Fees		1,970	
			165,990
Total carried to Summary			<u>1,665,720</u>
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		8,000	
<i>for Mixed Court</i>		200	
<i>Fire Hose</i>		450	
<i>6 Motor Cars</i>		5,360	
<i>18 Bicycles</i>		1,300	
<i>Garage Equipment</i>		500	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>		120,000	
<i>Saddlery, etc.</i>		450	
Total carried to Summary			<u>136,260</u>
<i>Credit.</i>			
Value of Stores issued			120,000
Total carried to Summary			<u>Cr. 120,000</u>

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH OFFICE.								
GENERAL.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Health Officer ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,540		
3 Assistant Health Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,470		
3 Analysts ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,980		
Laboratory Assistant ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		
4 Clerical Assistants ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,450		
3 Chief Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,240		
18 Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	45,000		
3 Sanitary Overseers ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,900		
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...		140,580	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000	
Language Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...		5,530	
							4,250	
Chinese.								
25 Foremen ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750		
380 House Refuse Coolies ...	...	...	...	...	...	34,500		
Disinfectors, Market Coolies, Office Staffs, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	19,500		
Special Police Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900		
							60,650	214,010
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...		14,400	
Passages ...	...	...	...	...	...		13,000	
Expenses of Engaging Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Medical Aid ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000	
Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	...		6,000	
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000	
Light ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	
Water ...	...	...	...	...	...		4,000	
Printing, Stationery, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,250	
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	
Telephone Service ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
Notification of Infectious Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...		600	
Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals ...	...	...	...	...	...		18,000	
Disinfection ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials ...	...	...	...	...	...		4,500	
House Refuse Disposal ...	...	...	...	...	...		13,000	
Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Rent of Branch Offices ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,800	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	89,550
PLAGUE PREVENTION.								
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>								
Rat Coolies ...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rat Proofers ...	...	...	...	...	...			
Transport Coolies ...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials ...	...	...	...	...	...			5,000
Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals ...	...	...	...	...	...			
Disinfection ...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rat-proofing Materials, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...			
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...			
MOSQUITO REDUCTION.								
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>								
Coolies ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,500	
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...		5,000	8,500
VENEREAL DISEASES PREVENTION, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.								
<i>Pay and Sundry expenses</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...			10,000
DISPOSAL OF CESSPOOL CONTENTS.								
<i>Working expenses of Vacuum Tank Wagon</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		15,000	
" " Contractor ...	...	...	...	...	...		14,000	
" " Treatment Works ...	...	...	...	...	...		4,000	33,000
								360,060
Less—Receipts from Laboratory ...	...	...	...	...	...		30,000	
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
Slaughterhouse Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...		20,000	
Ordure Disposal ...	...	...	...	...	...		138,000	189,000
Total carried to Summary ...								171,060

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS.			
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	51,850		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	5,250		
		57,100	
<i>Locomotion</i>		400	
<i>Fuel</i>		11,000	
<i>Light</i>		3,000	
<i>Water</i>		900	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		350	
<i>Insurance</i>		530	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		360	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		5,500	
<i>Messing</i>		26,000	
<i>Washing</i>		4,250	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		3,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		600	
		113,040	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		70,000	
			43,040
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	26,620		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	6,500		
		33,120	
<i>Fuel</i>		7,000	
<i>Light</i>		1,250	
<i>Water</i>		530	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		250	
<i>Insurance</i>		710	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		420	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		2,000	
<i>Messing</i>		9,000	
<i>Washing</i>		1,800	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		2,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500	
		59,550	
<i>Less—Receipts from Patients</i>		7,500	
			51,050
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	3,290		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	2,800		
		6,090	
<i>Fuel</i>		500	
<i>Light</i>		400	
<i>Water</i>		120	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100	
<i>Insurance</i>		80	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		50	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		1,400	
<i>Messing</i>		2,000	
<i>Washing</i>		500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		50	
		12,290	
<i>Less—Receipts from Patients</i>		1,500	
			10,790
<i>Carried forward</i>			104,880

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	<i>Brought forward</i>	Tls.	Tls.	Tls. 104,890
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE HOSPITAL (INDIANS).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>		1,930		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>		600		
<i>Fuel</i>			2,530	
<i>Light</i>			650	
<i>Water</i>			280	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			70	
<i>Insurance</i>			100	
<i>Telephone Service</i>			40	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>			30	
<i>Messing</i>			750	
<i>Washing</i>			1,250	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			150	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			1,200	
			50	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>			7,100	
			5,000	
				2,100
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>		1,930		
<i>Pay Chinese.</i>				
<i>6 Medical Assistants</i>		7,500		
<i>Boys, Coolies, etc.</i>		1,250		
<i>Fuel</i>			10,680	
<i>Light</i>			1,000	
<i>Water</i>			150	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			70	
<i>Insurance</i>			100	
<i>Telephone Service</i>			50	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>			30	
<i>Messing</i>			1,150	
<i>Washing</i>			1,850	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			270	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			1,500	
			450	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>			17,300	
			6,000	
				11,300
SANATORIUM.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>		3,490		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>		1,950		
<i>Locomotion</i>			5,440	
<i>Fuel</i>			300	
<i>Light</i>			450	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			160	
<i>Insurance</i>			80	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>			90	
<i>Messing</i>			120	
<i>Washing</i>			4,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			1,000	
			200	
<i>Less—Receipts from Visitors</i>			12,340	
			3,750	
				8,590
<i>Carried forward</i>				126,870

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Brought forward	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				126,870
HOSPITALS—continued.				
PRIVATE NURSING SERVICE.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff		15,540		
Pay of Chinese Staff		1,000		
Fuel			16,540	
Light			1,000	
Water			300	
Printing, Stationery, etc.			70	
Insurance			100	
Telephone Service			20	
Messing			80	
Washing			2,500	
Maintenance and Repairs			500	
Miscellaneous			300	
			200	
Less—Receipts from Co-operation Nurses :—			21,610	
Percentage on fees earned		500		
Board and Lodging charges		600		
Receipts from Municipal Nurses :—				
Assessed value of Quarters		1,300		
Fees		5,000		
			7,400	14,210
AMBULANCE SERVICE.				
Pay of Chinese Staff			700	
Insurance			70	
Maintenance and Repairs			1,600	
			2,370	
Less—Fees			1,400	970
Total carried to Summary				142,050

DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.

Pay.				
6 Matrons	Tls.	13,960		
40 Nurses		43,750		
15 Probationer Nurses		6,600		
2 Housekeepers		2,220		
3 Attendants		5,490		
Custodian		1,600		
			73,620	
Children's Bonus			280	
Deferred Leave Bonus			500	
Language Bonus			700	
Sundry Expenses.				
Superannuation		9,450		
Passages		13,950		
Medical Aid		2,750		
Uniform		2,000		
Expenses of Engaging Staff		1,400		
			29,550	
				104,650

Allocated to the various hospitals as under :—

Victoria Nursing Home	51,850	
Isolation Hospital	26,620	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	3,290	
Police Hospital (Indians)	1,930	
" (Chinese)	1,930	
Sanatorium	3,490	
Private Nursing Service	15,540	
		104,650

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Part Service of Inspector	360		
" " Custodian of Isolation Hospital	240		
Chinese		600	
		3,250	
			3,850
<i>Superannuation</i>		60	
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>		3,750	
<i>Fuel</i>		600	
<i>Insurance</i>		70	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		90	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		200	
			4,970
			8,820
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i>		1,200	
" <i>Grave making</i>		4,500	
" <i>Grave Spaces</i>		3,200	
" <i>Reservation</i>		750	
			9,650
Total carried to Summary			<i>Cr.</i> 830
SWIMMING BATH.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Part Service of Inspector		180	
Chinese		260	
			440
<i>Superannuation</i>		20	
<i>Light</i>		150	
<i>Water</i>		600	
<i>Insurance</i>		40	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100	
			910
			1,350
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers</i>			1,200
Total carried to Summary			150
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.			
<i>Port Health Work.—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine Station</i>			6,000
<i>Grant to General Hospital</i>		76,000	
" <i>Shantung Road Hospital</i>		5,000	
" <i>St. Luke's Hospital</i>		5,000	
" <i>St. Elizabeth's Hospital</i>		1,000	
" <i>Paulun Hospital</i>		2,000	
			89,000
Total carried to Summary			95,000
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Motor Ambulance</i>			4,000
<i>Motor Disinfection Wagon</i>			4,000
<i>Motor Wagon for House Refuse Disposal</i>			4,000
<i>Refrigeration Plant</i>			7,150
<i>Hospital Fittings, Furniture and Apparatus</i>			9,000
<i>Fire Appliances for Hospitals</i>			2,700
<i>Pathological Laboratory-Fittings and Apparatus</i>			3,000
<i>Chemical Laboratory-Fittings and Apparatus</i>			3,500
<i>Dispensary-Fittings and Apparatus</i>			2,500
<i>Office Furniture and Sundries</i>			5,400
Total carried to Summary			45,250

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Commissioner	15,540		
Deputy Commissioner	11,340		
11 Assistant Engineers	59,150		
Architect	8,940		
2 Assistant Architects	11,340		
Land Surveyor	8,740		
11 Assistant Land Surveyors	51,550		
Chief Clerk	5,640		
7 Clerical Assistants	24,500		
Building Surveyor	7,800		
Assistant Building Surveyor	4,800		
11 Clerks of Works	36,420		
14 Inspectors	40,470		
8 Assistant Inspectors	15,000		
Custodian of Town Hall	2,280		
" Administration Building	4,620		
Children's Bonus		308,130	
Deferred Leave Bonus		6,000	
Consulting Engineer		1,180	
Language Bonus		900	
		1,600	
Chinese.			
Survey Staff	8,300		
Draughtsmen, Tracers, etc.	23,200		
Writers	8,730		
Storekeepers	1,440		
Office Boys, Messengers and Coolies	2,830		
Chinese Tuition	500		
		45,000	
			362,810
Superannuation		31,100	
Passages		11,400	
Expenses of Engaging Staff		200	
Medical Aid		5,250	
Locomotion		19,000	
Fuel		1,500	
Light		1,600	
Water		80	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		4,500	
Insurance		1,000	
Telephone Service		2,200	
Drawing Materials and Plans		3,500	
Surveying Materials		1,000	
Miscellaneous		600	
			82,930
			445,740
Less—Building Permit Fees		12,000	
Private Works Supervision Fees		20,000	
Miscellaneous Permit Fees		8,800	
Sale of Plans and Tracings		1,500	
Charged to Industrial Undertakings, etc.		39,100	
			81,400
			364,340
Total carried to Summary			

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds:—</i>			
Administration Building ...	...	...	5,080
Volunteer Corps ...	...	...	3,230
Fire Brigade ...	...	...	6,720
Police Force:—			
Stations and Quarters ...	...	27,170	
Gaol ...	...	7,450	
Mixed Court ...	...	3,910	
			38,530
Health Department:—			
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc. ...	...	7,290	
Victoria Nursing Home ...	...	4,390	
Mental Ward ...	...	1,030	
Maternity Ward ...	...	730	
Nurses' Quarters ...	...	1,860	
Private Nursing Service ...	...	620	
Isolation Hospital ...	...	7,040	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese ...	...	2,380	
Police Hospital (Indians) ...	...	690	
Police Hospital (Chinese) ...	...	650	
Mokanshan Sanatorium ...	...	1,000	
Cemeteries ...	...	1,210	
Public Swimming Bath ...	...	1,560	
			30,450
Public Works Department:—			
Offices ...	...	160	
Town Hall ...	...	5,150	
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc. ...	...	3,160	
			8,470
Parks and Open Spaces ...	...		4,350
Educational Department:—			
Public School for Boys ...	...	4,420	
Public School for Girls ...	...	2,500	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys ...	...	2,490	
Girls ...	...	1,780	
Public School for Chinese ...	...	4,150	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese ...	...	1,000	
Nieh Chih Kuei ...	...	1,290	
Polytechnic ...	...	1,340	
			18,970
Finance Department ...	...		70
Secretariat ...	...		90
Total carried to Summary ...	...		115,960
CREEKS AND RIVER.			
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>			
Bridges ...	...	16,730	
Bundings ...	...	10,420	
Jetties and Pontoons ...	...	18,700	
			45,850
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i> ...	...		29,700
<i>Less.</i>			
Receipts for hire of Dredger ...	...		75,550
			500
Total carried to Summary ...	...		75,050
DRAINAGE.			
<i>Reconstructing Sewers in:—</i>			
Foochow Road from Bund to Thibet Road ...	...	11,210	
Kwangse Road from Pakhoi to Nanking Road ...	...	5,860	
Kungping Road South of Broadway ...	...	1,760	
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i> ...	...		18,830
			12,590
Total carried to Summary ...	...		31,420

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
ROADS.			
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Chinese.			
Metalling Labour		85,000	
Locomotion		800	
Insurance		1,250	
<i>Materials:—</i>			
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.		280,000	
Haulage		36,800	
Tools, renewals and repairs		17,000	
Boundary Stones		200	
Street Name-plates		1,000	
Working Expenses of Steam Rollers		15,400	
Chinese Government Land Tax		300	
Baking and Repairing Mud Roads		16,000	
Roadside Railings		500	
Miscellaneous		2,500	
		456,750	
<i>Less—</i>			
Contribution from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface		16,500	
			440,250
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Inspectors	8,190		
Children's Bonus	140		
		8,330	
Chinese.			
Cleansing Labour		40,000	
		48,330	
<i>Superannuation</i>		820	
<i>Locomotion</i>		500	
<i>Insurance</i>		600	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		150	
<i>Uniform</i>		500	
<i>Materials.</i>			
Water	15,000		
Gritting Wood Paving	600		
		15,600	
<i>Haulage:—</i>			
Stud	34,500		
Working expenses of steam water wagon	2,000		
Maintenance of carts and harness	8,000		
Barging away road detritus	2,000		
		46,500	
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i>		7,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300	
		120,800	
<i>Less—</i> Contribution from Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves		2,200	
			118,600
Total carried to Summary			558,850
LIGHTING.			
<i>Electricity</i>			118,500
<i>Gas</i>			33,500
<i>Extensions.</i>			
Electricity and Gas			3,000
Total carried to Summary			155,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners.									
Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,060		
Assistant Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,320		
2 Park-keepers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,290		
Indian Watchmen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780		
Children's Bonus...								15,450	
Chinese.								1,000	
Writer, Foremen, Gardeners, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000		
Labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,500		
								30,500	
									46,950
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,470	
Passages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,880	
Medical Aid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400	
Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		700	
Uniform ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		450	
Haulage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,200	
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,800	
Lighting Gardens ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500	
Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		600	
Printing and Stationery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
Telephone Service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300	
Tools, renewals and repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,300	
Chinese Government Land Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...		700	
Painting and Repairs...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,900	
Turf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200	
Roadside Trees, Poles and Fastenings...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,500	
Mud, Sand and Gravel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		800	
Fertilizers and Insecticides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Plants, Seeds, Stakes, Flower Pots, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000	
Matcheds and Fences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,700	
Upkeep of Animals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		350	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
									32,250
Less—Receipts for Hire of Chairs, etc. ...									79,200
									650
Total carried to Summary ...									78,550
EXTRA—DEPARTMENTAL.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners.									
Chief Sanitation Chemist ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8,400	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		320	
									8,720
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		840	
Sundry Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000	
									2,840
Total carried to Summary ...									11,560
STOCK AND STORES.									
2 Vacuum Tank Wagons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			19,000
3 Motor Trucks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			21,000
3 Motor Cars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2,100
2 Motor Cycles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,000
2 Steam Rollers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			10,000
2 Road Sweeping Machines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			24,000
6 Bicycles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			450
Tar Boilers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4,000
Garden Seats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2,000
Laboratory Apparatus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4,000
Furniture and Sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4,000
Road Materials, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			345,000
									436,550
Total carried to Summary ...									350,000
Credit.									
Value of Stores issued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			350,000
Total carried to Summary ...									Cr. 350,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Europeans.									
Conductor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,340		
Assistant Conductor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300		
17 Musicians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,100		
Manilamen.								42,740	
19 Musicians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		26,380	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,520	
Private Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7,000	
Chinese.									
Librarian and Coolies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		470	
									79,110
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,300	
Passages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,200	
Expenses of Engaging Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000	
Medical Aid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,800	
Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		710	
Uniform ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		900	
Printing, Stationery, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		750	
New Music ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		700	
Repairs to Instruments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		600	
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	
Telephone Service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		160	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300	
									17,450
Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	96,560
Receipts from Private Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000	
" " Symphony Concerts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000	
									21,500
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			75,060
STOCK AND STORES.									
New Instruments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,000
Motor Truck for transport of Instruments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			600
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,600
PUBLIC LIBRARY.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners.									
Librarian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,070	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		880	
									2,950
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		210	
Medical Aid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50	
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
Light ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		40	
Telephone Service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50	
Printing, Stationery, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		180	
Books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200	
Papers and Magazines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		350	
Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50	
									2,680
Less—Subscriptions, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,630	
									1,000
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4,630

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.												
<i>Pay.</i>												
Foreigners.												
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,140		
Senior Assistant Master	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,940		
8 Assistant Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,260		
6 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,850		
School Keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,660		
Children's Bonus											62,850	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,510		
										2,750		
<i>Superannuation</i>												
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,740		
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,540		
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260		
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950		
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140		
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		
<i>Laboratory</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190		
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900		
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450		
										700		
												67,111
<i>Less—School Fees</i>												
Sale of Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,900		
										1,500		
Total carried to Summary												84,930
STOCK AND STORES.												
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>												
Total carried to Summary												20,400
												64,530
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.												
<i>Pay.</i>												
Foreigners.												
Headmistress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,540		
26 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,480		
1 Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100		
Children's Bonus											67,120	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820		
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690		
										1,880		
<i>Superannuation</i>												
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,140		
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,200		
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120		
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,340		
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870		
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220		
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170		
<i>Laboratory</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	970		
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750		
										800		
												70,510
<i>Less—School Fees</i>												
Sale of Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,200		
										1,000		
Total carried to Summary												91,140
STOCK AND STORES.												
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>												
Total carried to Summary												25,200
												65,940
STOCK AND STORES.												
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>												
Total carried to Summary												470
												470

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Headmaster ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,940		
5 Assistant Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,280		
4 Assistant Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,570		
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...		34,790	
							700	
Chinese.								
Teachers and Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,790		
Coolies and Watchmen ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040		
							9,830	
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,300	45,320
Passages ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,450	
Expenses of Engaging Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...		590	
Medical Aid ...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...		180	
Light ...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...		300	
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
Telephone Service ...	...	...	...	...	...		120	
Laboratory ...	...	...	...	...	...		300	
Text Books ...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
Form Prizes ...	...	...	...	...	...		70	
Hongkong Local Examination Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...		120	
Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		200	
								9,680
Less—School Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...			55,000
								21,460
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...			33,540
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...			900
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...			900
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Headmaster ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,560		
5 Assistant Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,660		
2 Assistant Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,130		
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...		30,350	
							480	
Chinese.								
Teachers and Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,320		
Coolies and Watchmen ...	...	...	...	...	...	710		
							9,030	
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,040	39,860
Passages ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,540	
Medical Aid ...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
Light ...	...	...	...	...	...		50	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...		120	
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...		120	
Telephone Service ...	...	...	...	...	...		90	
Text Books ...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Hongkong Local Examination Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...		80	
Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
Library Grant ...	...	...	...	...	...		50	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
								8,240
Less—School Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...			48,100
Sale of Text Books, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...		15,330	
							100	
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...			15,430
STOCK AND STORES.								32,670
Furniture and Sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...			100
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...			100

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
NIEN CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Headmaster	6,240		
2 Assistant Masters	8,190		
2 Assistant Mistresses	4,600		
Manual Training Instructor	1,200		
Children's Bonus		20,230	
		350	
Chinese.			
Teachers	5,760		
Coolies and Watchmen	780		
		6,540	
Superannuation		1,800	
Passages		630	
Expenses of Engaging Staff		180	
Medical Aid		250	
Fuel		350	
Light		50	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.		500	
Insurance		120	
Telephone Service		100	
Laboratory		50	
Text Books		100	
Maintenance and Repairs		50	
Library Grant		50	
Miscellaneous		200	
			4,430
Less—School Fees		7,080	
Sale of Text Books, etc.		500	
			7,580
Total carried to Summary			23,970
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			<i>2,000</i>
Total carried to Summary			2,000
POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Headmaster		5,660	
Children's Bonus		180	
Chinese.			
Teachers	6,240		
Coolies	550		
		6,790	
Superannuation		570	
Medical Aid		100	
Fuel		140	
Light		50	
Printing and Stationery		200	
Insurance		30	
Telephone Service		100	
Laboratory		400	
Text Books		100	
Maintenance and Repairs		100	
Library Grant		50	
Miscellaneous		200	
			2,040
Less—School Fees			14,670
			5,770
Total carried to Summary			8,900
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			<i>250</i>
Total carried to Summary			250
GRANTS IN AID.			
St. Joseph's Institute			3,000
St. Xavier's College			2,500
Shanghai Jewish School			1,000
Institution of the Holy Family			1,800
Total carried to Summary			8,300

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.					
TREASURER AND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreigners.					
Treasurer and Comptroller	...	...	...	15,540	
2 Assistant Treasurers and Comptrollers	...	...	...	21,200	
11 Assistants	...	...	...	48,150	
2 Stenographers	...	...	...	3,400	
					88,290
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	1,620	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	4,550	
Chinese.					
Chief Accountant	...	...	...	1,790	
2 Assistant Accountants	...	...	...	2,930	
27 Assistants	...	...	...	17,440	
Office Boys and Coolies	...	...	...	2,840	
					25,000
					119,460
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	8,830	
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	12,500	
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	1,300	
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	600	
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	1,000	
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	20	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	4,000	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	600	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	800	
					149,110
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>	...	...	...	10,000	
					139,110
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Compradore, Shroffs, etc.	...	...	...	11,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	1,400	
					12,900
Total carried to Summary	...	...			<u>152,010</u>
STOCK AND STORES.					
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...		4,500
Total carried to Summary	...	...			<u>4,500</u>

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARIAT.				
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners.				
Secretary		15,540		
3 Assistant Secretaries		25,570		
7 Assistants		26,280		
1 Junior Clerk		1,520		
3 Stenographers		5,390		
Legal Assistant		6,600		
Children's Bonus			80,900	
Deferred Leave Bonus			360	
			2,200	
Chinese.				
Translator		2,680		
9 Assistants		7,190		
Writer		530		
Messengers, Coolies, etc.		3,050		
			13,450	
<i>Superannuation</i>			96,910	
<i>Passages</i>			7,780	
<i>Medical Aid</i>			8,420	
<i>Locomotion</i>			800	
<i>Fuel</i>			600	
<i>Light</i>			500	
<i>Insurance</i>			20	
<i>Telephone Service</i>			950	
<i>Printing Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i>	3,500			
<i>Printing Annual Report and Budget</i>	4,750			
<i>Printing Municipal Gazette</i>	5,500			
			13,750	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			800	
			131,030	
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>			4,400	
				126,630
REVENUE OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners.				
Commissioner of Revenue... ..		9,600		
Assistant Commissioner of Revenue		7,740		
3 Assistants		9,230		
2 Junior Clerks		2,800		
3 Inspectors		10,920		
20 Tax Collectors		46,110		
Children's Bonus... ..			86,400	
Deferred Leave Bonus			1,800	
Language Bonus			1,930	
			1,150	
Chinese.				
30 Assistants		17,780		
44 Shroffs		12,550		
23 Coolies for General Municipal Rate, Chinese		4,340		
Sampan Men, Office Boys, Caretaker, etc.		2,060		
			36,740	
<i>Superannuation</i>			128,020	
<i>Passages</i>			8,030	
<i>Uniform</i>			10,500	
<i>Medical Aid</i>			2,420	
<i>Locomotion</i>			2,800	
<i>Fuel</i>			6,600	
<i>Light</i>			400	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			900	
<i>Telephone Service</i>			5,500	
<i>Insurance</i>			150	
<i>House Number and Licence Plates</i>			20	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			6,500	
			400	
			172,240	
<i>Less—Receipts from sale of Licence Plates, etc.</i>	6,000			
„ „ Municipal Bye-Laws and Regulations	100			
			6,100	
				166,140
Total carried to Summary				292,770
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>				3,500
Total carried to Summary				3,500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
GENERAL CHARGES.			
Legal Retainer and Opinions ...			1,000
Audit Fee ...			2,700
Semaphore Service ...			10,400
Pew Rents and Relief of Poor ...			500
Direction of Chinese Studies ...			8,150
Reporter's Retainer ...			600
Annuity to the widow of the late J. A. Pond (£300) ...			1,800
Annuity to the widow of the late G. M. Hart ...			200
London Agents, allowance for additional office accommodation (£100) ...			600
General Municipal Rate Assessment, fees and expenses ...			2,000
Work Shelters, rent and sundry expenses ...			2,200
History of Shanghai, sundry expenses ...			2,500
Sewage Disposal and Water Supply, Professor Fowler's retaining fee (Gns. 100) ...			630
Miscellaneous ...			2,000
Grants in Aid.			
Municipal Service Club ...		2,100	
Door of Hope ...		2,500	
" " (Special Grant) ...		1,500	
Anti-Kidnapping Society's Home ...		1,300	
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children ...		3,000	
Shanghai Museum ...		1,000	
King's Daughters' Society, Charity Organisation ...		4,700	
Foreign Women's Home ...		3,000	
Shanghai Horticultural Society ...		300	
			19,400
Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.			
Volunteer Corps.			
Quarters.			
Bubbling Well Road ...	375		
Yu Yuen Road ...	1,125		
Kweichow Road ...	260		
Burkill Road ...	420		
		2,180	
Police Force.			
Stations.			
Bubbling Well ...	560		
Harbin Road ...	1,680		
North Szechuen Road ...	1,740		
Quarters ...	30,000		
Reformatory ...	4,200		
		38,180	
Health Department.			
Quarters ...	3,060		
Sanatorium ...	400		
Latrines, etc. ...	20		
Public Works Department.			
Temporary Offices ...	2,100		
Public Recreation Ground ...	1,200		
Depôts ...	920		
Road Widening.			
Hankow, Honan and Kiangse Roads ex. Cad. Lots 165 and 166 ...	2,500		
Miscellaneous ...	130		
		6,850	
Public School for Girls.			
Additional Premises ...			4,830
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.			
Indian School Premises ...			720
Finance Department.			
Temporary Offices ...			350
Council Room and Secretariat.			
Temporary Offices ...		3,000	
			59,590
Total carried to Summary ...			114,270
INTEREST, BROKERAGE, ETC.			
Municipal Loans ...	1,255,300		
Sinking Fund—Loan Redemption ...	61,510		
		1,316,810	
Less—Charged to Electricity Department ...		802,000	
			514,810
Trust Funds, etc. ...			108,460
			623,270
Less—Trust Funds Investments, etc. ...			110,760
			512,510
Total carried to Summary ...			512,510
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.			
Sinking Fund Instalments.			
Silver Loans ...		413,570	
Sterling Loans ...		73,240	
			486,810
Less—Charged to Electricity Department ...			379,810
			107,000
Total carried to Summary ...			107,000

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

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EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Deficit from 1920	...			12,177
Bridges.				
Soochow Creek.				
Szechuen Road, reconstruction in steel and reinforced concrete, portion of cost	...		100,000	
Yangtzepoo Creek.				
Steel structure at Hochien Road	...		9,000	
Chowdongpang.				
Reinforced concrete structure at Linching Road	...		10,500	119,500
Bundings.				
Whangpoo River.				
Extension of Public Garden and widening of the Bund	...		30,000	
Soochow Creek.				
Concrete bunding fronting Sinza Dépôt	...		10,000	
Park Road, Refuse Shoot	...		5,000	
Markham Road, Refuse Shoot	...		600	
West Sochow Road, Refuse Shoot	...		1,800	
Sawinkiang.				
Sawgin Road from East Kashing Road to Urga Road, portion of cost...	...		12,000	
Miscellaneous	...		20,000	
			79,400	
Less—Contributions from frontagers	...		10,000	69,400
Drainage.				
Constructing the following new sewers :—				
Jessfield Road	...		4,800	
Nanyang Road from Ferry to Hardoon Road	...		2,000	
Hardoon Road from Bubbling Well to Avenue Road	...		2,100	
Mokanshan Road from Tongquin Road to Sochow Creek	...		4,300	
Love Lane from Yates to Bubbling Well Road, portion of cost	...		15,000	
Tongshan Road from Singkeipang to Yuenfong Road	...		12,600	
Sewerage Scheme, Central District, portion of cost	...		150,000	
Miscellaneous	...		5,000	
			195,800	
Less—Contributions from frontagers	...		3,000	192,800
Landing Stages.				
Whangpoo River.				
Reinforced concrete jetty and shelter at Tengyueh Road	...		5,300	
Shelter at Wayside Public Wharf	...		8,000	
Landing accommodation, The Bund, portion of cost	...		20,000	
Soochow Creek.				
Public landing places between Honan and Szechuen Road	...		3,000	
Replacement of jetty No. 77 in concrete	...		450	
			36,750	
Less—Contributions from frontagers	...		15,000	21,750
Land.				
Volunteer Corps.				
Commandant's Quarters	...			
Fire Brigade.				
New Fire and Float Station	...			
Police Force.				
Extension of Gaol site	...			
Health Department.				
Cemetery, new site	...			
Nursing Home and Isolation Hospital, Western District	...			
House Refuse Dépôt, Sochow Creek	...			
Site for new market, Thorburn Road	...			
Ward Road	...			
Mokanshan Sanatorium, additional land	...			159,500
Latrine Sites	...			
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Jessfield Park, balance of cost	...			
laving out	...			
Hongkew Recreation Ground.				
Raising and turfing Western Section	...			
Open-air swimming pool	...			
Quinssan Gardens, iron railings	...			
Educational Department.				
Public School for Girls, Western District, extension	...			
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, additional land	...			
Surplus Land	...			
Carried forward				575,127

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			575,127
<i>Buildings.</i>			
Administration Building, balance of cost		280,000	
Volunteer Corps.			
Commandant's Quarters		11,650	
Fire Brigade.			
Soochow Road Sub-station, additional quarters for Chinese		3,000	
Yangtzepoo Station, balance of cost		8,000	
" " quarters, portion of cost		5,000	
Bubbling Well Station		16,000	
Police Force.			
Louza Station, additional quarters and offices, balance of cost		44,000	
Hongkew Station, quarters for Sikhs, balance of cost		51,500	
Bubbling Well Station.			
Additional accommodation, Sikhs		3,000	
" " Chinese		3,500	
Yangtzepoo Station			
Additional accommodation		2,200	
Dog Kennels		5,500	
Gordon Road Station, gymnasium and store, balance of cost		3,500	
Gaoi, quarters for warders, nominal		100	
" Hospital, nominal		100	
" Guard Room		6,000	
" 2 blocks of cells, balance of cost		7,000	
" Boiler		10,000	
Health Department.			
Isolation Hospital, observation suite, balance of cost		3,000	
Hongkew Market Extension, portion of cost		60,000	
Wayside Market, nominal		100	
Mokanshan Sanatorium, extension, portion of cost		10,500	
Branch Health Offices		2,000	
Latrines, Wayside Wharf		4,000	
" on Bund		2,500	
" nominal		1,000	
Public Works Department.			
Depôts.			
Sawgin Road, balance of cost		2,000	
Lay Road, stables and tool store		1,350	
Ewo Road, carpenters shop		600	
Gordon Road, office and godown		700	
Thorne Road, store		800	
North Honan Road, store		800	
Sinza, Asphaltic concrete Plant, etc., portion of cost		20,000	
Industrial Undertakings Capital Extensions, Tungchow Road Work-			
shop, extensions, balance of cost		40,000	
Pingchiao Quarry.			
Boiler		7,000	
New coolie quarters, balance of cost		6,000	
Parks and Open Spaces.			
Jessfield Park, monkey house and aviary, portion of cost		10,000	
" " greenhouses		2,500	
Public Gardens, gentlemen's toilet		2,250	
Hongkew Recreation Ground, gentlemen's toilet		2,250	
Hungjao Road Nursery, residence for Assistant Superintendent and			
watchman's house		8,500	
Educational Department.			
Public School for Girls, Western District, portion of cost		40,000	
Thomas Haubury School for Boys, extensions, portion of cost		15,000	
		702,900	
<i>Less</i> —Contribution to cost of dog kennels from S.S.P.C.A.		1,000	
			701,900
<i>Roads.</i>			
Acquiring Land for new roads and extension of existing roads		250,000	
" " widening existing roads			
Making up and metalling the above		196,400	
			446,400
<i>Loan to Electricity Department</i>			5,700,000
			7,423,427
<i>Total carried to Summary</i>			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1921—continued.

SUMMARY.					Expenditure	Income
					Tls.	Tls.
Totals from preceding pages.						
Ordinary Income	...	...	...	...		5,700,950
Ordinary Expenditure :—						
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	...	96,840	
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	...	163,870	
Police Force	...	...	...	...	1,665,720	
Health Department :—						
Office	...	...	...	...	171,060	
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	142,060	
Cemeteries	...	...	...	...	Cr. 830	
Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	150	
Extra-Departmental	...	...	...	...	95,003	
Public Works Department :—					407,430	
General	...	...	...	...	364,340	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	115,960	
Creeks and River	...	...	...	...	75,050	
Drainage	...	...	...	...	31,420	
Roads	...	...	...	...	558,850	
Lighting	...	...	...	...	155,000	
Parks and Open Spaces	...	...	...	...	78,550	
Extra-Departmental	...	...	...	...	11,560	
Public Band	...	...	...	...	1,390,730	
Public Library	...	...	...	...	75,060	
Educational Department :—					4,630	
Public School for Boys	...	...	...	...	64,530	
Public School for Girls	...	...	...	...	65,940	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	...	...	...	...	51,190	
Girls	...	...	...	...	52,460	
Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	33,540	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	32,670	
Nieh Chih Kuei	...	...	...	...	23,970	
Polytechnic	...	...	...	...	8,900	
Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	8,300	
Finance Department	...	...	...	...	341,500	
Secretariat	...	...	...	...	152,010	
General Charges	...	...	...	...	292,770	
Interest, Brokerage, etc.	...	...	...	...	114,270	
Redemption of Debentures	...	...	...	...	512,510	
Stock and Stores :—					107,000	
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	...	113,530	
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	...	81,750	
Police Force	...	...	...	...	136,260	
Health Department	...	...	...	...	45,250	
Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	436,550	
Public Band	...	...	...	...	1,600	
Public School for Boys	...	...	...	...	500	
Public School for Girls	...	...	...	...	470	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	...	...	...	...	1,950	
Girls	...	...	...	...	300	
Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	900	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	100	
Nieh Chih Kuei	...	...	...	...	2,000	
Polytechnic	...	...	...	...	250	
Finance Department	...	...	...	...	4,500	
Secretariat	...	...	...	...	3,500	
Less—Value of Stores issued :—					829,410	
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	...	20,000	
Police Force	...	...	...	...	120,000	
Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	350,000	
Surplus on Ordinary Budget, carried to Extraordinary Income	...	...	...	...	490,000	
Extraordinary Income	...	...	...	...	339,410	
Extraordinary Expenditure	...	...	...	...	5,663,750	
Surplus to be carried forward	...	...	...	...	37,200	
					5,700,950	5,700,950
						7,441,500
					7,423,427	
					18,073	
					7,441,500	7,441,500